



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LIBRARY



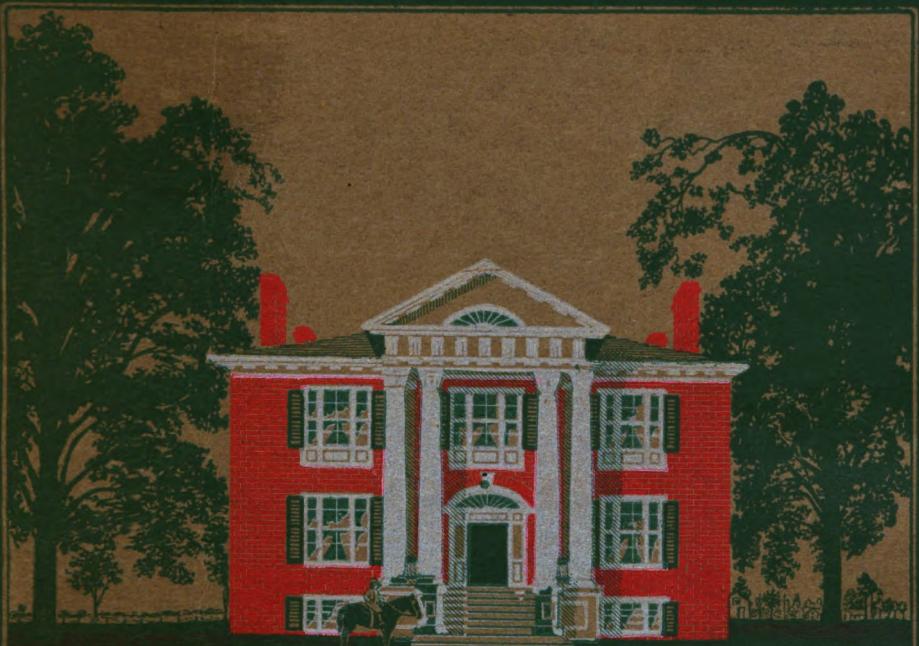
X030210969

Digitized by Google

VIRGINIA STATE DOCUMENT
Public Documents
University of Virginia Library

F
31
768
0 Ser.
909

Digitized by
**A HAND BOOK
OF
VIRGINIA**



PUBLISHED BY THE
**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND
IMMIGRATION**
COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GEO. W. KOINER, COMMISSIONER

**LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA**



PRESENTED BY

JUDGE DON P. HALSEY

Virginia Dept. of Agriculture & Immigration

Virginia

A HANDBOOK OF VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
EVERETT WADDEY Co., PRINTERS
1909

VIRGINIA STATE DOCUMENT
Public Documents
University of Virginia Library
Digitized by Google

Virginians

331971

**Department of Agriculture and Immigration
of the State of Virginia**

Officers of the Board

PRESIDENT

JNO. W. CHURCHMAN

Staunton, Va.

SECRETARY

B. D. ADAMS

Red Oak, Va.

GEORGE W. KOINER, Commissioner

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA
AGRICULTURE
1970

VIRGINIA

INTRODUCTION

Almost every man born outside the borders of the Old Dominion has found occasion to comment on the enthusiasm with which Virginians discuss their native State. Indeed, the Virginian among strangers is regarded as something more than an enthusiast—he is put down as a rhapsodist. No clime, whatever its charms, can divorce him from his native hearth; his thoughts ever revert to the State of his birth, and, like the Celestial who prays that his ashes may repose in the land of his forefathers, he always turns to the Old Dominion when he feels that his days are being numbered.

Regarding the matter from the standpoint of one who has never dwelt in Virginia, this home instinct of her people seems almost incomprehensible, but the fact finds ready explanation among those who have lived in the time-honored Commonwealth. Once a householder establishes his hearthstone in the Old Dominion, the subtle charm of the State holds him enthralled and adds the stranger to the long list of the so-called rhapsodists.

In days agone it has been said that the people of the State which claims Washington and Lee as her sons are wont to dwell in the past and to drowse their way through life with memories of what has been. And, surely, if ever this species of lotus-eating were pardonable in any case, it should be in the Virginian, for behind him are three centuries of glorious history.

But the charge of inertia has now grown obsolete; today it would fall for want of truth. Time was when it seemed as if Virginia had grown inert and supine, but out of this very inertia was to be born her salvation.

Staggering under the wounds inflicted by the war of secession—staggering when other less spirited communities would have fallen never to rise again—she bravely faced the changed conditions and wrought order out of chaos. Surely this was no task for rhapsodists.

And yet it must be admitted that the Hand which tempers the wind for the shorn lamb guided Virginia in those dark days and

opened her eyes to opportunities within her borders which never before had been realized. Mayhap the Old Dominion, even after the first light of her illimitable resources had burst on her vision, was still slow to see and understand her wealth; but to-day it is fully recognized, and her people are rejoicing in her blessings.

When the quaint little ships *Discovery*, *Susan Constant*, and *Good Speed* sailed up James River one sunny April day in the year 1607, the small company, which had braved the terrors of raging seas and the hazards of fate in an unexplored country, looked upon low shores covered with flowers of "divers colors" and saw the horizon fringed with "goodly trees" in full foliage. The Arcadian land, it is said, sent a perfumed breath of its attractions far out to ocean long before these pioneers in Anglo-Saxon civilization reached the borders of the Old Dominion; but it was perhaps a century later before the English saw even dimly the extent of the terrestrial treasure they had discovered. And not until two or three decades ago did the world awaken to the fact that Virginia's charms were something more than skin deep—that beneath her soil lay riches even more desirable than her superb agricultural resources.

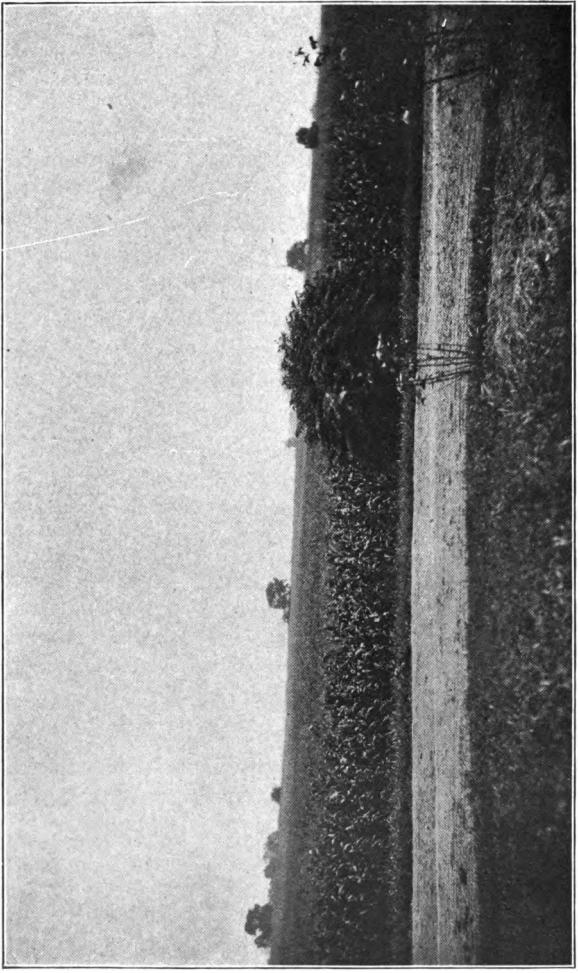
The tale, in sooth, is but half told yet, and it is marvelous in the telling. Statisticians, it is true, can mathematically demonstrate the blessings of the ancient Commonwealth, and this they have already done, but the Old Dominion, to be duly appreciated, must be seen and known by personal contact.

It seems as if the Master Hand that created this favored section and limned it in undying colors on the map of the universe foresaw at the very dawn of things that destiny had writ an inspiring history for Virginia—that after her metamorphosis from a wilderness into a smiling panorama of plantations she was to undergo the travail of hideous wars, which in turn were to be succeeded by conditions almost Utopian. With all her proud traditions of the past the Old Dominion has yet to reach her zenith. The years that have been put behind her are the years of a formative period; the decades that are to come will mark the fruition of her hopes. Henceforth industry, as exemplified in a hundred forms, will be her gracious helpmeet. And with such support what State can fail? Nor must the Virginian of future years walk in a narrow path, for he has many fields of usefulness in which he may expand. Never did any country under the sun offer more diversity of

opportunity or finer chances for the founding of fortunes than does this State.

Geographically speaking, the Old Dominion is little short of amazing. Within her borders are the immaculate shores of the Atlantic, a plenteous Tidewater section, and then a rolling Piedmont country that gradually undulates from green hillocks to blue hills, which in turn are succeeded by fertile mountains of no mean altitude. The man who feels himself affected in his daily work by the surrounding landscape can take his choice of any style of scenery. He will find it all in Virginia, provided he does not demand that Titanic ruggedness which, though astounding to the eye, is the synonym of barrenness and desolation. The landscape features of the Old Dominion, in short, may be described as "peaceful." And well it should be so, for the old State yields her riches readily and gives plenty to those who show industry or even a moderate degree of perseverance. Her soil is ever grateful and her very atmosphere invigorating. No feature of this venerable "Mother of Presidents" is harsh—neither her scenery, her climate, her laws, nor her children. This doubtless is what makes Virginians love her. Those whose forebears have lived within the limits of the Commonwealth know that she is a gentle, kindly mother, and this responsiveness and gratitude of her sons is necessarily innate. But for the stranger, Virginia has the same welcome which has been accorded those who claim her as the place of their nativity. "Benevolent assimilation" might well be adopted as her motto.

When one recalls the history of Virginia, it soon appears that the present conditions existing in the State show a wide departure from the original plans of those who felled her virgin forests and pushed the red man aside for the people of to-day. The colonists to whom we owe our existence were prompted by not altogether unselfish motives in founding an English settlement at Jamestown. Their prime object—or rather that of those who financed the movement—was the discovery of gold. For some fantastic reason it was believed that Virginia would prove an *El Dorado*, and many were the months—if not years—wasted by the pioneers in vainly seeking for the yellow metal. True, gold in recent years has been discovered in the State and even now is mined in no inconsiderable quantities, but it is not to this metal that the Old Dominion owes her prestige.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF A CORNFIELD OF 600 ACRES AT CURL'S NECK FARM, HENRICO COUNTY.

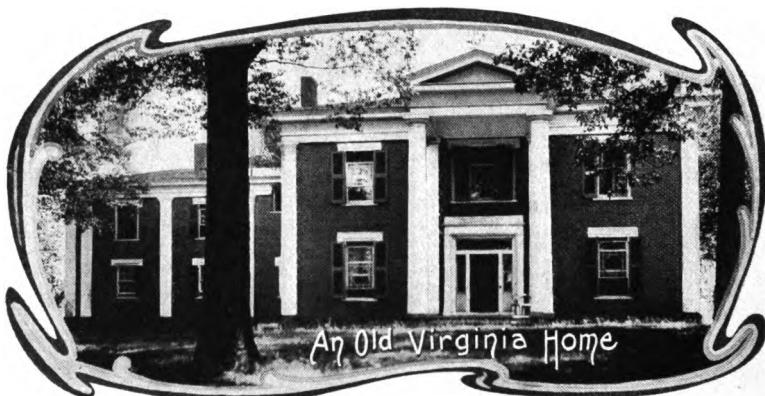
After the English abandoned this senseless occupation, the whilom argonauts drifted into the cultivation of tobacco, and for decades, this was their chief occupation. This crop, which even to-day is one of the staples of the Commonwealth, had a far-reaching effect upon the economic conditions of the State. The colonists in cultivating their tobacco, found that the plant constantly required new soil, and, as a consequence, they pushed farther and farther into the wilderness from Jamestown. This policy soon prevented centralization of population and rapidly began to make Virginia a State of huge plantations and comparatively small settlements. The conditions in New England were just the opposite.

For nearly two centuries the same process of territorial expansion went on in the Old Dominion, and to-day its farm lands reach from the ocean to the high hills on her western borders, while no vast cities have been created to menace her peace and draw away her rural population from the fields. But although Virginia tobacco still has a world-wide fame—a name to conjure with—the aromatic “weed” no longer is King in the old Commonwealth. Farmers long since have discovered that the sod of the Old Dominion, aided by a delightful climate, is a willing producer of scores of profitable crops which would sustain the people luxuriously even though there were no such blessed thing as tobacco.

Indeed, scores of new industries have come to the front in recent years, and though the tobacco planter still works his stately fields, he finds thousands of Virginians who never give this fascinating crop a thought. In some sections the fruit-raising industry has a monopoly and the products of its heavily-laden orchards are gaining a degree of celebrity which is transoceanic. Albemarle apples, in fact, are said to have daily graced the tables of the late Queen Victoria, while the State's vineyards are producing wines which lack nothing to put them in competition with those of France and Germany.

Although farming in the Old Dominion was never so profitable as now, and although the early tendencies of the colony indicated that Virginia could never be aught but an agricultural State, investigations of recent years have proved almost the opposite. The State is as rich in minerals as she is in her vegetable products. It is little short of astonishing to note the variety of her minerals, and the richness of the veins in which they lie.

The southwestern part of the State, wherein are located most of the mines to-day, fairly hums with machinery, and year by year, as the railroads extend their branches, this favored section is increasing in prosperity and wealth. There are many who predict that this part of Virginia is destined to lead all the State; but the past has shown that it is not safe to prophesy about the Old Dominion. Nor could one persuade a fox-hunting Virginian from Tidewater that his environments had lost one whit of their charms, while those in the rolling Piedmont region would be equally as stubborn in making concessions. The truth is that Virginia's *post bellum* renaissance has meant improvement in every direction—practical results that would have seemed incredible to our forefathers or even to the good people of fifty years ago.



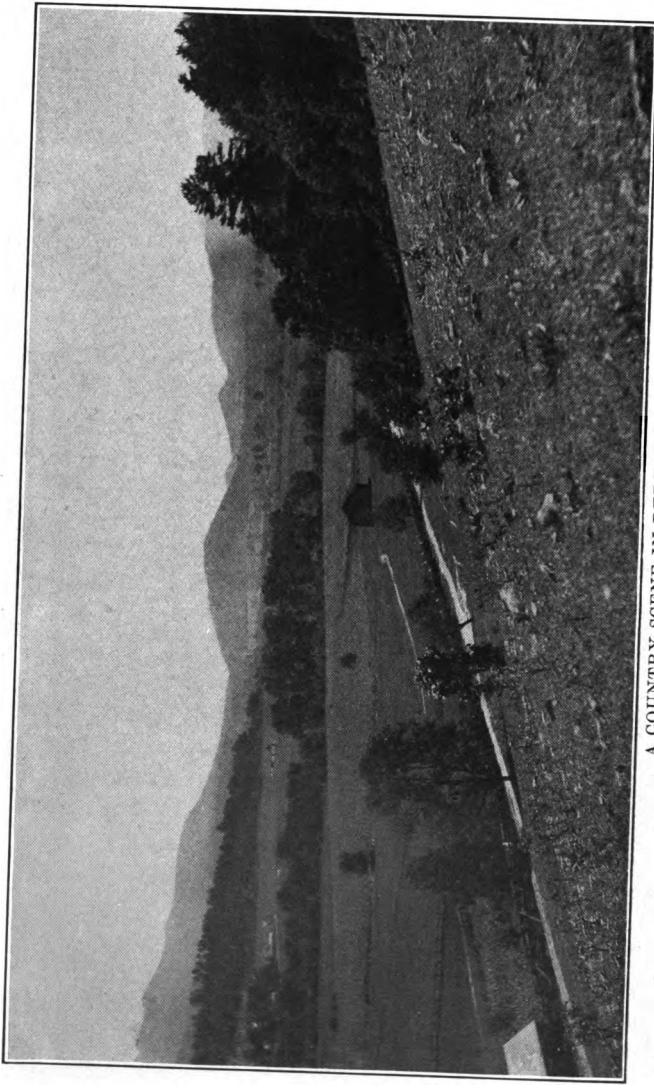
This state of affairs, however, is not attributable alone to native Virginians. Much of it is owing to those from other States and countries who have settled here. Millions in wealth have poured into Virginia since the surrender at Appomattox, and every day sees new families in the Old Dominion. The welcome for all of these is warm. It could not be otherwise, for the hospitality of the Virginian is innate—a precious legacy of picturesque ancestors, whose isolation made them rejoice at the very sight of a new-comer. Fortunately, however, the charms of the State have drawn hither only the most desirable classes—people whose presence would strengthen any community. The Commonwealth has been spared the heterogeneous hordes that invade many other States.

While, as has been explained, the cultivation of various crops in early times at once marked Virginia out for an agricultural State with widely separated towns and villages, her cities recently have gone forward with tremendous strides and are rapidly taking first place in the galaxy of American municipalities. The capital of the Commonwealth—Richmond—is a town which could never lose her individuality, her stability, or her charm. Her history alone would perpetuate her, but to-day she stands strong and serene on her seven hills like the Eternal City and presents a curious composite picture of culture, thrift, progressiveness and quaint adherence to old traditions and customs. No degree of prosperity and no influx of wealth could make Richmond abandon some of her social ideas, nor would she surrender the pride in her past for all the riches of Golconda; but she has profited by observation none the less. From her people have emanated practical ideas and practical suggestions, which have attracted attention everywhere. Her lessons have been learnt at no little sacrifice; having been learned, they have been productive of splendid results.

And nothing less should be said of the other cities in the Commonwealth. Some of these are well-nigh as venerable as Richmond, while others, equally as thrifty and almost as well populated, have sprung up almost in a night as the result of new industries never dreamed of five decades ago. The time-honored Commonwealth, indeed, now walks with quickened step despite the lapse of nearly three centuries. Her elasticity is the child of prosperity. A magnificent exposition to mark her tercentenary will show to the world in 1907 what Virginia has been, is now, and what she will be in centuries to come. This grand enterprise means much for the Old Dominion, but after all it will only be a colossal *tableau vivant*, whose details are already known to all those who have lived in Virginia. Strangers, however, will be amazed by what they behold.

But enough—another Virginian may be accused of rhapsodizing, for these lines are penned by way of preface. Were they to appear in this volume as an after-word—a word following the detailed account of Virginia's charms and resources—the most unresponsive would say that their apparent hyperbole is more than justified. And could the alien who reads this book visit Virginia, he would admit that no rhetoric describing the Old Dominion can be much too fervid or too florid.

EVAN R. CHESTERMAN.



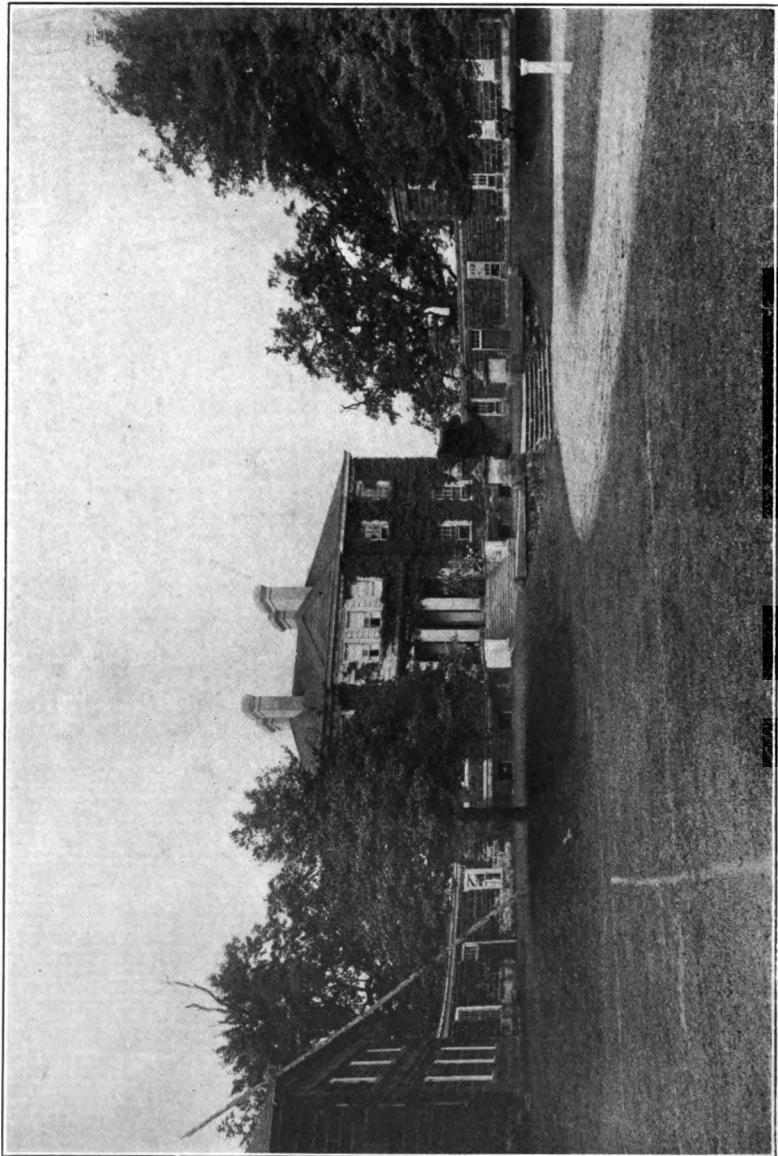
A COUNTRY SCENE IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

WHAT THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA SAYS.

The following extract from Governor Claude A. Swanson's inaugural address delivered before the Legislature February 1, 1906, presents, in brief, an excellent review of the climate and soil and the agricultural, mineral and commercial resources of the State:

"There is a Virginia of the past resplendent with the heroic achievements of a great and glorious people; there is a Virginia of the present crowned with possibilities that can surpass the splendors of the proud past and make all that has gone before in her history but the prelude to a greater destiny.

"No State in this Union has richer or more varied resources than Virginia. Her mild, warm, equable climate furnishes a refuge alike to those scorched by the suns of the South or chilled by the winds of the North. There is not an agricultural product known to the temperate zone that cannot be profitably, and is not successfully, raised in Virginia. In extreme Southside Virginia are seen great white fields of cotton, as rich in beauty and luxuriant in growth as can be found in North Carolina or Georgia. In Piedmont and Southern Virginia are produced the great crops of tobacco which largely constitute the world's supply. The magnificent Valley of Virginia, raising great crops of wheat, corn, oats, and hay is almost unspeakable in her prodigality of production. The beautiful hilltops and mountains of Southwest and Northern Virginia, with their spontaneous and perennial growth of blue grass, have browsing on them herds of cattle and sheep. This lovely section, with its witchery of scenery, salubriousness of climate, rich return for investments, forms a combination rarely seen, and unsurpassed by any section of this Union. In Eastern and Tidewater Virginia we have large truck farms and gardens, which furnish the vast population of the Eastern cities with their vegetables and foods. The profits of this industry are already immense, but the industry is still in its infancy and its possibilities for the future are immeasurable. Nowhere can fruit grow to greater perfection than in Virginia, and her great crops of apples, peaches and grapes are bringing her immense returns and have brighter promises for the future. There is not a farm product known to the temperate zone that cannot be raised in the varied soil, climate and conditions of Virginia. Every-



OLD VIRGINIA HOME (MT. AIRY) ON THE BEAUTIFUL RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.

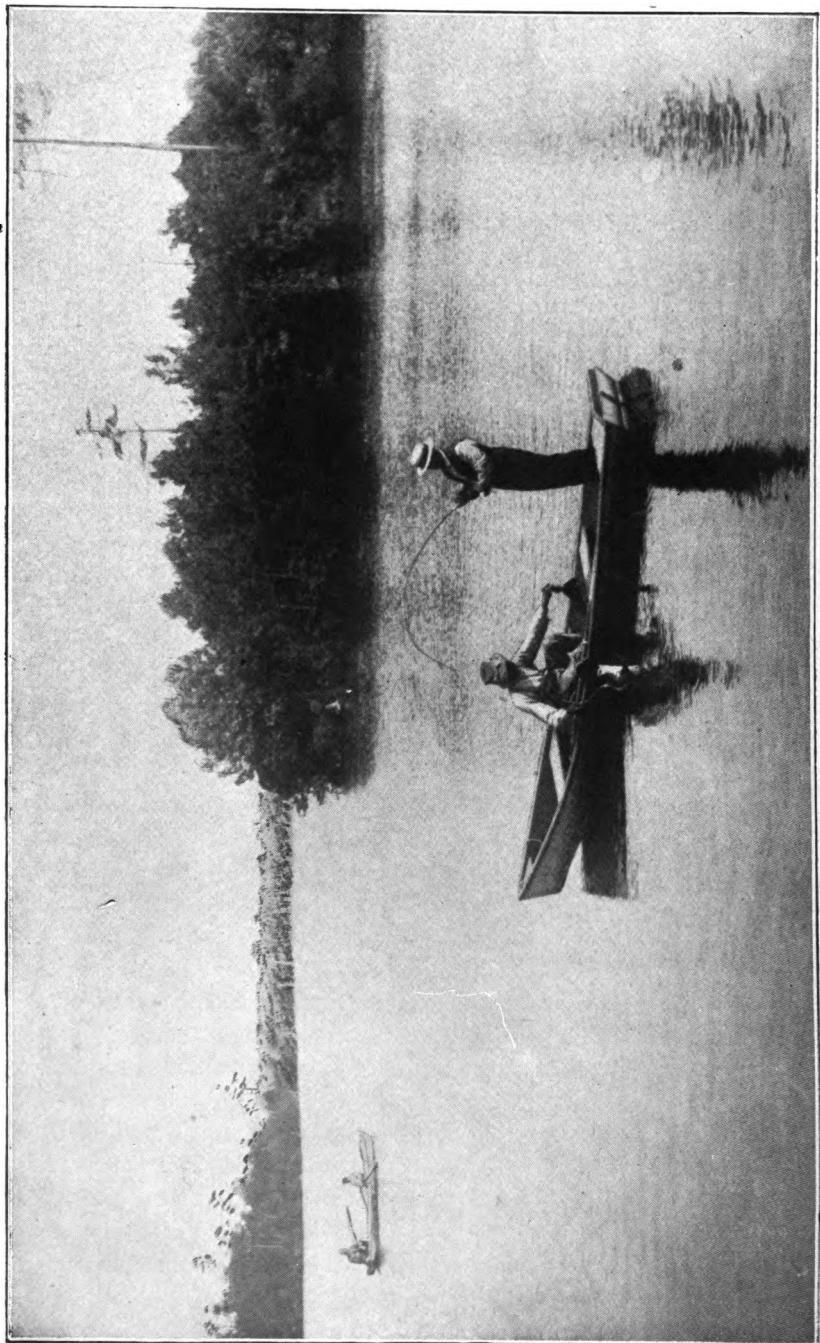
where in the State are seen evidences of intelligent and scientific farming, of progress and prosperity. The increase in farm products and values in recent years has been striking and excelled by few States in the Union. We have produced this immense agricultural wealth, and yet not more than half our land is under cultivation. When the population of Virginia, which is each year rapidly increasing, shall put under cultivation the entire soil, the farming wealth of the State will be amazing. With near and accessible markets, no State offers finer opportunities or greater inducements to farmers than Virginia.

"COAL AND ORES."

"But, great as our advantages in agriculture, our superiority in other directions is still more pre-eminent. There is scarcely a useful mineral known to modern civilization that is not found and cannot be successfully mined in Virginia. We have zinc, copper, iron and coal mines all in profitable operation. We have demonstrated that iron can be produced here as cheaply as elsewhere, and the products of our furnaces are distributed to all parts of the world. Coal is the foundation of the marvelous industrial advance of this century. Upon it Great Britain built her naval, commercial and manufacturing supremacy. Already in Virginia and the eastern part of West Virginia, which, from its location, must be used and developed through Virginia, have been disclosed almost as many square miles of coal, and of superior quality, as that upon which Great Britain established her great pre-eminence. The imagination cannot picture the vast manufactures, the varied industrial enterprises which the possession of this vast supply of coal will bring to Virginia. Besides, the rivers than run from our mountains to the seashore, the Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, Appomattox, James, and others, are possessed of immense water power, capable of operating large and innumerable establishments.

"In Chesapeake Bay, which skirts our Eastern Shore, we have the finest and safest harbors on the Atlantic coast. This bay is the finest body of inland water in the world, and upon its smooth surface could ride almost the world's fleets and navies. These magnificent harbors offer opportunities for greater mercantile and commercial enterprises, world-wide in their trade and scope. The great

FISHING IN VIRGINIA WATERS.



increase in our exports and foreign commerce give proof of the future greatness of these ports. The nearness and cheapness of coal to these harbors furnish the best location on this continent for manufacturing industries with products to be distributed in the markets of the world.

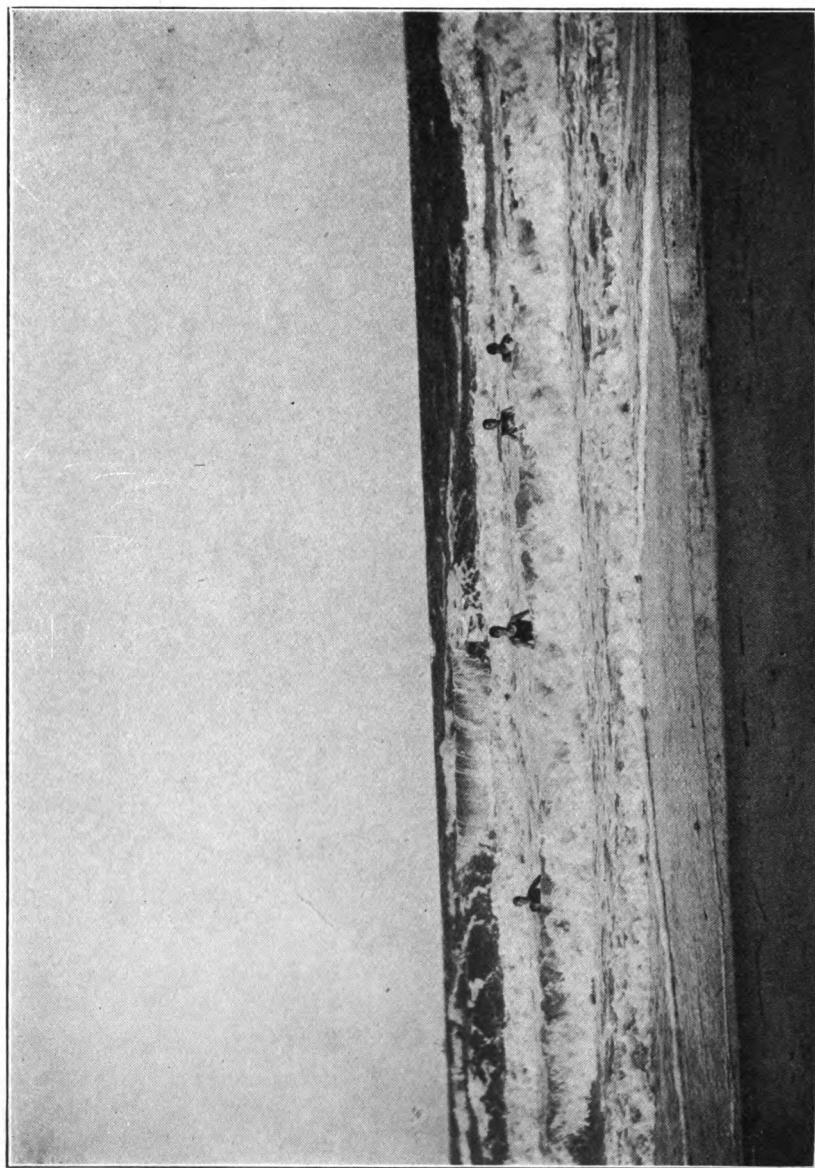
The Manufacturers' Record of December 1, 1905, says:

"While it is true that the industrial development of the South is going forward with amazing rapidity, it is nevertheless true that by virtue of the extent of the agricultural interests of the South, agriculture is yet the foundation of the business of that section. A change from poverty to prosperity of the farmers, and a change from land without a selling value to land in demand at an advance of 50 to 150 per cent. over the nominal price of one or two years ago, is the most far-reaching development in Southern advancement of the last quarter of a century. It is far-reaching in many ways. It means that within the last year or two Southern farm properties have increased not less than \$1,000,000,000 in value, probably at least \$1,500,000,000.

"The realization by the people of the entire South, bankers, merchants and farmers, of the power of co-operation in the proper handling and marketing of the two great staples—cotton and tobacco—has brought about a community of interest which is destined to exert a very great influence upon the entire business interests of the South and of that portion of the business world which is in any way dependent upon these staples or upon the general prosperity of the South."

The Virginia people set such esteem upon the agricultural interests of the State, and the promotion of the various departments of its agricultural industries, that they have incorporated in their constitution, their organic law, a department of agriculture and immigration to be under the management and control of a bureau of agriculture. This publication is made by the Commissioner of Agriculture in accordance with the requirements of an act of Assembly.

It is the object of this handbook to present the agricultural and industrial features of the State, together with its climate and



BATHING ON THE VIRGINIA COAST

topographical advantages, in such a way as to show that the State of Virginia, old in its history and hoary in its traditions, is exhibiting a new life of activity and enterprise and, turning her back upon the past, is setting her face toward the rising sun, whose advent is gilding the East with a golden splendor.

A free use has been made of the antecedent text-books, and their descriptions, statements, and statistics have been availed of in the preparation of this manual. "I take all knowledge for my province," said Lord Bacon. In that spirit the author of this handbook has appropriated whatever seemed of practical value, wherever found.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

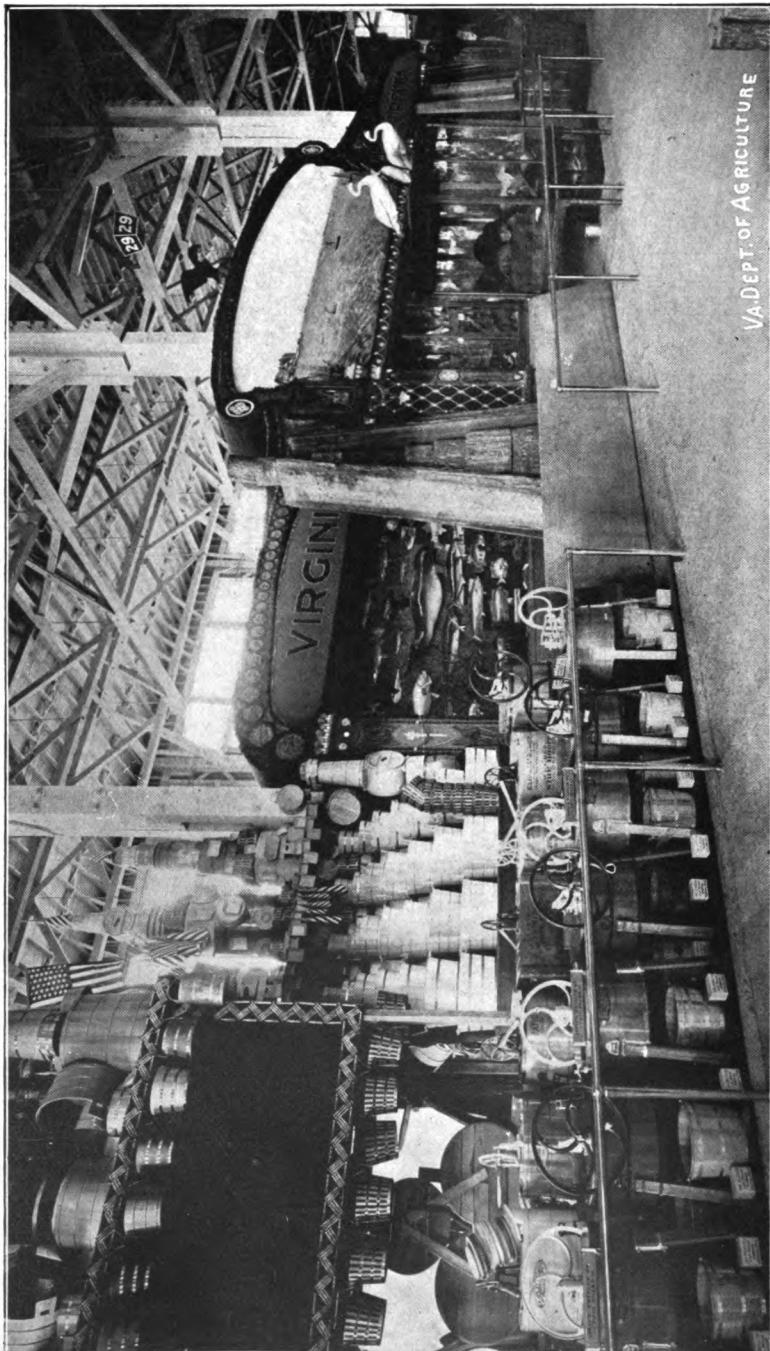
No State in the Union offers more attractive inducements, and extends a more inviting hand, to the home-seeker than Virginia. In climate, diversity of soils, fruits, forests, water supply, mineral deposits, and variety of landscape, including mountain and valley, hill and dale, she offers advantages that are unsurpassed. Truly did Captain John Smith, the adventurous and dauntless father of Virginia, suggest that "Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation."

Virginia is centrally situated in the Atlantic tier of States, being midway between Maine and Florida. It lies between the extremes of heat and cold, removed alike from the sultry, protracted summers of the more southern States, and the severe winters and devastating storms and cyclones of the north and northwest. Its limits north and south are the latitudes of 39 degrees 27 seconds and 36 degrees 31 seconds, corresponding to California and Southern Europe. The area of the State is 42,450 square miles, of which 2,325 are covered with water. There are 40,125 square miles, or 25,680,000 acres, of land. The State is a little larger than Tennessee, Kentucky, or Ohio, and not quite so large as Pennsylvania. The extreme length of the State along its southern border is 440 miles. The extreme width from north to south is 192 miles.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Virginia is divided into five natural divisions, consisting of belts of country extending across the State from northeast to southwest, and succeeding each other from the Atlantic coast to the west-

VA. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE



THE VIRGINIA FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, WHICH WON A SILVER MEDAL.
ONLY ONE-HALF OF THE EXHIBIT IS SHOWN IN THIS CUT.

ern State line. They rise in successive steps from the sea level, and differ in natural scenery, climate, soil and productions. These natural divisions are known as Tidewater, Middle Virginia, the Piedmont, the Valley, and Appalachia.

The Tidewater, or coastal plain, is part of the lowland that skirts the seashore from New York to the Gulf of Mexico. The visible outer or eastern boundary of Tidewater is the coast line of the State; but in reality it continues seaward many miles, forming a great submarine terrace, or shelf. Its inland or western boundary is a line extending from Widewater on the Potomac river below Alexandria, through Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Emporia, in Greenesville county, to the North Carolina line. This western boundary, though somewhat irregular, does not vary much from a straight line. The Tidewater section is penetrated by four navigable rivers that cut deep channels, with alluvial bottoms of rare fertility, and inland ports for ocean steamers.

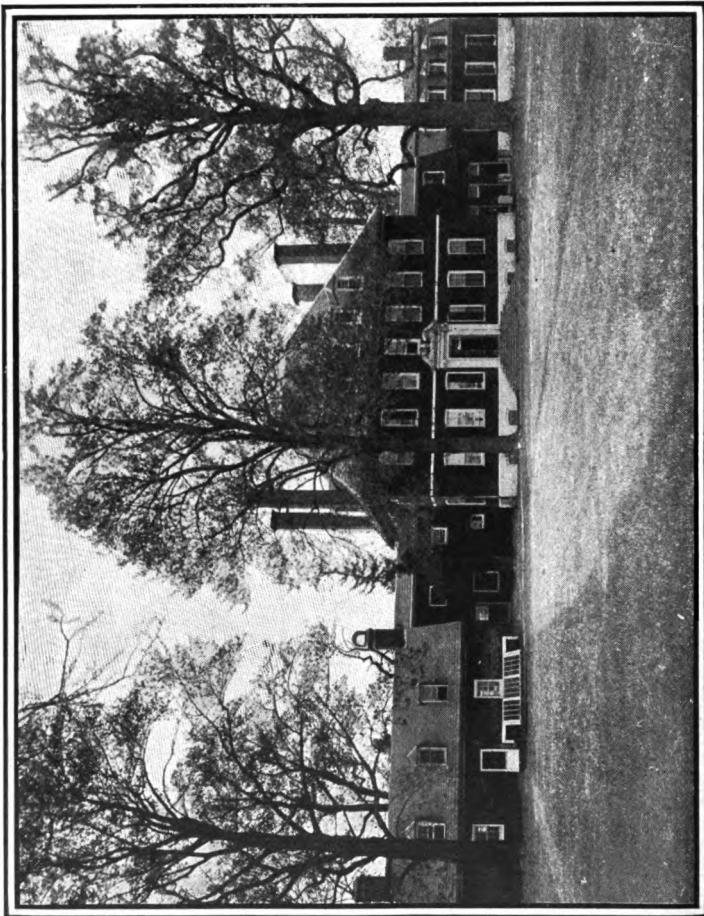
Middle Virginia is a wide, undulating plain extending from the western boundary of Tidewater to the Piedmont belt. It is the largest of the five natural divisions, and comprises more than one-fourth of the State.

The Piedmont Region, as the name implies, lies along the foot of the mountains, and forms the base of the Blue Ridge, varying in width from twenty to thirty miles. It is a portion of the belt that begins in New England and stretches thence southward to Georgia and Alabama. It extends, therefore, across the State from Maryland to North Carolina.

The Valley of Virginia is the belt of rolling country lying between the Blue Ridge on the east, and the broken ranges, known collectively as the Alleghanies, on the west. Its length is over three hundred miles, and its average width about twenty. It is the most productive and picturesque portion of the great limestone valley that stretches from Canada to Alabama. Though one continuous valley, it is subdivided into many minor ones by detached ranges and the troughs of five rivers that penetrate it. It is very fertile, producing grasses and grain in abundance, and is often spoken of as the "Garden Spot of the State."

The Appalachian Region is the most western section of the State, consisting of twelve rugged counties, traversed by the Alleghanies proper, and their numerous spurs and minor ranges, being

WESTOVER, ON JAMES RIVER.



a portion of the Appalachian system of mountains. These ranges inclose long trough-like valleys that are admirably adapted to grazing, as are also the sides and slopes of the mountains.

Comprehensively stated, the above are the five grand divisions of the State according to its natural conformation. There are other and smaller subdivisions which bear names that have a local signification. These are the Eastern Shore, consisting of the counties of Accomac and Northampton, that compose the southern termination of the fruitful peninsula which separates Chesapeake Bay from the Atlantic ocean; the Northern Neck, a long and narrow strip, lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers; the Peninsula, distinctively so called to discriminate it from the other and smaller necks of land formed by many of the rivers and estuaries of the Tidewater section; this Peninsula lies between the York and James rivers; the Southside, composed of the counties east of the Blue Ridge and between the James river and the southern border of the State; and Blue Ridge, consisting of the three picturesque counties of Floyd, Carroll, and Grayson, with an area of 1,230 square miles, forming part of the elevated plateau into which the Blue Ridge chain or system expands in the southwestern portion of the State.

MORE PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION.

A somewhat more particular description of these natural divisions of the State, their topographical features, productions and resources, waterways and climate, may be of interest.

Tidewater Virginia, or the Coastal Plain, as it is sometimes called, comprises approximately one-fourth of the State. It receives the name of Tidewater from the fact that the streams that penetrate it feel the ebb and flow of the tides from the ocean up to the head of navigation on the line that separates it from Middle Virginia. It consists altogether of lowlands, having an average altitude of about 150 feet along its inner or western border (the line that separates it from Middle Virginia) and inclining seaward until, at the coast line, it dips beneath the Atlantic. It consists chiefly of broad and generally level plains, while a considerable portion, nearest to the bay, is occupied by shallow bays and estuaries, and by marshes that are in most instances reached by the ocean tides. These marshes abound with wild duck and sora. Tidewater is mainly an alluvial country. The soil is chiefly light,

sandy loam, underlaid with clay. The alluvial deposits are enriched by the decomposition of shells, forming extensive beds of marl. Its principal productions are fruits and early vegetables, which are raised in extensive "market gardens," and shipped in large quantities to northern cities. This is called "trucking," and is a lucrative business. The trade in potatoes, strawberries, peanuts etc., is especially large, and last year yielded altogether in the State some \$12,000,000. The fertilizing minerals—gypsum, marl and greensand—abound, and their judicious use readily restores the lands when exhausted by improvident cultivation.



BACHELOR, A VIRGINIA BRED HORSE.

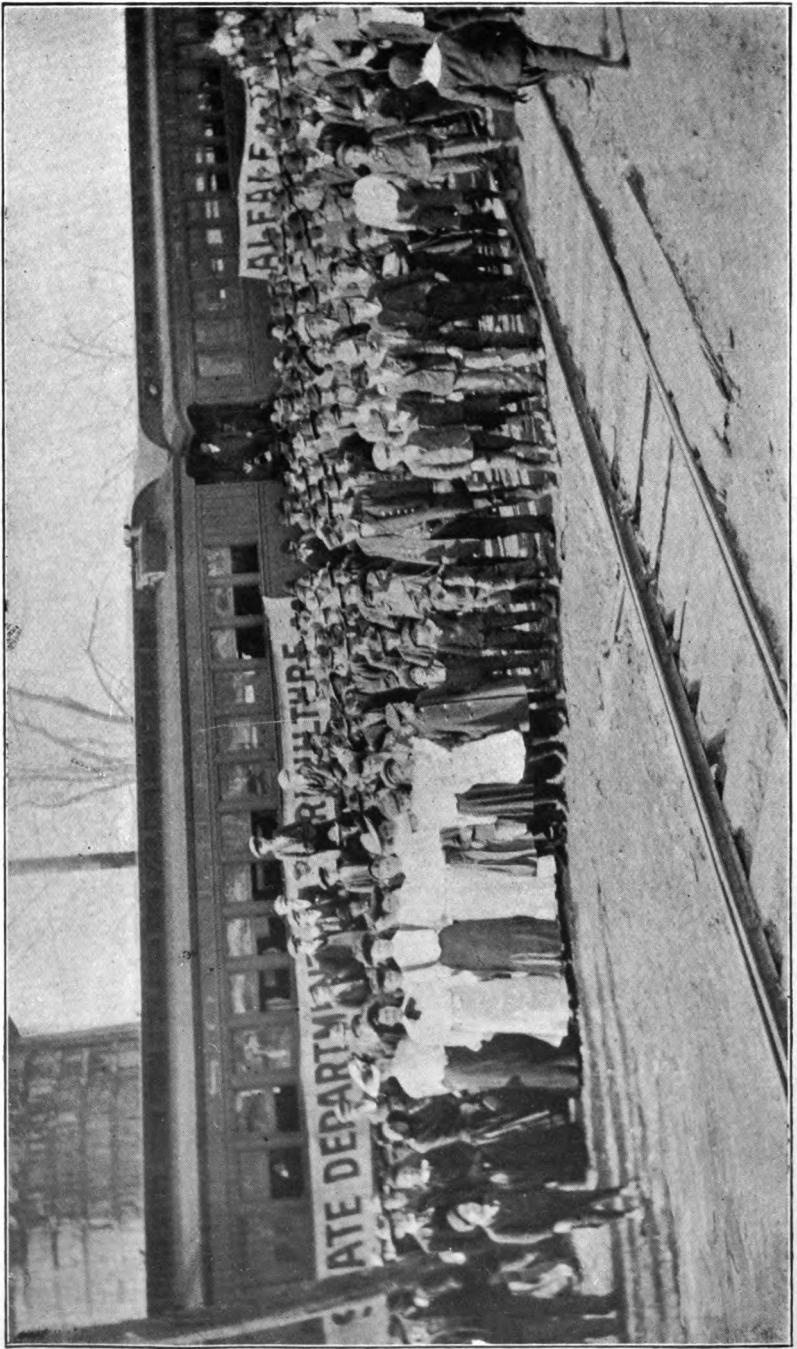
Middle Virginia is a wide undulating plain, crossed by many rivers that have cut their channels to a considerable depth, and are bordered by alluvial bottom lands that are very productive. The soils consists of clays, with a subsoil of disintegrated sandstone rocks that supply additional elements of fertility. The soil of Virginia varies according to the nature of the rock from which it is formed. The lowlands of Tidewater are marked by light, sandy loam, with substratum of clay, enriched by the decomposition of shells, forming marl banks, or beds. In Middle and Piedmont Virginia the surface, in general, consists of clay, with subsoil of disintegrated sandstone rocks. In the Valley and Appalachia, limestone soil predominates. This section (Middle Virginia) has for its eastern border the rocky rim of Tidewater, where the average elevation

above the ocean is about 150 feet. It gradually rises towards its western limit at Piedmont, where it attains a maximum elevation of 500 feet. This is the largest of the natural divisions, and contains some 12,500 square miles. Nowhere on the continent can there be found a region so generally penetrated by navigable streams. Four large rivers, having their sources in the Piedmont and Appalachian region, traverse the Tidewater and Middle Virginia sections. The Potomac below Washington, the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg, the York, and the James below Richmond, rise and fall with the ocean tides, and are navigable from Chesapeake bay. Below the tidewater line (or head of navigation) they broaden, and are sometimes miles in width.

The principal agricultural productions of Middle Virginia are corn, wheat, oats and tobacco. The tobacco raised in this section and in Piedmont, known as the "Virginia Leaf," is the best grown in the United States, and has a world-wide reputation for excellence. In this section, as in Tidewater, the low bottom lands along the streams formed by the sediment of the waters, are exceptionally productive. The second bottoms, as they are called, being a more elevated terrace, have usually a subsoil of dark, but sometimes yellow clay; these are very rich and susceptible of constant and severe tillage.

THE PIEDMONT SECTION.

This belt (for it is properly a belt, extending as it does through the State, with a length of 250 miles and an average width of only 25 miles) is marked by hills and minor mountain ranges and spurs, with valleys of varied form between. The surface is diversified and surpassingly picturesque. The line of separation from Middle Virginia contains wide plains of excellent fertility, which spontaneously cover themselves with nutritious grasses when not in cultivation. The elevation of this belt varies from 300 to 1,200 feet. The soil is heavier than that of Middle Virginia, the subsoil being of stiff and dark-red clay. The disintegrated sandstone rocks supply elements of fertility. On the slopes of the Blue Ridge, grapes of delicious flavor grow luxuriantly. These produce excellent wines, and the clarets have a wide fame. The pippin apples of this section are of unrivalled excellence.



ALFALFA INSTITUTED TRAIN.
After the Farmers' Institute lecture in the Shenandoah Valley.

THE VALLEY.

The “Great Valley,” as it is descriptively called, is, in its general configuration, one continuous valley, included between the two mountain chains that extend throughout the State; but it is, in a more particular sense, made up of five smaller valleys that succeed one another in the following order, from northeast to southwest: the Shenandoah Valley; the James River Valley; the Roanoke River Valley; the Kanawha or New River Valley; and the Valley of the Holston or Tennessee. It is 242 feet above tidewater at Harper’s Ferry, where the Shenandoah, uniting with the Potomac, breaks through the barrier of the Blue Ridge, and gradually rises until it attains the height of 1,687 feet at its southwestern extremity, where the waters of the Holston leave the State and pass into Tennessee. The Valley is much higher along its western side, next to the Alleghanies, than on its eastern side. It is one of the most abundantly watered regions on the face of the globe. Deep limestone beds form the floor of the Great Valley, and from these beds the soil derives an exceeding fertility, peculiarly adapted to the growth of grasses and grain. One who enjoys its varied and picturesquely beautiful landscapes; the long, undulating line of the ridge that takes the name of Blue from the heavens that bend to bathe its summits in their own soft tints; its abundant crops of cereals; its cattle grazing upon its grass-embedded meadows; its orchards bearing every fruit known to the temperate zone, and its vineyards bursting with the juices that produce delicious wines, will not wonder that it bears the name of the “garden spot” of the State.

APPALACHIA.

This is the mountainous section to the west of the Great Valley. It overlooks the Valley to the east, and passes into the rugged upland of the Cumberland plateau on the west. Its altitude varies from 1,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea level. Some of the valleys and slopes are of sandstone, some of slates and shales, some of limestone, so that they present a great variety of surface. The sandstone ridges are poor and unproductive, but the valleys are fertile, the soil being enriched by limestone. These valleys and mountain slopes are heavily carpeted with grass, upon which large numbers of cattle are raised. It is noted as a grazing country. It is an abundantly watered region, and its mountains are covered,

their tops and their sides, with forests that yield a variety of valuable timber.

FAVORABLE CONDITIONS.

The advantages and favorable conditions that invite the home-seeker may, in general terms, be included under the following heads: (1) Situation and Topography, (2) Climate, (3) Agricultural Resources, (4) Rivers and Water Supply, (5) Forests, (6) Fruits, (7) Minerals and Mining, (8) Commercial Facilities. In these several inducements Virginia holds a place second to no State in the Union; probably the pre-eminent place over them all.

Let us briefly consider these inducements in the order named.

SITUATION.

As heretofore stated, Virginia is midway of the Atlantic tier of States, removed alike from the severe winters of the northern States, and the long, debilitating summers of the States farther south. She possesses every variety of surface: bold mountains, broken uplands, valleys, meadows, lowlands, and the swamp lands of the coastal plain. The two ranges of mountains that extend through the State from northeast to southwest protect it from the storms and tornadoes that devastate the northwest. At Hampton Roads, she has the largest, deepest, safest, and best-sheltered harbor on the Atlantic. Her ports of Norfolk and Newport News are nearer than is New York to the great centers of population, and areas of production, of the northwest. Chicago is fifty miles nearer by direct line to Norfolk than it is to New York.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Virginia is mild and healthful. The winters are less severe than in the northern and northwestern States, or even the western localities of the same latitude; while the occasional periods of extreme heat in the summer are not more oppressive than in many portions of the north. The diversified physical features exercise a marked influence on the climate, the temperature varying in the several sections according to their elevation, latitude and distance from the ocean. The variation is from a mean annual temperature of 64 degrees in the low Tidewater belt to 48 degrees in the elevated mountain regions. The average

temperature of the State is 56 degrees. The summer heat of the Tidewater is tempered by the sea-breezes; while in the mountain section the warm southwest trade winds, blowing through the long parallel valleys, impart to them, and the enclosing mountains, moisture borne from the Gulf of Mexico. As a place to live in all the year round, Virginia has no equal. The summers are not debilitating, and the occasional days of oppressive heat are succeeded by nights of refreshing sleep. The winters are never marked by extreme or protracted severity. Snow rarely covers the ground for any great length of time, and the number of bright, sunny days, even in the winter season, is unusually large. In the spring the bright sunshine, pleasant days and budding nature invite every one out of doors, and hooks and reel are in demand. Autumn, to many, is the most delightful time of the year. The bright, warm, sunny days, with just enough edge to the air to make one feel like moving, the cool nights unsurpassed for sleeping, the rich and varied colored wild flowers and the many-colored autumn leaves, all conspire to make one stay out of doors and absorb health and life. Partridge and pheasant shooting, and fox hunting in the glorious autumn weather, furnish the finest sport for the most exacting sportsman.

The number of murkey, foggy days is very small, and conversely, the number of sunny days is unusually large. The United States Weather Bureau gives as the number of fair and clear days for Hampton Roads 258.8, while for Boston 237.6. Thus the number of days when one is kept indoors on account of the weather is very small.

In the more western portion of the State the temperature is lower generally, and in the southwest mountains the snow sometimes lies on the ground for a considerable time, but the healthfulness of this region is most excellent, and the size and physique of the men is superb.

Along the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge there is a belt of country between 1,000 and 2,500 feet above sea level, in which the humidity is exceedingly low, and in which the number of sunny days is very large. This region has little dew at night, owing to its low humidity, and has been found beneficial for consumptives and those troubled with pulmonary diseases.

Virginia is also exceptionally free from windstorms and hurricanes, never having any like those which frequent the western

plains and the States of the southwest. Such a thing as a dwelling-house being blown over is a practically unknown occurrence.

Below is the mean monthly temperature of Virginia, Fahrenheit, for the last five years, taken in July and December by the U. S. Weather Bureau of Richmond:

Mean monthly temperature:	July.	Dec.
1901.....	78.6	35.7
1902.....	76.5	37.9
1903	75.5	32.8
1904.....	73.5	34.4
1905.....	75.4	37.7

The westerly winds are the prevailing winds.

The annual rainfall is from forty to sixty inches. It is fairly well distributed through the entire year.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

Although Virginia has very large, varied and important interests outside of agriculture, still agriculture has been, and is, her greatest and most important interest, and is the occupation of the great majority of her people. She is essentially an agricultural State. The principal agricultural products are tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat, barley and the native and cultivated grasses, which, together with the clovers, yield an abundance of hay. In the sea-board section, particularly in the vicinity of Norfolk and on the Eastern Shore, there are extensive areas devoted to truck-farming, an industry which annually sends millions of dollars' worth of garden and farm vegetables and products to the markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. In this same section, especially in the counties that form the southeastern portion of the State, between the James river and the North Carolina line, the cultivation of the peanut is an extensive and profitable industry, the annual value of the crop being about two and a half million dollars. Virginia raises more, and better, peanuts than any State in the Union. The cereals are widespread over the State, but the Valley is pre-eminently the grain-producing region. Tobacco is, in a very large part of the State, the staple principally relied on as a money-making crop. Only one State in the Union, Kentucky, produces more tobacco than Virginia. The "Virginia Leaf," the finest tobacco raised in the United States, has a world-wide reputation for excellence. It thrives best in the uplands of Middle Vir-

ginia and in the Piedmont. In Halifax, Pittsylvania and Henry counties, bordering on the North Carolina line, midway of the State and in smaller areas of contiguous counties, the famous "bright tobacco" is raised. This always commands a high price.

There is every conceivable variety of soil in Virginia, from the almost pure sand of the seacoast to the stiff clay of the western portion. Although of such variety, there is one noteworthy fact, and that is the ease with which nearly all of the soil can be cultivated, and its ready response to judicious treatment.

Owing to the great difference of altitude of the various parts of the State, giving rise to a great diversity of climate conditions, and to the almost endless variety of soils within her borders, Virginia can, and does, grow practically everything raised in the United States except the tropical and sub-tropical fruits. If there is anyone, anywhere, who desires to take up any special branch of agriculture, or desires to devote his time to the raising of any variety of cereal, grass, legumes, fruit or animal, he can find in Virginia land and conditions ideally suitable to that identical thing.

Under the head of agricultural resources we might appropriately treat fruits. But they will be assigned to a separate head.

LETTERS OF INTEREST TO HOME-SEEKERS.

Selected from a number of other similar communications will be found here letters from several persons who have settled in Virginia from other States and countries, and also one from Hon. J. Sterling Morton, ex-U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, which will be found of interest to home-seekers.

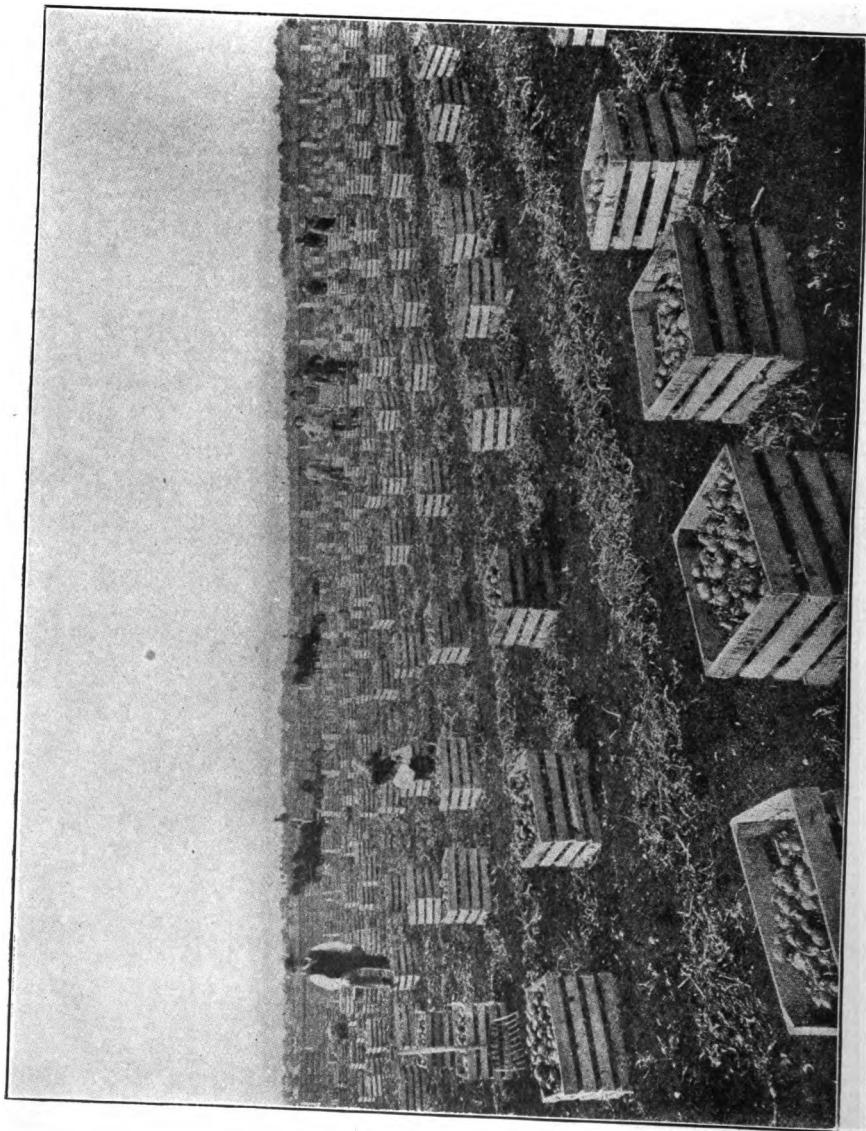
BY J. STERLING MORTON.

The New York Sun says: "J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, has discovered that the late Horace Greeley's advice to young men, to 'Go West,' is no longer sound, and owing to changed conditions in the South, the well-wishers of young America should now urge them to go to Virginia.

"Were I young and about to buy a farm—and if I were young, buying a farm is exactly what I'd go first about—I'd get a farm in Virginia. I was out through the State the other day. To say that I was amazed would not any more than express it. I was fairly astonished. I never saw better fields or finer crops anywhere. It's a garden. One has, as some fellow said about some other locality, but to tickle the soil and it laughs with a harvest. Corn? I met face to face with as vigorous and robust fields as ever waved in Illinois. Other crops were the same.

As a mere crop producer, the Virginia farm would stand shoulder to shoulder with any in the West, and yet, while you buy a farm of 160 acres in Texas, say, for \$8,800.00, I'll take the same \$8,800.00 and buy and

GROWING ONIONS IN VIRGINIA.



mine. He has a large family—there are eleven in all, and most of them workers. This season he has raised a good crop of wheat (sown last fall), and a specially fine crop of corn. He has had two cuttings of grass and an extra fine crop of tobacco, being the first instance I know of where a Northern man raised tobacco the first year. They seem to like the country all right, and will make first-class citizens.

As to my neighbors, I must say that I never had better, none more kind, accommodating or obliging. Have felt perfectly at home among them. So I expect to end my days in the Old Dominion, thankful to the giver of all good, that my rambling, wandering days have terminated so happily.

Yours truly,

Irvine, Virginia.

THOS. W. BREWER.

I have lived here for over twenty years. I was born in Canada, and came over when I was sixteen. I am very much pleased with Virginia because of its mild climate, because of the kind and hospitable people here, and because of the long crop season; two crops can always be raised in one year, and I have raised three crops a number of times.

Very respectfully,

Richmond, Va.

H. R. SCOTT.

I take pleasure in saying, that I moved from Canada to Virginia in 1875, and have lived here since that time. I am much pleased with Virginia, and appreciate its natural advantages of soil and climate, the winters being milder and more pleasant than the winters in Canada. I expect to live in Virginia until death takes me, and I expect to be buried beneath her sod.

Yours sincerely,

Culpeper, Va.

W. H. MIDDORGH.

I consider the State of Virginia much superior to either the Northwestern States or Canada as regards climate and proximity to the markets. The Northwest and Canadian winters are too long and severe to suit any but young and very robust persons.

Staunton, Va.

WILLIAM H. GREENE.

CALIFORNIAN.

In 1906 I spent several months in making investigations as to general conditions with respect to alfalfa growing, and after satisfying myself that indications in favor of successful cultivation were sufficient to justify the venture, I selected two old estates at Port Conway, Va., on the Rappahannock river. The soil on these properties was greatly depleted, but responded quickly to kind treatment with the aid of crimson clover, cow peas and lime. I have secured some alfalfa fields that will compare favorably with the best, either east or west. Although it has been only two years since the work commenced, I have a little over 300 acres of alfalfa at this time. But I have 200 acres more land which will be in proper condition for seeding next fall, and several hundred acres more which are having a crop of cow peas each fall or crimson clover in the spring. Let me here say that, favored as Virginia is, with two such crops as cow peas and crimson clover as aids in improving soil, the near future should see the State standing in the front ranks for fertility and production.

Port Conway, Va.

J. T. JACK.



A VIRGINIA ALBEMARLE PIPPIN ORCHARD.

FROM DENMARK.

It gives me great pleasure to add my testimonial to the excellent climate and almost uniformly productiveness of Virginia soil. Being born and raised on a farm in Denmark, I determined to locate in America. After going through Canada and many States of the Union, especially the Western and Northwestern, I at last located in Virginia, where I have been domiciled some 38 years, and have, to this date, not regretted the choice I made. Too much cannot be said of the excellence of its climate, being neither too cold nor too warm; the soil being adaptable to almost anything that grows.

Richmond, Va.

WM. HOLSTS.

FROM CANADA.

Two years ago I came to Virginia for the purpose of finding out whether what I read about Virginia was true or not before I moved my family, and I saw and heard enough to convince me that it was, so I returned to Canada and made a sale and came the year after, and we all like it; the climate is delightful, the season to get one's work done is a long one, the land is as good as any I have worked or seen in Canada, if properly handled, and I was from the best farming and dairying section in Elgin county, Ontario, and was doing well there; but I wanted a home where I could live in comfort and do the same as I did in Canada, and I find I can do it here.

Yours, etc.,

Ashland, Va.

J. E. MARTIN.

FROM GERMANY.

I have been a citizen of the State of Virginia since 1867. I am German by birth, and came to this country in 1857, a young man of 16 years old. I married in New Jersey, and my wife's health being quite bad, the doctors advised me to come south. I came south, and looking over the situation, spent some time in Virginia, and finally decided to come to Petersburg, Va. My wife is sixty-two years old, and coming to Virginia certainly saved her life at that time. We do not regret our move. The climate of Virginia is excellent—none better. The people of the State are friendly and hospitable, so much so that nothing could induce us to leave our Virginia home. The land is cheap, and you can raise in Virginia anything that can be raised in any part of the country; such as corn, oats, wheat and other grains can all be raised here. Virginia has ample railroad and water connection with the eastern, northern and western markets. By this, I mean, that farmers living in Virginia are enabled to get the best prices for their produce, as there are exceptional facilities offered by the railroads and steamship lines to carry same to northern and eastern markets.

There are opportunities for men who have some little means with which to buy land that I do not believe are offered by any other State. I went back to my old home in Germany last year for the first time since I came to this country, and I was unfortunate in being able to spend only a few days in my old home, but it has always been surprising to me that the immigration of the hard-working German citizens seems to be towards the West rather than southward. I am certain that once a start was made, that those who make their homes here will write back to those in the "Old Country," urging them to come to Virginia.

Petersburg, Va.

AUG. WRIGHT.

FROM OHIO.

Editor Southampton Democrat, Franklin, Va.

DEAR SIR:—We have come to Virginia, to "Tidewater Virginia," to Southampton county, to stay. We are from Ohio—arrived here last November—and are the first people termed "outsiders" located here. We are liking our new home right well, and, if we should not get "homesick," shall continue to like it still better. I wish to say that we find the people especially sociable and courteous, and we believe we already have acquaintances here who are our staunch friends.

We have an equable climate, without drought, such as Western droughts, and the best soils, and a good people. Southampton county, we believe, is an excellent site for our Western people to look up. More later.

Sincerely,

Green Plain, Va.

I. A. MCCOY.

P. S.—Just received a letter from home saying they had but one little rain since last of July, and corn ripened prematurely; pastures are dead; soil too dry for seeding to wheat, and wells are dry. But here "in Virginia" we have not yet seen it too dry for crops to do well, and our second crop of potatoes (on same soil) are doing so well as to promise a fair yield if frost held off a couple of weeks; were planted as late as Sept. 5th. The first crop yielded 348 bushels to acre, small plot.

FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.

I came to Prince county in 1902, from Spink county, S. D., where I resided since 1881. After spending a number of years traveling about, visiting nearly all the States east of the Mississippi, in search of a genial climate and good soil, I was convinced that Virginia was the place. I purchased a farm of 400 acres and am now getting it in a very fine state of cultivation for all the cereals and stock raising. This section is exceedingly well adapted to the raising of cattle, hogs and sheep, all of which I am raising successfully and making money.

There is nothing would induce me to go back to South Dakota to live, since I am able to live here in comfort and receive larger net dividends than I ever could expect to realize on my former farm. I am more than pleased with my investment.

Yours very truly,

WM. H. DENTON.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

I moved to Virginia with my family six years ago from California, where we were very much disappointed in the climate, the heavy fogs of the coast causing rheumatic troubles, and the intense heat of the inland valleys in the summer we could not stand.

Have visited nearly every State, and can honestly say I know of no climate as equal and pleasant, where the water is so soft and pure, where the soil responds so quickly and abundantly to proper cultivation and encouragement, and where there is absolutely no malaria or mosquitoes.

Our winters last about three months. Have plowed at times in all winter months. Our garden soil was never frozen over 3 inches at any time.

DR. J. B. ROSS.

FROM ILLINOIS.

I came to this State several years since and purchased a farm near Forest Depot, paying \$14 per acre for the same. I did not expect to make

more than a fair living for several years, but from the very first season I made much more than I anticipated. I produce all kinds of cereals, stock, and small fruits, and trucking, all of which has a home market at much better prices than I could hope to receive in the West.

I am raising more and better crops than I could produce on \$40 land in South Dakota or \$100 land in Illinois. I cheerfully send this word of greeting to Northern farmers who are in search of a better climate, good lands at low prices, and where the seasons are of sufficient length to garner the crop without being in haste all the time.

T. J. ONG.

FROM INDIANA.

I came to Virginia broken down in health and bought a broken-down farm about six miles from Lynchburg, which had not been worked since the war, thirty-six years previous. I was very unwell, and could not do much work at first, but notwithstanding that, I made a fairly good crop and sold off a quantity of bark and wood, and made more than I would have done at home. There is a ready and good market for all you can raise, and the prices are good. The people are glad to see you and aid you in every way in their power. There are good schools and churches, and I have never received more attention or been better entertained than I have been by some of the old ex-rebels I fought against in the late war. My health is good, and I feel like a new man, and would not sell my place at 50 per cent. advance; and I can say if Northern people come down here and attend to their business, they will be received with open arms, and can do well.

E. R. BURR.

FROM IOWA.

To any person seeking a home away from the long and cold winters and the ever-existing danger of cyclones in summer, we have this to say: come and see us at South Boston, Va. For thirty-four years we lived in the State of Iowa, and for the last five years in Southside Virginia. We know there are many people who live in constant dread of the cold winters, the deep snow and the awful blizzard. These can all be avoided by coming south, where one can find a most hospitable people, with many beautiful homes, and ever ready to give a cordial welcome, and back of all this, cheap lands. . . . There are thousands of acres of timber land here that can be bought at from \$6 to \$10 an acre that would furnish grazing for sheep and Angora goats. The Angora cleans up the brush and brings the land in condition for more grass for the other lines of stock. We have many creeks and springs of excellent water, so that one can have living water in all fenced lots.

W. W STOCKWELL.

FROM NEBRASKA.

I came to Virginia from Nebraska fourteen years ago with very little money, and purchased a very poor farm of 200 acres, for which I paid \$5 per acre, making a small cash payment; then went to work. The soil, while worn out, has responded very quickly to good farming and natural fertilizers. I soon paid for my farm and improved it in every form, until now I have it in fine shape, and have it well stocked, including improved machinery. Only a short time since I purchased a second farm of 200 acres for cash. I am very much pleased with Virginia, and am convinced that it is all right.

JOHN SEDRIG.

FROM NEW YORK.

I am a former resident of the Empire State, and came to Virginia a number of years since; induced to do so on account of the genial climate, geographical location, and the great future which I saw in the fertile, neglected farms in Virginia. I did not remove to my farm until 1898, and have resided here ever since. My plantations are now well improved, and last year a crop of 75 acres of wheat averaged 29 1-2 bushels per acre, some of this running in excess of 40 bushels per acre. A neighbor of mine raised in excess of 100 bushels of soy beans per acre; this by a Canadian farmer, who, like myself, does not care to return to the rigorous climate we left.

G. C. JACOBS.

FROM OHIO.

After living here two years I find Virginia more pleasant to live in than Ohio. The people are friendly and sociable, and the lithia water has been a "godsend" to me. It has cured me of eczema, after doctoring thirty years without relief.

In regard to the land, the best improved here is fully equal to Ohio land that sells for \$25 to \$100 per acre, and if the Virginia lands were side by side with it, it would bring the top price, and this land can be bought for from \$5 to \$15 per acre. Next, the crop. Last year's wheat was of good quality and averaged 15 to 20 bushels per acre; corn was unusually fine—as good as any one could ask, while fruit of all kinds was plentiful.

I am glad I came down to this healthful climate, this wonderful water, these big-hearted people, and other conditions that go to make life worth living. I have no desire to return North.

GEO. E. LUSK.

FROM WISCONSIN.

Two years ago I came to Appomattox from Wisconsin and purchased a farm. When I arrived I was unable to do any farm work. Now I can attend to my farm, and my health is greatly improved. I like the country so well that last year I purchased another farm for my son. I would rather live here with my present health on one meal a day than in Wisconsin on three.

I have paid every dollar on both farms, and like the land better every year I live on it. We can raise anything in Virginia that can be grown in the North or Northwest. I consider this a great country, and the lands are far below the real value in price.

JOHN V. PHILLIPS, SR.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF SOIL PRODUCTION IN NORFOLK COUNTY.

It is both interesting and wonderful to note the productiveness of the soil in the trucking belt around Norfolk, Virginia. A leading farmer and trucker says: "Without doubt the trucking lands around Norfolk, Virginia, are the finest in the entire United States."

This gentleman was entitled to a very respectful hearing, and we had the greatest confidence in his judgment and intelligence, for his experience, as a trucker, was the very best possible evidence in favor of his statement.

Our attention was called to a little 4-acre patch of land, in snaps (beans), now just nicely in the pod and ready to go north in a very few days. Answering our questions the owner stated that in September last he sowed spinach on said four acres. Between Christmas and 1st of March following he cut and sold the spinach at the rate of 100 barrels to the acre, at a price ranging from \$2 to \$7 per barrel—an average of \$4.50 per barrel. Early in March the four acres were set out to lettuce, setting the plants in the open air, with no protection whatever, 175,000 plants on the four acres. He shipped 450 half-barrel baskets of lettuce to the acre, at a price ranging from \$2 to \$2.75 per basket.

Early in April, just before the lettuce was ready to ship, he planted snap beans between the lettuce rows; and to-day, June 2d, these are the finest beans we have seen this season.

Owner says he will have 150 half-barrel baskets to the acre; but we think he will surely have nearer 250. However, 150 will be enough, for he will sell the same for from \$1 up to \$2 per basket; perhaps even higher.

The last week in May he planted cantaloupes between the bean rows, which, when marketed in July, will make four crops from the same land in one year's time. The cantaloupes will be good for 250 crates to the acre, and the price will run from \$1 to \$1.50 per crate.

A careful investigation of these "facts, figures and features" will show that his gross sales will easily reach \$2,000 per acre, and his net profits depend largely upon the man and the management; but they surely should not be less than \$1,000 clear, clean profit to the acre.

This is for farming done all out doors. No hothouse or hotbed work—not a bit of it. It is all out-of-doors work, with no extra expense for hotbeds, cold frames, hothouses, or extra expenses whatever.

We are each day more and more thoroughly convinced that "intensive" thorough tillage and care of the soil will not only pay remarkably well here; but it will pay better here than at any other point or place in the United States.

Without any doubt whatever, the soil is the finest market garden or trucking soil in the entire country. The climate also is largely in our favor, as the late and early frosts are kept off by the near proximity of the sea.

In regard to cost to get our farm products to market, we are within twenty-five miles of fully 10,000,000 consumers; that is to say, measured by freight rates, we are within twenty-five miles of 10,000,000 hungry consumers of our soil products.

If measured by hours, we are within twelve hours of 20,000,000 consumers. Upon the soil, climate and markets depend the success of the tillers of the soil—and these three factors are decidedly in our favor.

FRUITS.

Virginia is one of the most highly-favored fruit-growing States in the Union. Indeed, when the variety, abundance and excellence of its fruits are considered, it is doubtful if any other State can compare with it in this respect. Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, quinces, plums, damsons, and grapes are in great abundance, while the smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and currants are plentiful. The foothills of the Piedmont and Blue Ridge are specially adapted to the apple, some orchards producing as much as from \$450 to \$500 per acre. The peach, requiring a somewhat warmer climate, abounds more plentifully in Middle Virginia and Tidewater. The eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge are especially prolific in grapes, Albemarle county taking the lead in their cultivation. They are of excellent quality and flavor, both for table use and wine-making. The Monticello Wine Company, of Charlottesville, Albemarle county, enjoys a world-wide reputation for its wine, particularly its clarets. At the Paris World's Exposition in 1878, this was the only American wine that received a medal and diploma; and such was also the case at the Paris Exposition of 1889.

Apples may be said to be the principal fruit crop of the State. They are extensively grown, and there is a yearly increasing number of trees planted. In one of the Valley counties a 17-year-old orchard of 1,150 trees produced an apple crop in 1905 which brought the owner \$10,000; another of fifty 20-year trees brought \$700. Mr. H. E. Vandeman, one of the best-known horticulturists

in the country, says that there is not in all North America a better place to plant orchards than in Virginia. He says: "For rich apple soil, good flavor, and keeping qualities of the fruit, and nearness to the great markets of the East and Europe, your country is wonderfully favored."

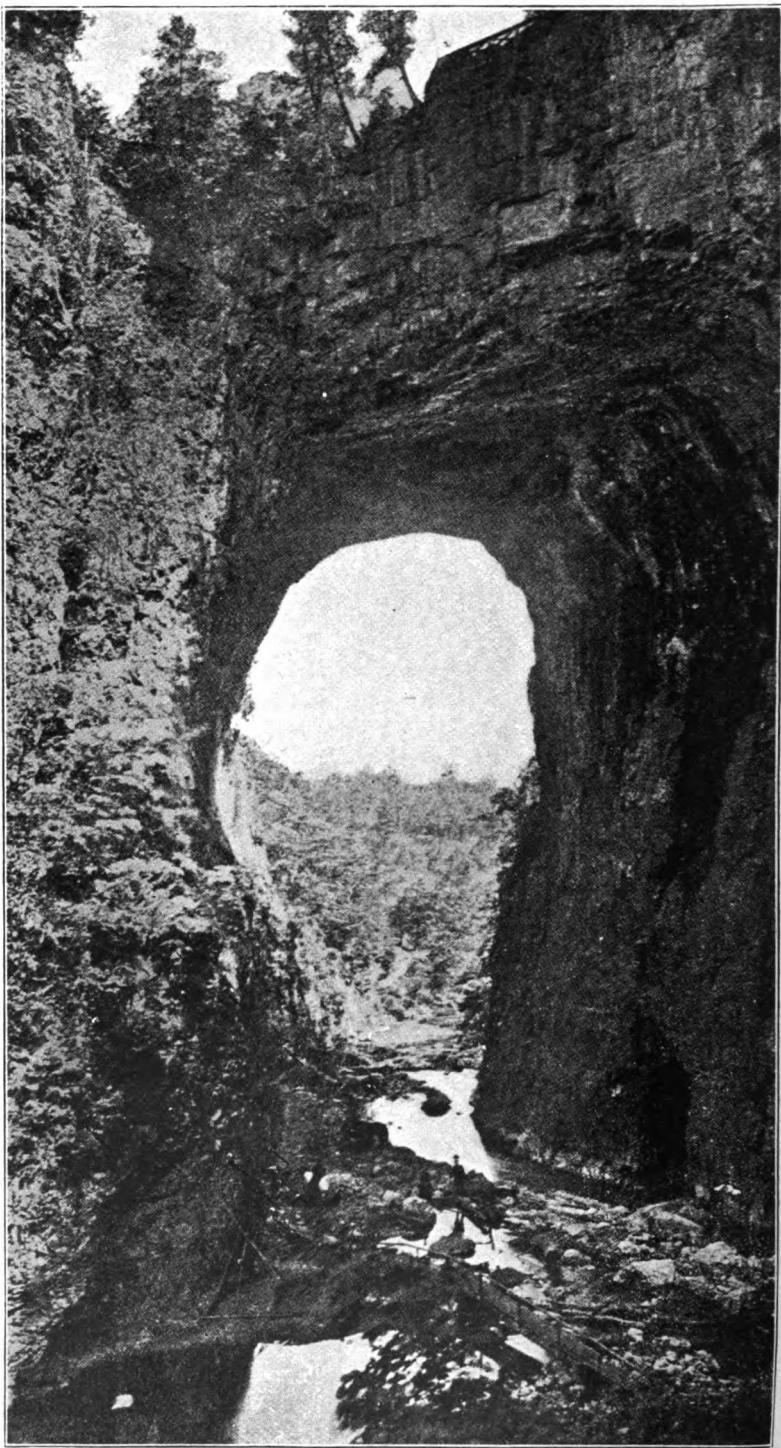
The trees attain a fine size and live to a good old age, and produce most abundantly. In Patrick county there is a tree 9 feet 5 inches around, which has borne 110 bushels of apples at a single crop. There are other trees which have borne even more. One farmer in Albemarle county has received more than \$15,000 for a single crop of Albemarle Pippins, grown on twenty acres of land. This pippin is considered the most deliciously flavored apple in the world. Sixty years ago the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Albemarle, when minister from this country to England, presented a barrel of "Albemarle Pippins" to Queen Victoria, and from that day to this it has been the favorite apple in the royal household of Great Britain. Although the Blue Ridge and Piedmont sections are more particularly adapted to the apple, they are grown in great abundance in every part of the State.

The fig, pomegranate, and other delicate fruits flourish in the Tidewater region.

We have mentioned the cultivated fruits; but in many sections there will be found growing wild, in great abundance, the strawberry, the whortleberry, the haw, the persimmon, the plum, the blackberry, the dewberry, a fine variety of grapes for jellies and for wines; the cherry, the raspberry, and the mulberry, and also will be found the chestnut, hazelnut, the walnut, the hickorynut, the beechnut, and the chinquepin.

RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY.

Five large and navigable rivers, with their affluents and tributaries, drain five-sixths of the State. These all empty into the Atlantic, four of them through the Chesapeake Bay, and one through Albemarle Sound. The four that empty into the Chesapeake are the Potomac, Rappahannock, York and James. The one that empties into Albemarle Sound is the Roanoke, or Staunton. These are all navigable to the head of Tidewater by large steam-boats and sailing vessels. Besides these there are other long and copious streams or rivers—the Shenandoah, that flows through the



NATURAL BRIDGE, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.—ONE OF THE SEVEN WONDERS
OF THE WORLD. Digitized by Google

Valley, and New river and Clinch in Southwest Virginia. These rivers are all supplied by multitudinous streams—rivulets and creeks; many of these long, and of sufficient size to entitle them to the name of rivers. Some of these are the Potomac creek and Ococoquan, that flow into the Potomac; the Rapid Anne, that is a bold affluent of the Rappahannock; the Mattapony and Pamunkey, that, at their confluence, form the York; the Chickahominy, Appomattox, Rivanna, Willis, Slate, Rockfish, South, North, Cowpasture and Jackson, tributaries of the James; the Dan, Otter, and Pig, that flow into the Roanoke. These affluents are but a few of the hundreds of streams in every part of the State that fall below the dimensions of rivers, but which, in conjunction with the bolder streams, irrigate the country, furnish inexhaustible water power, supply numerous varieties of fish, furnish channels for inland navigation, and by enlivening the landscapes, impart a picturesque-ness to the scenery on all sides. Never-failing springs of pure, sparkling water abound in every section, many of them possessing medicinal properties of a high order. The statement is made, upon high authority, that no State possesses such an abundant supply of mineral waters. The rainfall is abundant and evenly distributed, there being two sources of rain supply—one from the Atlantic by the southeast winds, and one from the Gulf by the winds from the southwest. The annual rainfall is 35 inches in the southwest, and 55 inches on the eastern coast, the average throughout the State being about 43 inches.

From the above statements, it can easily be believed that Virginia is one of the most abundantly watered countries upon the face of the earth. There can scarcely be found a square mile on which there is not either a running stream or a bold spring. There is probably no other area of the world's surface, of equal dimensions, that is so abundantly and uniformly watered.

WATER POWER.

In this busy age, when every accessory of human industry is eagerly utilized, it may not be amiss to call more particular attention to the marvelous supply of water power which the rivers and streams of the State afford. In this connection we will quote the following passage from the pamphlet entitled, "Information for the Homeseeker and Investor," published by this Department (the

Virginia Department of Agriculture and Immigration), more particularly for the purpose of distribution at the St. Louis Exposition:

Even in Tidewater, the flattest part of the State, the numerous smaller rivers and creeks have sufficient fall to furnish ample water power for grist mills and, of course, the same power could be used for other purposes. Where Tidewater joins Middle Virginia, there is a rocky ledge which rises up quite abruptly, and over which all streams have to pour to reach the ocean. In pouring over that ledge rapids are formed which give magnificent water power. This water power is especially fine just above Alexandria, on the Potomac; at Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock; at Richmond, on the James, and at Petersburg, on the Appomattox.

To take only one locality as an illustration:

At Richmond, in a distance of three and one-half miles, there is a fall of 84 feet, and in a distance of nine miles there is a fall of 118 feet. The other streams mentioned have practically the same fall. This enormous water power, occurring just at the head of Tidewater and deep water navigation, gives the manufacturer who uses this power the benefit of both railway and water transportation. As the mountainous region is approached, every river, creek and branch is capable of furnishing fine water power. The effective fall of the James from Lynchburg to Richmond, a distance of 146 1-2 miles, is 429 feet; between Lynchburg and Buchanan, 50 miles, the effective fall is 299 feet; between Buchanan and Covington, a distance of 47 miles, the effective fall is 436 feet. "Indeed," as Commodore M. F. Maury says, "the James river and its tributaries alone afford water power enough to line their banks from Covington and Lexington, with a single row of factories, all the way to Richmond." New River also furnishes magnificent water power. In fact, all through the State an abundance of the finest water power is awaiting development. A very small proportion of this power is at present developed.

Of the four navigable rivers of Virginia that are tidal to the ocean, three of them—the Potomac, Rappahannock, and James, take their rise in the mountain region and wind through landscapes of surpassing loveliness to deliver their waters into that bay which, like an inland sea, washes her eastern front. The York, a wide, straight stream, navigable for the largest vessels, is less than forty miles in length, and is rather an estuary, or arm of the Bay, than

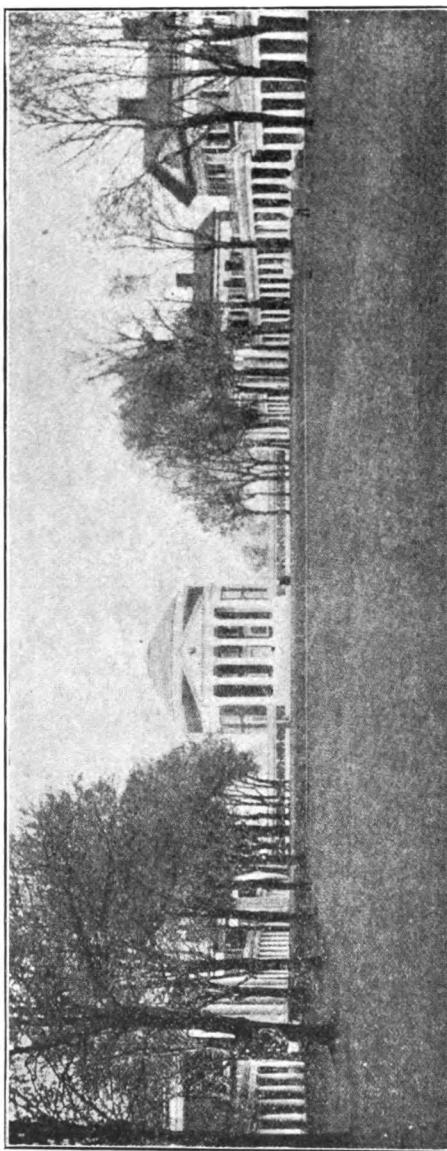
a river. The Mattapony and Pamunkey, that unite at West Point to form the York, drain a considerable portion of Tidewater and Middle Virginia.

The Chesapeake Bay is not only the most picturesque and beautiful sheet of water upon the globe, but it has no equal for the abundance and variety of marine food which it supplies. It is 200 miles long, with an average width of 15 miles. It has the most abundant oyster beds in the world, and its Lynnhaven Bay oyster is confessedly the largest and most delicious specimen of this bivalve to be found in any water. It supplies, in inexhaustive quantities, every fish known to the Southern waters, with the exception of the pampano, which is peculiar to the Gulf of Mexico. Turtles, crabs, terrapins, lobsters and clams abound, while birds by tens of thousands, crowd its waters, and the inlets and marshes that mark its borders—swans, geese, ducks and sora. The canvas-back duck, that feeds on the wild celery and grasses that fringe its banks, possesses a game flavor that is coveted by the epicure.

We have not overdrawn the picture of the attractive invitation which Virginia extends to the homeseeker, particularly the one who desires to reside in the country and follow the life of a farmer. With her diversified surface and varied elevation, her mild climate, fine rainfall, well distributed through the year, Virginia, with her numerous water courses and streams and her fertile soil, presents an opportunity for all kinds of agricultural pursuits. The home-seeker can find an attractive location for any line of cultivation he may wish to follow. From the fish and oysters of the bays and estuaries, the peanut-growing and trucking of the Tidewater, the raising of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, fruits and stock of the Piedmont, to the blue grass grazing of the more mountainous section, he has a varied field of selection.

FORESTS.

The forests of Virginia abound in an unusual variety of woods, especially the valuable hardwoods, so important in modern construction. In these forests are found every wood known to southern soils except the noted red cedar of Alabama. Most of the uncultivated land consists of wood land tracts. Pine forests and cypress swamps cover vast areas of the Tidewater section. This soil favors also the growth of the cedar, willow, locust, juniper and



THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, LOCATED AT CHARLOTTESVILLE.

gum, and to some extent, the oak—woods that furnish the best material for staves, shingles, ship-timber and sawed lumber. In the central and western sections are found the oak, hickory, walnut, chestnut, birch, beech, maple, poplar, cherry, ash, sycamore, and elm. In the higher latitudes are found the hemlock, spruce and white pine. Oak, pines and poplar are the chief woods for building. The durable hardwoods—oak, hickory, walnut and chestnut—are valuable in the manufacture of agricultural implements, cars and furniture. Paper is made from the pulp of the soft poplar. Oak bark and sumac leaves are extensively used in tanning and dyeing.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF VIRGINIA.

Virginia presents probably the most promising field for investment in its vast resources of almost every known commercial mineral product. Building stone, granite, limestone, slate, soapstone, mica, clays of all kinds available, from the common red brick to the finest pottery clay; coal, coke, iron, lead, zinc, tin, copper, manganese, pyrites, arsenic, gypsum, salt, baryta, marble, asbestos, gold and silver are all found more or less in paying quantities.

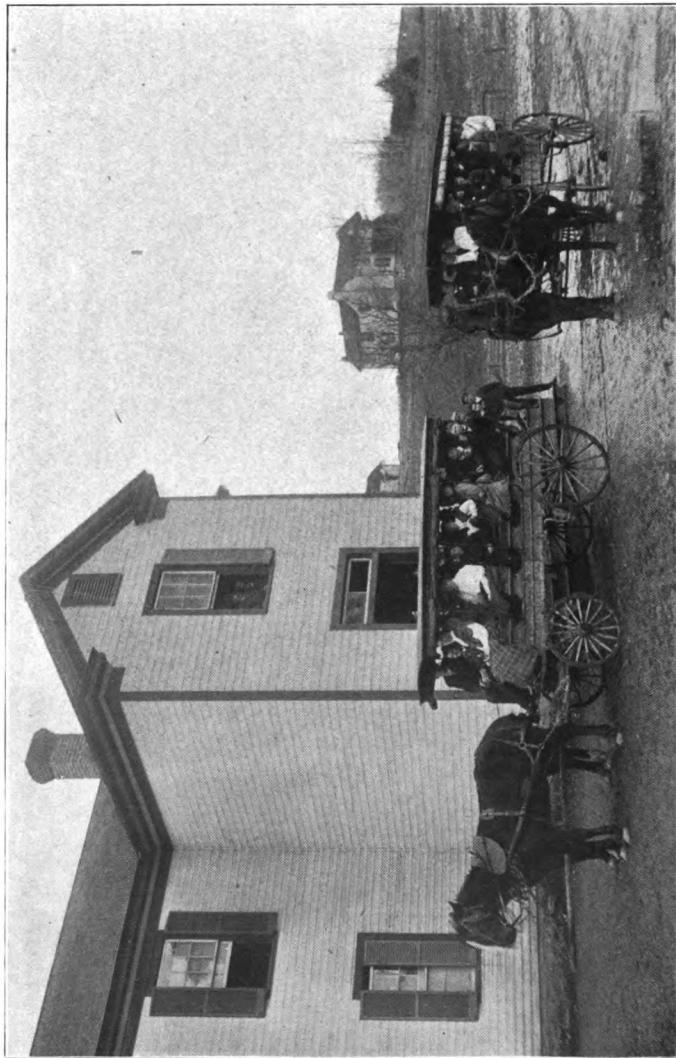
Cheap labor, fuel, timber and water are abundant. Transportation facilities are of the best, and climatic conditions are such that outdoor work can be carried on the year round.

The mineral lands can be acquired at the most reasonable prices, and every facility is offered to induce capital to undertake the development of these products.

No State in the Union produces such a variety of mineral waters nor contains such a number of medicinal springs, situated, for the most part, in a delightful summer climate in the most beautiful scenic parts of the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains, offering ideal locations for summer and health resorts; some of which are now world-famous, but the most of them are not utilized on an extensive scale. They, however, only lack the necessary capital and enterprise to make them equally famous with their more fortunate neighbors.

Building stones of superior quality are found in a large part of the State; notably from Richmond west to the eastern edge of the Blue Ridge. Chesterfield and Henrico granites are well known

CHILDREN GOING HOME FROM SCHOOL, AUGUSTA COUNTY.



outside of the State, having been used in building the postoffices of Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pa.

Buckingham slate is being shipped to England in competition with the Scotch and Welsh slate, and orders cannot be filled fast enough. This is a guarantee not only of quality, but cheapness of production.

Soapstone of a very fine quality is produced near Schuyler, in Nelson county, and is mostly marketed as a finished product.

Limestone from the quarries of the Shenandoah Valley and Southwest is well known.

Clays, from that used for common brick-making to pure kaolin for china clay, are found in abundance east of a line running through Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg and Emporia.

Coal-bearing formations cover an area of about 2,120 square miles in the State. The most notable deposits are those of the Richmond coal basin; Pocahontas Flat Top Field, Tazewell county; the Clinch Valley and Big Stone Gap districts, in Wise and Lee counties, and the hard coals of Price and Brush mountains, Montgomery county.

Copper ore is found in Grayson, Carroll, Floyd, Halifax, Charlotte, Prince Edward, Buckingham, Louisa, Fluvanna and Goochland counties, and in the igneous rocks of the Blue Ridge, notably Warren county. The most extensive development has been done in Halifax county, where there are a number of mines producing ore in paying quantities and showing most excellent prospects for extensive development.

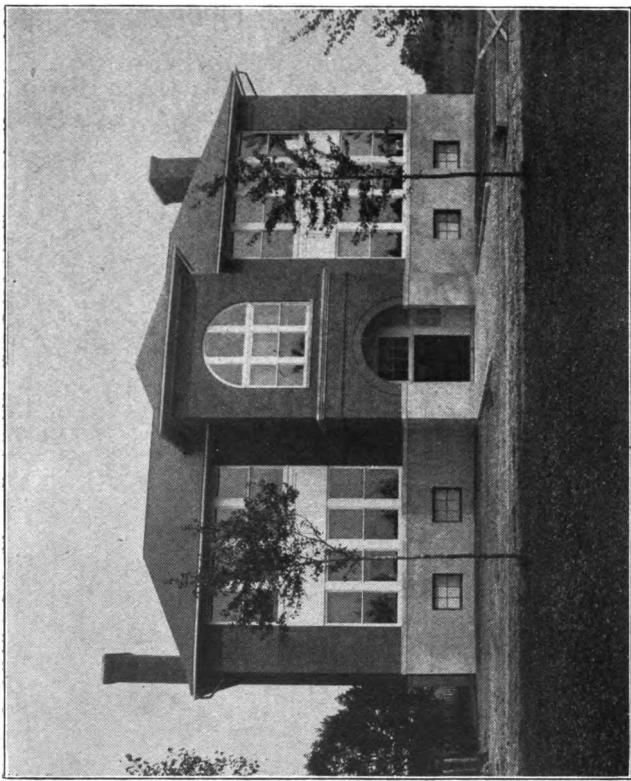
Tin is found in Rockbridge and Nelson. In Rockbridge at least two parallel workable vein systems exist.

Lead and zinc are found in many parts of the State, notably, Wythe, Pulaski, Smyth, Giles, Bland, Tazewell, Russell, Scott and Grayson counties. The most extensive development is in Wythe county, at Austinville, on New River. Work has gone to a depth of 200 feet without getting to the bottom of the deposit.

The U. S. Arsenic Mines Co. have a plant near Ferris Ford, in Floyd county, for the production of white arsenic from their mines at this point.

Asbestos is found in Franklin, Buckingham, Amelia, Wythe, Floyd, Grayson, Bedford, Goochland and Fauquier counties.

HIGHLAND SPRINGS SCHOOL, HENRICO COUNTY.



Deposits of commercial mica are found in Caroline, Spotsylvania, Hanover, Goochland, Powhatan, Buckingham, Prince Edward and Amelia counties.

The iron industry of Virginia is so well known that very little need be said about it. The four varieties of ore used in iron manufacture—magnetite, specular ore, limonite and spathic ore—are all found in the iron-ore regions of Virginia; the first three in great abundance.

Deposits of manganese ore, including high-grade oxides and manganiferous iron ore, occur widely distributed through the State, particularly along the James River Valley and the Valley of Virginia, and have been extensively developed at several points.

Of high-grade ores, Virginia has for many years supplied the greater part of the total output of the United States, the most of it coming from the well-known Crimora mines, situated in Augusta county, about two miles east of Crimora station, on the Norfolk and Western railroad.

Pyrite is one of the most frequently occurring minerals, and is found in the rocks in all parts of the State. It is a constituent of the ore of all the gold mines in the Virginia belt below water level, and it is only when auriferous, or when it occurs comparatively pure and in large quantities, that it is commercially valuable.

The extensive deposits of Louisa county, which are being worked by the Sulphur Mines and Railroad Company, and the Arminius Copper Company, are of great interest and importance, contributing as they do, about 150,000 tons annually of high-grade pyrites—more than half of the total output of the United States. The deposits extend in a northeast and southwest direction in the vicinity of Mineral City, on the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, for a distance of five miles, and consist of a succession of great lenticular masses of high-grade pyrite, lying conformably with the stratification of the enclosing hydromica and talcose slate rocks. In extent these deposits can only be compared with those of Norway, Spain and Portugal, and they possess the advantage over the European deposits of being quite free from arsenic.

Gold is found in two distinct belts, crossing the State in a north-easterly and southwesterly direction, the western ore passing through Floyd county and the counties to the northeast and southwest of it. The eastern belt which, so far as is at present known,

is the more important of the two, begins at the Maryland line, about 14 miles west of Washington City, and extends across the State to the North Carolina line, passing through the counties of Fairfax, Prince William, Fauquier, Stafford, Culpeper, Spotsylvania, Orange, Louisa, Fluvanna, Goochland, Buckingham, Cumberland, Appomattox, Campbell, Pittsylvania and a portion of Halifax.

In most of these counties mining for gold was successfully carried on previous to the war, but since that time little or no intelligent work has been done. Many attempts have been made on a small scale, with inexperienced management and insufficient capital, and, for the most part, failure has been caused by putting all available funds into a mill to treat the ore, while in no case has sufficient development work been done to warrant this expenditure.

There is no doubt that were this belt worked with capital and experience, such as is employed in gold mining sections in the West (very few of which can show such well-defined and continuous veins), results would compare favorably.

It is a matter of mint record that the mines in the State have produced from shallow workings (from 40 to 65 feet deep) several millions of dollars, and that with the crudest of mills. It is also a known fact that sulphide ores exist in the bottoms of some of these workings of payable value. Modern appliances, capital and enterprise is all that is necessary to develop the belt into a marked feature in the production of gold in this country.

COMMERCIAL FACILITIES.

In respect to ready access to markets for the products of her soil, of her foundries and factories, and of her inexhaustible beds of coal and iron, as well as in respect to facility of purchase from the markets of the world without, Virginia is most favorably circumstanced. Five trunk lines of railroads penetrate and intersect the State. These, with their numerous branch lines, and their connections with other roads, place every portion of the State in communication with every principal port and city in the country. The lines of steamboats that ply the navigable streams of Eastern Virginia afford commercial communication for large sections of the State with the markets of this country and of Europe. At

Norfolk and Newport News are ports that maintain communication with the European markets by means of seagoing steamers and vessels, while from these ports is also kept up an extensive commerce along the Atlantic seaboard. The harbor of Hampton Roads, upon which these ports sit like crowned queens of commerce, is the largest, deepest and safest upon the whole Atlantic coast. Upon its bosom the combined navies and commercial marine of the world can ride in safety, and with ample berth. As has been before stated, these ports are nearer than is New York to the great centers of population, and areas of production, of the West and Northwest. Chicago is nearer by fifty miles, in a direct line, to Norfolk than it is to New York. The harbor on the southern coast of England, between the Isle of Wight and the mainland, has been named, from its safety, the "King's Chamber." Hampton Roads, sheltered by the Virginia capes from the storms of the Atlantic, may well be regarded as our King's Chamber.

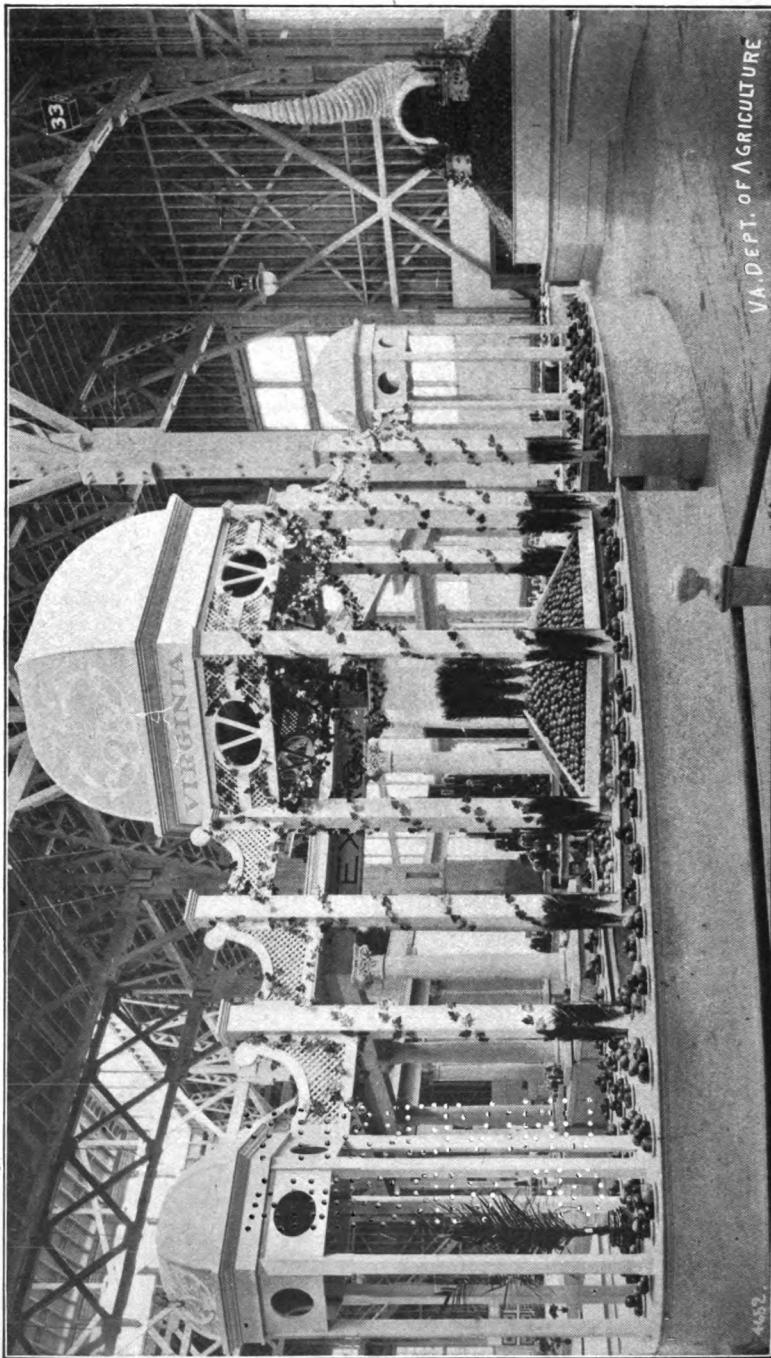
NATURAL WONDERS.

Many of the most marvelous natural wonders of the world are found in Virginia. The most widely-known of these is the Natural Bridge, in Rockbridge county, fourteen miles from Lexington. It is a stupendous bridge of rock, and from it the county (Rockbridge) received its name. It is 215 feet and 6 inches from the creek below to the top of the span or arch above. The arch is 90 feet in length, 40 feet thick, and 60 feet wide; and across there runs a public county road. On either side of this road there are trees and bushes, so that travelers frequently pass over the stupendous chasm without being aware of its presence. This bridge is part of the roof of an ancient limestone cave.

In the limestone section of the State there are numerous caves. The most noted of these are Weyer's Cave, in Augusta county, and the Luray Caverns, in Page county. There are in both of these numerous halls, chambers and grottoes, brilliant with stalactites and stalagmites, and adorned with other forms curiously wrought by the slow dripping of water through the centuries.

Crab Tree Falls, near the summit of the Blue Ridge, in Nelson county, are formed by a branch of Tye river. They consist of three falls, the longest of these leaps of the stream being 500 feet. This

VA. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE



THE VIRGINIA HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, WHICH WON A GOLD MEDAL.
ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE EXHIBIT IS SHOWN IN THIS CUT.

freak of nature, and the unsurpassed mountain scenery of the surrounding region, attract many tourists. The Balcony Falls, immediately where Rockbridge, Amherst and Bedford counties corner, the passage where the James river cuts its way through the Blue Ridge, presents a scene of grandeur little, if any, inferior to the passage of the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, through the same range of mountains.

Mountain Lake, in Giles county, is a beautiful body of deep water, some 3,500 feet above the sea level. The water is so transparent that the bottom can be seen in every part. Pleasure boats sailing upon it pass above the trunks and tops of large trees that are plainly seen. This would indicate that the lake is not of very great antiquity. Mountain Lake is a great summer resort.

The Dismal Swamp may properly be accounted a natural wonder. It is an extensive region, lying mostly in Virginia, but partly in North Carolina, and covered with dense forests of cypress, juniper, cedar and gum. It is a remote, weird region, inhabited by many wild animals. Its silence is broken by resounding echoes of the woodman's axe in hewing its trees that are of great value for the manufacture of buckets, tubs, and other varieties of woodenware, and for shingles, staves and ship-timber. In the middle of this swamp is Lake Drummond (lying entirely on the Virginia side), a round body of water six miles in diameter, being the largest lake in the State. It is noted for the purity of its amber-colored water, the hue being derived from the roots of cypress and juniper. This water will remain for years without becoming stale or stagnant, and is used by ships and vessels going on long sea voyages.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

Virginia has, from early colonial days, been a leader in educational matters. While the system of African slavery and the long distances between the great plantations prevented the development of a public school system like that in the New England colonies, yet some of the first free schools on the continent were in Virginia. William and Mary College, next to Harvard, the oldest in America, was founded in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and sent out from her walls fifteen United States Senators, seventy members of the Federal House of Representa-

tives, seventeen Governors, thirty-seven Judges, three Presidents —Jefferson, Monroe, and Tyler—and the great Chief Justice John Marshall. Excellent private schools abounded in Virginia prior to the Revolution; but Mr. Jefferson, who believed that in a democracy all the people should be educated, introduced into the General Assembly, while the Revolutionary War was going on, a bill for the establishment of a complete system of public instruction from the primary school to the university. The bill failed to become a law, but in 1797, that portion of Jefferson's bill providing for primary schools was enacted into a law, but the execution was, unfortunately, left with the old County Court, which failed to carry the law into operation. Mr. Jefferson lived to see the State University opened, in 1825, but his chief concern to the day of his death was the establishment of a system of primary public schools in which the children of all the people could be educated.

The General Assembly enacted a public school law in 1846, leaving it optional with counties and cities to adopt it. When the war of secession came on, this system had been adopted in a number of counties and cities, but it was wiped out by the devastating waves of Civil War. The Convention of 1867 framed a Constitution that provided for a system of public free schools for every city and county of the State, and the General Assembly put the system into operation in 1870, four years before the Constitution required it.

The development of the public school system during recent years has been remarkable as the following figures will show:

Total revenue for the year ending July 31, 1905	\$2,432,102 45
Total revenue for the year ending July 31, 1908	3,519,739 57
Salaries paid teachers in 1905	1,749,316 18
Salaries paid teachers in 1908	2,336,044 73
Amount spent for real estate and buildings, 1905	172,030 55
Amount spent for real estate and buildings, 1908	430,992 72

The figures for last session as compared with those of the preceding year show how steady the advance has been.

Enrollment of white children, 1907-8.....	262,698
Enrollment of white children, 1906-7.....	257,654
Enrollment of colored children, 1907-8.....	113,180
Enrollment of colored children, 1906-7.....	111,677

Making a total enrollment for 1907-8.....	375,678
The largest in the history of the State.	

In the matter of average attendance, the figures show an increase from 222,567 to 233,039. Thus it appears that the increase in enrollment was something over 6,500, while the increase in average attendance was nearly 10,500.

There is no one indication of good teaching which can be more certainly relied upon than an increase in the average attendance of pupils.

For the year ending July 31, 1907, there were 218 high schools, with an enrollment of 9,196. Last session there were 229 high schools, with an enrollment of 9,400, and this in the face of a more rigid construction of the standard of requirements for high schools. In 1905 there were only 74 high schools.

In getting the high school statistics, considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing the elimination of grammar grade pupils studying one or two high school branches, from the reported figures, so that the increase in the real high school enrollment is greater than the figures show.

TRANSPORTATION WAGONS.

3 years ago.....	16
2 years ago.....	31
1 year ago.....	74
This session.....	between 140 and 150

The people of Virginia are manifesting great interest in the movement for better schools. Associations for the improvement of the schools have been formed in every section of the State, and educators are constantly delivering addresses to interested audiences on the value of education and the importance of increasing the efficiency of our public school system.

STATE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

In November, 1906, a conference of all the educational forces of the State was held in the city of Richmond. About 1,600 delegates were present, representing private and denominational institutions; the higher State institutions; the teachers of high schools, and of primary and grammer grades; division superintendents; school trustees; county supervisors; members of city boards of education and town councils; members of citizens' improvement leagues; and others.

The sessions continued for four days, and it is not too much to say that the results attained marked the beginning of a comprehensive plan of systematic and cooperative effort far beyond anything that had ever been undertaken in the State.

Not only were the existing educational organizations—the Co-operative Education Association, the State Teachers' Association and the Superintendents' Conference—greatly strengthened and encouraged, but the trustees of the State banded themselves together into an organization which has already proved vigorous and helpful.

The attendance upon these annual educational conferences has steadily grown in numbers and the meetings themselves have become more and more interesting and powerful. The attendance at the conference held November 24-27th in Newport News was about 2,000.

The State Constitution, ordained in 1902, contains liberal provisions for public education, under the operation of which the local revenues for school purposes have been largely increased. The demand is going up from every section for better school-houses, better teachers, and longer school terms. In addition to the primary and grammar schools all the cities and towns, and many of the rural districts, have excellent public high schools.

COURSES OF STUDY.

During the past two years a standard of requirements for high schools has been prepared and put into operation in all of the State high schools. A course of study for primary and grammar grades has also been prepared and is being largely used in the State.

NORMAL TRAINING DEPARTMENTS.

The last session of the legislature appropriated \$15,000 annually for the establishment of normal training departments in some fifteen or twenty selected high schools of the State. These departments will aid very materially in providing a superior class of teachers for the rural schools.

AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

The legislature of 1908 set aside the sum of \$20,000 for the purpose of establishing departments of agriculture, manual training and domestic economy in at least one high school in each of the ten congressional districts.

WILLIAMS' BUILDING ACT.

The figures already given, showing the amount of money spent for real estate and buildings, indicate in themselves that there has

been a great advance in school architecture. This has been brought about largely through the Williams' Building Act which provides for loans of money from the State Literary Fund for the purpose of building good schoolhouses. As much as one-half of the cost of a building may be borrowed at not exceeding 5 per cent. One of the great benefits of the Williams' building act and later legislation in reference to school buildings is the fact that the plans and specifications of school buildings must now be approved by competent authority and the greatest attention is being paid to proper ventilation and lighting.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Recent legislation has made liberal provisions for establishing both permanent and traveling school libraries. The Department of Public Instruction estimates that no less than four or five hundred new school libraries will be opened in Virginia during the next twelve months.

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

So high a standing have Virginia's institutions of learning that her colleges number among their students pupils from almost every State in the Union. The State is well provided with schools for girls.

The State Female Normal School at Farmville and the State Male Normal School at William and Mary College afford excellent preparation for the work of teaching in the public schools. The last legislature provided for two additional State normal schools for women to be located at Harrisonburg and Fredericksburg. The Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg and the University of Virginia at Charlottesville are among the foremost institutions of the kind in this country. The Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, also a State institution, affords excellent instruction in military science, being second only to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

At William and Mary the Virginia students get tuition free.

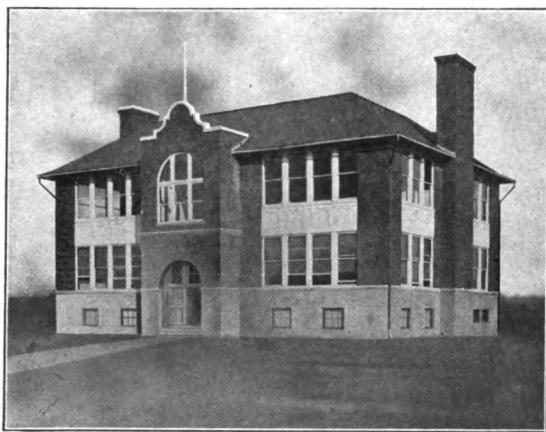
At the University of Virginia the academical students (but not the professional) from Virginia receive their tuition free. At the Virginia Polytechnic Institute 400 students may receive free tuition, that is four for each member of the House of Delegates.

At the Virginia Military Institute there may be fifty cadets who receive board and tuition free, one from each senatorial district and ten from the State at large.

At the State Female Normal School there may be one student from each county and city in the State who shall receive tuition free.

In addition to these State institutions of higher learning, there are many excellent private and denominational colleges, as well as Washington and Lee University, a private institution of high rank.

It will thus be seen that Virginia has a complete system of public instruction, extending from the primary grades to the university and the technical schools, and many private high schools, academies and colleges.



A MODERN SCHOOLHOUSE IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Industrial training has been introduced into the public schools of some of the cities and towns, and the State Board of Education has made provision for introducing instruction in agriculture into the rural public schools, as well as in the high schools previously mentioned.

The Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind at Staunton is one of the most efficient of its kind in the country.

Virginia maintains an efficient system of public schools for colored children, and the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute at Farmville, both State institutions, afford unsurpassed facilities for practical education.

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURE IN THE LAST CENSUS.

The following items of interest are taken from the last census, 1900, the crops reported being those grown in 1899:

Virginia increased in the value of vegetables produced in the last ten years 491 per cent. The value of all kinds of vegetables produced in the year 1899 was \$9,000,000. The value of all crops was \$54,900,000. Average value per acre of vegetables, \$47.63. Average value for all crops, \$12.06, as compared with States like Ohio, whose average value per acre for all crops was \$12.59; of vegetables, \$44.97. Pennsylvania's average value per acre for all crops was \$13.86; of vegetables, \$51.00.

The average value per acre of corn last year in Virginia was \$11.55; in Indiana, \$11.59; in Iowa, \$10.64.

In wheat, the average value in Virginia was \$7.31 per acre; in Indiana, \$7.80, and in Iowa, \$7.69 per acre.

The average value per acre in potatoes in Virginia was \$53.76; in Michigan, \$50.16; in Ohio, \$50.63 per acre.

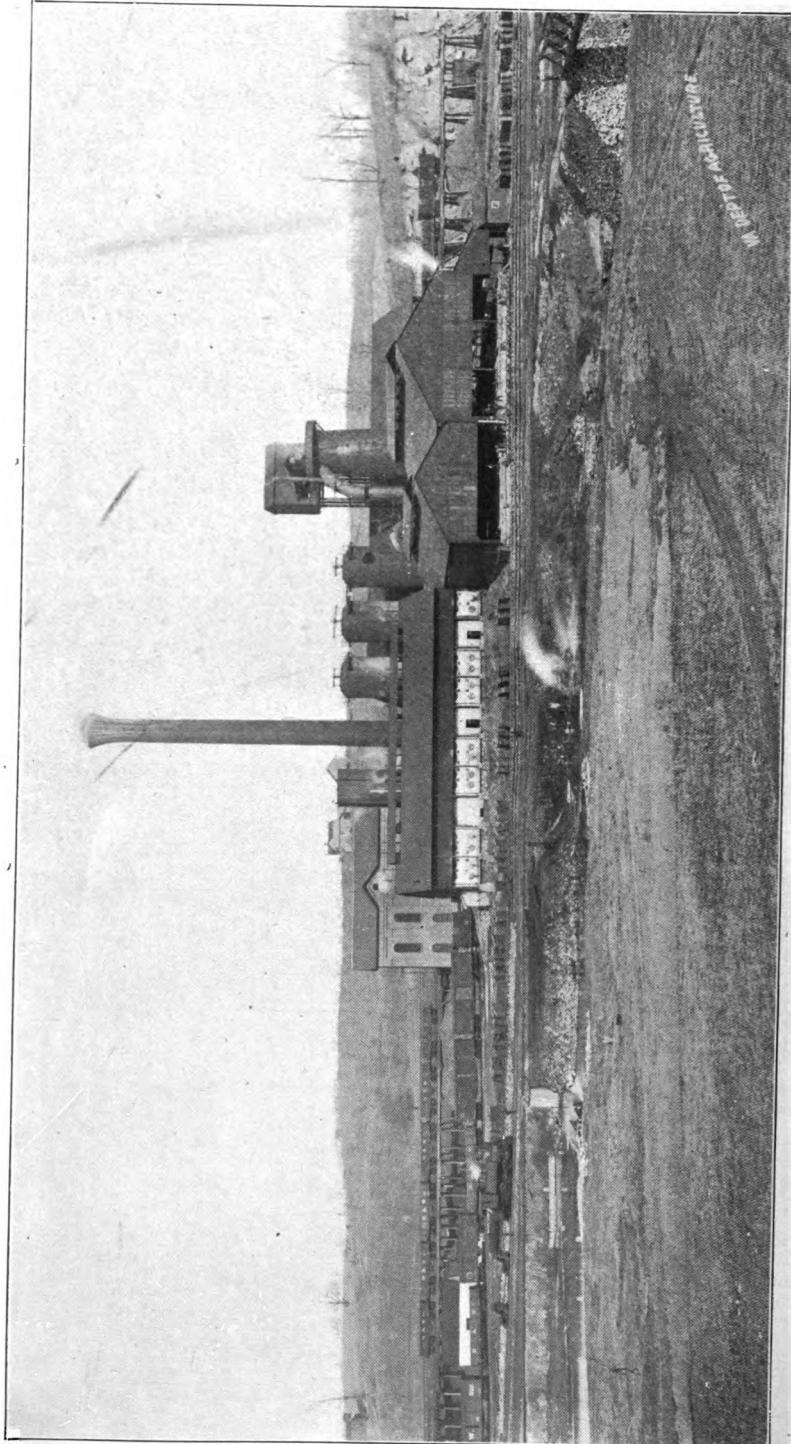
In hay, the average value per acre in Virginia was \$17.85: in Indiana, \$12.58; in Illinois, \$14.70 per acre. (United States agricultural report, 1903.)

Virginia ranks first in the United States as producer of kale and spinach. She ranks second in the production of cabbage, and third in tobacco, and is the largest peanut-producing State.

Virginia ranks eighth in the number of apple trees growing.

In the following table is given a list of those counties in the State growing more than 100,000 apple trees:

	Apple	Peach	Pear
Albemarle	505,000	110,000	9,800
Augusta	344,000	48,000	8,800
Bedford	266,000	50,000	3,300
Patrick	275,000	10,000	950
Rockingham	229,000	48,000	6,500
Nelson	220,000	16,000	950
Franklin	210,000	66,000	1,800
Rappahannock	200,000	34,000	4,000
Frederick	192,000	160,000	1,000
Floyd	196,000	30,000	10,000
Carroll	193,000	7,500	660
Botetourt	191,000	105,000	5,500
Roanoke	181,000	54,000	5,500
Pittsylvania	183,000	68,000	5,500
Shenandoah	172,500	70,000	5,500
Washington	151,000	23,000	1,600
Rockbridge	140,000	31,000	4,200
Amherst	139,000	20,000	3,100
Scott	132,000	4,000	980
Lee	132,000	9,500	1,200
Madison	124,000	5,300	1,100
Fairfax	118,000	93,000	27,000



A VIRGINIA IRON FURNACE.

W. DEPT OF AGRICULTURE

Crop of 1899 produced 10,000,000 bushels apples and 8,000,000 bushels peaches.

Sales of animal products year 1899: Wool, \$409,600; milk, butter and cheese, \$7,000,000; poultry, \$6,681,553. Increase in live stock during the last ten years: Dairy cows, 8,242 head; neat cattle, 70,000 head; horses, 50,000 head; mules, 10,000 head; swine, 50,000 head.

Capital invested in Virginia in manufactures was: 1900, \$92,-299,589; 1905, \$147,989,182; increase \$55,689,593—60 per cent.

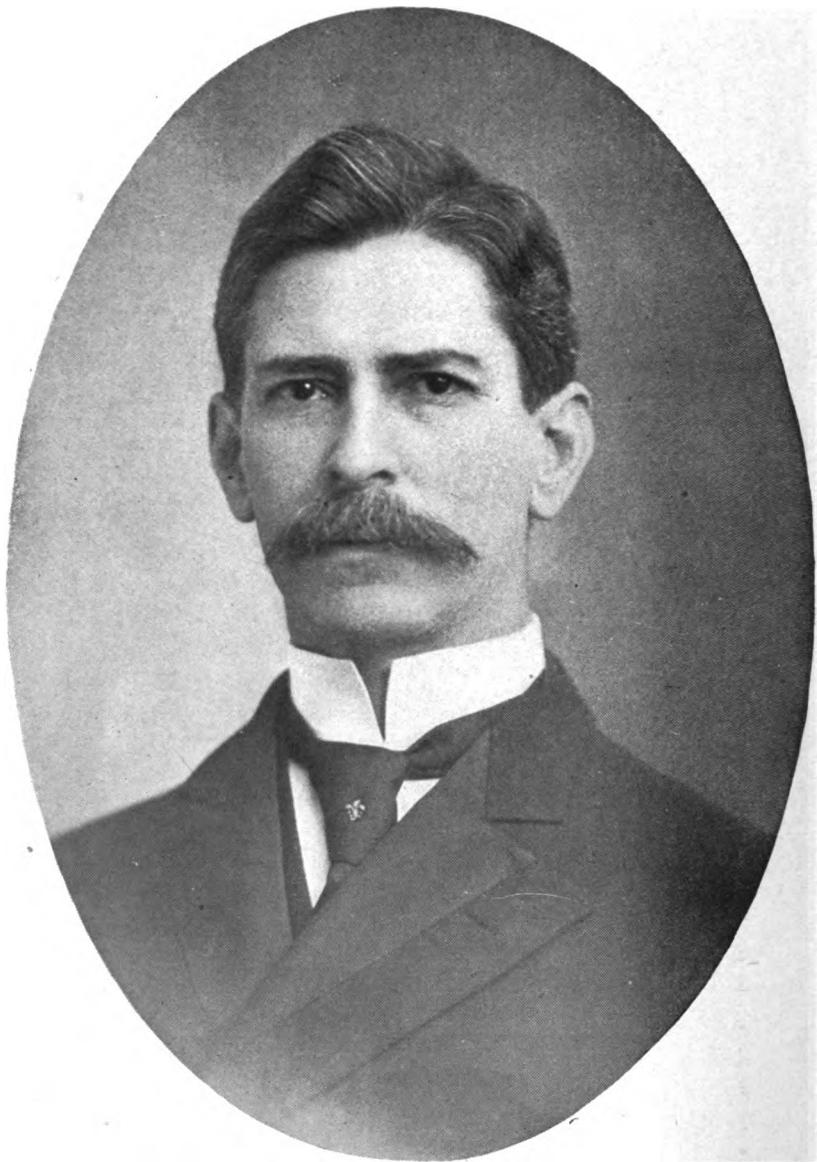
Wages paid: 1900, \$20,273,889; 1905, \$27,943,058; increase, \$7,665,169—37.8 per cent.

Cost material, 1900, \$59,359,484; 1905, \$83,649,149; increase, \$24,289,665—40.9 per cent.—(From U. S. Census 1906.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ACREAGE AND CROPS IN VIRGINIA FROM 1900 TO 1908.

	1900 Acreage 4,040,339	1908 Acreage 3,301,500
Corn.....	\$ 16,300,000 00	\$ 30,000,000 00
Wheat.....	6,200,000 00	8,000,000 00
Oats.....	1,104,000 00	1,500,000 00
Hay.....	7,670,000 00	10,000,000 00
Tobacco.....	7,210,000 00	8,000,000 00
Potatoes.....	2,500,000 00	3,200,000 00
Peanuts.....	2,261,000 00	2,500,000 00
All trucks.....	5,000,000 00	12,500,000 00
Orchard fruit.....	2,662,000 00	5,000,000 00
Dairy products.....	1,900,000 00	7,000,000 00
Forest products.....	3,800,000 00	10,000,000 00
Miscellaneous crops.....	470,000 00	1,300,000 00
Live stock.....	42,027,000 00	70,000,000 00
Mineral output.....	30,000,000 00	35,000,000 00
Total.....	\$129,104,000 00	\$204,000,000 00

For further information about Virginia write Geo. W. Koiner, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, Richmond, Va.



CLAUDE A. SWANSON, GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

State Government of Virginia

GOVERNOR.

Claude A. Swanson Pittsylvania County.
Private Secretary, Ben. P. Owen, Jr. Manchester, Va.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

J. Taylor Ellyson Richmond City.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

William A. Anderson Rockbridge County.
Assistant, Robert Catlett Rockbridge County.

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

D. Q. Eggleston Charlotte County.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

J. D. Eggleston, Jr. Prince Edward County.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION.

Geo. W. Kiner, Commissioner Augusta County.

DAIRY AND FOOD DIVISION.

W. D. Saunders, Commissioner Franklin County
Benj. L. Purcell, Deputy Henrico County

STATE TREASURER.

A. W. Harman, Jr. Rockbridge County.

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Morton Marye Alexandria.
Chief Clerk, C. Lee Moore Alexandria.

SECOND AUDITOR.

John G. Dew King and Queen County.

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

Joseph Button Appomattox County.
 Deputy, J. N. Brenaman Shenandoah County.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE AND SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

John W. Richardson Smyth County.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Davis Bottom Richmond City.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PENITENTIARY.

E. F. Morgan Roanoke County.
 Assistant Superintendent, F. A. Lamb Manchester.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Charles J. Anderson Richmond City.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

James B. Doherty Richmond City.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER.

P. St. J. Wilson Richmond City.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

Dr. Henry R. McIlwaine Richmond, Va.
 Assistant, E. G. Swem Richmond, Va.

STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION.

Robert R. Prentis, *Chairman* Nansemond County.
 Joe. E. Willard Fairfax County.
 Wm. F. Rhea Bristol.
 Clerk, R. T. Wilson Richmond City.

SECRETARY OF VIRGINIA MILITARY RECORDS.

Robert W. Hunter Winchester.

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

J. D. Phillips Blacksburg, Va.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF VIRGINIA.

For the Term of Four Years,

Commencing the second Wednesday in January, 1908.

First District—Washington, Smyth, and city of Bristol—A. T. Lincoln, Marion.

Second District—Scott, Lee, and Wise—J. C. Noel, Pennington Gap.

Third District—Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, and Tazewell—Roland E. Chase, Clintwood.

Fourth District—Roanoke county, Montgomery, and cities of Roanoke and Radford—John M. Hart, Roanoke.

Fifth District—Giles, Bland, Pulaski, and Wythe—A. P. Strother, Pearisburg.

Sixth District—Carroll, Grayson, and Patrick—J. M. Parsons, Independence.

Seventh District—Craig, Botetourt, Alleghany, Bath, and city of Clifton Forge—F. W. King, Clifton Forge.

Eighth District—Rockingham—Geo. B. Keezell, Keezeltown.

Ninth District—Augusta, Highland, and city of Staunton—Edward Echols, Staunton.

Tenth District—Shenandoah, Frederick, and city of Winchester—Robert M. Ward, Winchester.

Eleventh District—Fauquier and Loudoun—Geo. Latham Fletcher, Warrenton.

Twelfth District—Clark, Page, and Warren—R. S. Parks, Luray.

Thirteenth District—Spotsylvania, Stafford, Louisa, and city of Fredericksburg—Frederick Wilmer Sims, Louisa.

Fourteenth District—Alexandria county, Prince William, Fairfax, and city of Alexandria—R. E. Thornton, Fairfax.

Fifteenth District—Culpeper, Madison, Rappahannock, and Orange—F. P. Carter, Washington.

Sixteenth District—Goochland, Powhatan, Chesterfield, and city of Manchester—J. B. Watkins, Midlothian.

Seventeenth District—Albemarle, Greene, and city of Charlottesville—N. B. Early, Jr., Dawsonville.

Eighteenth District—Appomattox, Buckingham, Fluvanna, and Charlotte—Wm. C. White, Hardware.

Nineteenth District—Amherst and Nelson—Aubrey E. Strode, Amherst.

Twentieth District—Campbell, and city of Lynchburg—Don P. Halsey, Lynchburg.

Twenty-first District—Halifax—H. A. Edmonson, Houston.

Twenty-second District—Bedford, Rockbridge, and city of Buena Vista—J. Randolph Tucker, Bedford City.

Twenty-third District—Pittsylvania, Henry, and city of Danville—W. A. Garrett, Ridgeway.

Twenty-fourth District—Pittsylvania, and city of Danville—Geo. T. Rison, Chatham.

Twenty-fifth District—Mecklenburg and Brunswick—J. D. Elam, Ebony.

Twenty-sixth District—Franklin and Floyd—G. O. McAlexander, Endicott.

Twenty-seventh District—Greensville, Sussex, Surry, and Prince George—A. R. Hobbs, Disputanta.

Twenty-eighth District—Nottoway, Amelia, Lunenburg, Prince Edward, and Cumberland—Wm. Hodges Mann, Nottoway.

Twenty-ninth District—Dinwiddie, and city of Petersburg—Chas. T. Lassiter, Petersburg.

Thirty-tenth District—Isle of Wight, Southampton, and Nansemond—E. E. Holland, Suffolk.

Thirty-first District—Norfolk city—W. W. Sale, Norfolk.

Thirty-second District—Caroline, Hanover, and King William—Chas. U. Gravatt, Port Royal.

Thirty-third District—Norfolk county, and city of Portsmouth—John A. Lesner, Norfolk.

Thirty-fourth District—King George, Richmond, Westmoreland, Lancaster, and Northumberland—C. Harding Walker, Heathsville.

Thirty-fifth District—Henrico, New Kent, Charles City, James City, and city of Williamsburg—T. Ashby Wickham, Richmond.

Thirty-sixth District—Elizabeth city, York, Warwick, and city of Newport News—Saxon W. Holt, Newport News.

Thirty-seventh District—Accomac, Northampton, and Princess Anne—Ben. T. Gunter, Accomac.

Thirty-eighth District—Richmond city—E. C. Folkes and A. C. Harman, Richmond.

Thirty-ninth District—King and Queen, Middlesex, Essex, Gloucester, and Mathews—John R. Saunders, Saluda.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF VIRGINIA.

For the term of Two Years, Commencing the Second Wednesday in January, 1908.

Accomac—John R. Rew, Parksley

Albemarle and Charlottesville—T. M. Dunn, Free Union, and D. H. Pitts, Scottsville.

Alexandria City and County—James R. Caton, Alexandria.

Alleghany and Craig—N. E. Spessard, New Castle.

Amherst—H. S. Myers, Forks of Buffalo.

Appomattox—T. J. Stratton, Spout Spring.

Amelia and Nottoway—J. A. Sydnor, Manboro.

Augusta and Staunton—John W. Churchman, Staunton, and S. H. Walker, Weyers Cave.

Bath, Highland, Buena Vista, and Rockbridge—S. W. Sterrett, Hightown.

Bedford—Henry C. Lowry, Bedford city, and Thomas S. West, Bellevue.

Botetourt—G. W. Breckenridge, Fincastle.

Brunswick—R. S. Powell, Woodview.

Buckingham and Cumberland—Alex. S. Hall, Greyburn.

Campbell—H. C. Featherston, Lynchburg.

Caroline—David B. Powers, Jr., Port Royal.

Carroll—I. W. Surratt, Sylvatus.

Charlotte—B. D. Adams, Red Oak.
 Chesterfield—W. W. Baker, Hallsboro.
 Chesterfield, Powhatan, and Manchester—Willis C. Pulliam, Manchester.
 Clarke and Warren—M. M. Johnson, Front Royal.
 Culpeper—A. A. Bell, Culpeper.
 Dickenson and Wise—S. H. Sutherland, Clintwood.
 Dinwiddie—Thomas E. Clarke, Sutherland.
 Elizabeth City and Accomac—Harry R. Houston, Hampton.
 Fairfax—Walter Tansill Oliver, Fairfax.
 Fauquier—M. M. Green, Warrenton.
 Fauquier and Loudoun—John O. Daniel, Leesburg, R. F. D.
 Floyd—D. L. Eller, Posey.
 Franklin—Joseph H. Chitwood, Rocky Mount.
 Frederick and Winchester—R. E. Byrd, Winchester.
 Giles and Bland—Martin Williams, Pearisburg.
 Goochland and Fluvanna—John G. Luce, Sabot.
 Gloucester—J. N. Stubbs, Woods X Roads.
 Grayson—L. K. Cornett, Elk Creek.
 Halifax—Joseph Stebbins, Jr., South Boston, and John W. Hodges, Lennig.
 Hanover—Rosewell Page, Richmond.
 Henrico—C. W. Throckmorton, Richmond.
 Henry—Geo. L. Richardson, Martinsville.
 Isle of Wight—W. E. Howle, Ferguson's Wharf
 King and Queen, and Essex—James M. Lewis, Miller's Tavern.
 King William and Hanover—Thomas H. Edwards, West Point.
 Lancaster and Richmond—John Curlett, Whealton.
 Lee—C. D. Tyler, Jonesville.
 Loudoun—Fenton M. Love, Hamilton.
 Louisa—Carl H. Nolting, Trevilians.
 Lunenburg—S. H. Love, Oral Oaks.
 Lynchburg—Tipton D. Jennings, Lynchburg.
 Madison and Greene—James E. Thrift, Madison.
 Mathews and Middlesex—W. D. Evans, Saluda.
 Mecklenburg—S. P. Read, Palmer's Spring.
 Montgomery and Radford—Charles A. Johnston, Christiansburg.
 Nansemond—Robert W. Withers, Suffolk.
 Nelson—George W. Whithead, Roseland.
 Newport News—W. E. Barrett, Newport News.
 New Kent, Charles City, James City, York, Warwick, and city of Williams-
 burg—W. E. Gogaffan, Harris Grove.
 Norfolk City—William W. Old, Jr., Norfolk, and Merritt T. Cooke, Norfolk.
 Norfolk County—E. W. Owens, Portsmouth, and L. M. Silvester, Portsmouth.
 Northampton and Accomac—John T. Wilkins, III., Eastville.
 Northumberland and Westmoreland—T. A. Jett, Reedville.
 Orange—C. C. Taliaferro, Orange.
 Page and Rappahannock—D. S. Louderback, Shenandoah.
 Patrick—D. H. Wood, Elamsville.

Pittsylvania and Danville—S. H. Wilson, Byrdville, W. N. Brown, Danville, and S. F. Clement, Sandy Level.
 Petersburg—R. B. Willcox, Jr., Petersburg.
 Portsmouth—C. N. Markham.
 Prince Edward—John J. Owen, Green Bay.
 Prince William—Tyson Janney, Occoquan.
 Princess Anne—George T. Snead, Pungo.
 Pulaski—O. C. Brewer, Pulaski.
 Rockingham—H. M. Rogers, Mt. Crawford, and P. B. F. Good, Montevideo.
 Richmond City—Edwin P. Cox, Eugene C. Massie, Harry C. Glenn, Hill Montague, and C. E. Wingo.
 Roanoke City—A. B. Hunt, Roanoke.
 Roanoke County—A. M. Bowman, Salem.
 Rockbridge and Buena Vista—J. S. Craig, Goshen.
 Russell—William D. Griffith, Honaker.
 Scott—C. S. Pendleton, Rye Cove.
 Shenandoah—Burder B. Bowman, Edinburg.
 Suptsylvania and Fredericksburg—C. O'Connor Goolrich, Fredericksburg.
 Smyth—J. H. Wissler, Cedar Springs.
 Southampton—J. W. Williams, Courtland.
 Stafford and King George—R. C. L. Moncure, Falmouth.
 Sussex and Greenesville—J. S. Weaver, Emporia.
 Surry and Prince George—William B. Daniel, Templeton.
 Tazewell and Buchanan—Deskin Green, Point Lick.
 Washington and Bristol City—S. L. Millard, Bristol, and Alexander Stuart, Abingdon.
 Wythe—Harry G. Robinson, Graham Forge.

VIRGINIA REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

John W. Daniel, of Lynchburg.....	Term expires 1911.
Thomas S. Martin, of Albemarle.....	Term expires 1913.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First District—Wm. A. Jones, Warsaw.

Accomac, Northampton, Lancaster, Richmond county, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Gloucester, Middlesex, Mathews, Essex, King and Queen, Caroline, Spotsylvania, Elizabeth City, Warwick, York, and cities of Fredericksburg and Newport News.

Second District—H. L. Maynard, Portsmouth.

Cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, counties of Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond, Isle of Wight, and Southampton.

Third District—John Lamb, Richmond.

Cities of Richmond, Manchester and Williamsburg, and the counties of Henrico, Goochland, Chesterfield, New Kent, Hanover, King William, James City, and Charles City.

Fourth District—Francis R. Lassiter, Petersburg.

City of Petersburg, and the counties of Prince George, Surry, Sussex, Dinwiddie, Greenesville, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, Nottoway, Amelia, Powhatan, and Prince Edward.

Fifth District—E. W. Saunders, Rocky Mount.

City of Danville, and the town of North Danville, and counties of Pennsylvania, Franklin, Henry, Patrick, Carroll, and Grayson.

Sixth District—Carter Glass, Lynchburg.

Cities of Lynchburg, Roanoke and Radford, and the counties of Roanoke, Montgomery, Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte, Halifax, and Floyd.

Seventh District—James Hay, Madison.

Cities of Winchester and Charlottesville, and the counties of Frederick, Clarke, Warren, Rappahannock, Madison, Greene, Albemarle, Rockingham, Shenandoah, and Page.

Eighth District—Charles C. Carlin, Alexandria.

City of Alexandria, and counties of Loudoun, Fairfax, Alexandria, Fauquier, Culpeper, Orange, Louisa, King George, Stafford, and Prince William.

Ninth District—C. Bascom Slemp, Big Stone Gap.

Lee, Scott, Wise, Dickenson, Buchanan, Russell, Washington, Smyth, Bland, Tazewell, Wythe, Pulaski, Giles, and city of Bristol.

Tenth District—H. D. Flood, Appomattox.

Cities of Staunton, Buena Vista and Clifton Forge, and counties of Augusta, Bath, Highland, Alleghany, Rockbridge, Amherst, Nelson, Appomattox, Buckingham, Fluvanna, Cumberland, Botetourt, and Craig.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Claude A. Swanson, Governor.

W. A. Anderson, Attorney-General.

J. D. Eggleston, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction.

Charles W. Kent, University of Virginia.

J. L. Jarman, President State Female Normal Institute, Farmville.

Col. N. B. Tucker, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington.

M. M. Lynch, Superintendent of Schools of Frederick county.

S. R. McChesney, Superintendent of Schools, Bristol.

R. C. Stearnes, Secretary.

STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
 The Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.
 Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute,
 Blacksburg, Va.
 The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.
 State Female Normal School, Farmville, Va.
 State Normal and Industrial School for Women, Harrisonburg, Va.
 State Normal and Industrial School for Women, Fredericksburg, Va.
 The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind, Staunton, Va.
 Virginia School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children, Newport News, Va.
 The Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute (Colored), Petersburg, Va.

STATE BOARDS.

State Board of Medical Examiners—R. W. Martin, President, Lynchburg, Va.
 State Board of Pharmacy—James L. Avis, President, Harrisonburg, Va.
 State Board of Dental Examiners—H. Wood Campbell, President, Suffolk, Va.
 State Board of Veterinary Examiners—Dr. J. G. Ferneyhough, State Veterinarian, Burkeville, Va.
 State Board of Health—Dr. Ennion G. Williams, Commissioner, Richmond, Va. State Geological Survey—Dr. Thos. L. Watson, State Geologist, University, Va.

STATE HOSPITALS.

Eastern State Hospital, Williamsburg, Va.—For white patients.
 Southwestern State Hospital, Marion, Va.—For white patients.
 Western State Hospital, Staunton, Va.—For white patients.
 Central State Hospital, Petersburg, Va.—For colored patients.

JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.

James Keith, <i>President</i> (term 10 years)	Fauquier County.
Richard H. Cardwell (term 4 years)	Hanover County.
John A. Buchanan (term 8 years)	Washington County.
George M. Harrison (term 12 years)	Augusta County.
Stafford G. Whittle (term 6 years)	Henry County.

The terms of the Judges commenced February 1, 1907.

PLACES AND TERMS OF SESSION.

At Richmond, on the fifth day of November, fifth day of January, and fifth day of March, and continues one hundred and sixty days if necessary. Clerk—H. Stewart Jones. Librarian—W. W. Scott.

At Staunton, on the tenth day of September, and continues sixty days if necessary. Clerk—Joseph A. Waddell. Librarian—John M. Kinney.

At Wytheville, on the tenth day of June, and continues sixty days if necessary. Clerk—J. M. Kelly. Librarian—J. J. A. Powell.

Reporter—Martin P. Burks. Secretary—M. B. Watts.

Annual examinations of candidates for admission to the bar of Virginia are held at Richmond on the first Friday after the second Tuesday in November, and at Wytheville on the third Friday after the first Tuesday in June.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Terms of Judges commence February 1.

FIRST CIRCUIT—Wm. N. Portlock, Judge, Norfolk Term expires 1914.
Norfolk County—First Monday in January, February, March, April, May, June, July, October, November and December.

SECOND CIRCUIT—James L. McLemore, Judge, Suffolk Term expires 1912.
Nansemond—Second Monday in January, March, May, July and October.
Southampton—Third Monday in January, March, May, July and October.
City of Norfolk—Second Monday in February, April, June and November.

THIRD CIRCUIT—J. F. West, Judge, Waverly Term expires 1910.
Prince George—Third Tuesday in January, March, May, September and November, and July sixth.

Surry—Fourth Tuesday in January, March, May, September, November, and July twelfth.

Sussex—First Tuesday in January, March, May, September and November, and July first.

Greenville—First Tuesday in February, April, June, October and December.

Brunswick—Third Tuesday in February, April, June and October.

FOURTH CIRCUIT—Walter A. Watson, Judge, Swansboro. . . . Term expires 1908.

Amelia—Fourth Thursday in January, March, May, August, October and December.

Chesterfield—Second Monday in February, April, June, September and November.

Dinwiddie—Third Monday in January, March, May, August, October and December.

Nottoway—First Thursday in January, March, May, August, October and December.

City of Petersburg—June fifth and December fifth.

FIFTH CIRCUIT—Geo. J. Hundley, Judge, Farmville. Term expires 1914.

Appomattox—First Monday in February, second Monday in May, fourth Monday in July, and second Monday in November.

Charlotte—First Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

Cumberland—Tuesday after fourth Monday in January, April, June and November.

Prince Edward—Third Monday in March, May, September and November.

Powhatan—First Monday in February, April, June, September and November.

SIXTH CIRCUIT—Wm. R. Barksdale, Judge, Houston. Term expires 1912.

Lunenburg—Second Monday in April, June, October and December.

Mecklenburg—Third Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.

Halifax—Fourth Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

Campbell—Second Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

City of Lynchburg—Third Monday in January, March, May, September and November.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT—E. J. Harvey, Judge, Stuart. Term expires 1910.

Pittsylvania—Second Monday in February, third Monday in April, third Monday in June, second Monday in August, fourth Monday in October, and third Monday in December.

Franklin—March tenth, and first Monday in June, September tenth, and December fifth.

Henry—Second Monday in January, first Monday in April, second Monday in July, and first Monday in October.

Patrick—Tuesday after the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.

City of Danville—March twenty-fifth, and September twenty-fifth.

- EIGHTH CIRCUIT**—John M. White, Judge, Charlottesville..... Term expires 1908
 Madison—First Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
 Greene—Third Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
 Albemarle County—First Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
- NINTH CIRCUIT**—D. A. Grimsley, Judge, Culpeper..... Term expires 1914.
 Culpeper—Third Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
 Orange—Fourth Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
 Louisa—Second Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
 Goochland County—Third Monday in January, March, May, July, September and and November.
- TENTH CIRCUIT**—R. Carter Scott, Judge, Richmond..... Term expires 1912.
 Henrico—First Monday in January, April, July and October.
 City of Richmond—First Monday in February, May and November.
- ELEVENTH CIRCUIT**—C. W. Robinson, Judge, Newport News.. Term expires 1910.
 Accomac—First Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
 Northampton—Second Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
 Elizabeth City—Third Monday in January, March, May, September and November.
 City of Newport News—First Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
- TWELFTH CIRCUIT**—T. R. B. Wright, Judge, Tappahannock... Term expires 1908.
 Richmond County—First Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
 Northumberland—Second Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
 Lancaster—Third Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
 Westmoreland—Fourth Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
 Essex—Third Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
- THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT**—Claggett B. Jones, Judge, Bruington... Term expires 1914.
 Gloucester—First Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
 Mathews—Third Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
 King and Queen—Second Tuesday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
 King William—First Tuesday in February, April, June, August, October and December.

- Middlesex—Tuesday after the fourth Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
- FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT—D. Gardiner Tyler, Judge, Sturgeon Point, Term expires 1912
 New Kent—Second Thursday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
 Charles City—Third Thursday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
 York—First Tuesday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
 Warwick—Second Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
 City of Williamsburg and James City—Second Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
- FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT—Jno. E. Mason, Judge, Fredericksburg.. Term expires 1910.
 King George—First Thursday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
 Stafford—Second Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
 Spotsylvania—First Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
 Caroline—Second Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
 Hanover—Third Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
- SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT—J. B. T. Thornton, Judge, Manassas.....Term expires 1908.
 Prince William—First Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
 Fairfax—Third Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
 Alexandria—Third Monday in February, April, June, October and December.
 City of Alexandria—First Monday in January, May, September and November.
- SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT—Thos. W. Harrison, Judge, Winchester, Term expires 1914.
 Frederick—First Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
 Clarke—Fourth Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
 Warren—First Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
 Shenandoah—Second Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
- EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT—S. H. Letcher, Judge, Lexington.....Term expires 1912.
 Rockbridge—Second Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
 Augusta—Fourth Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
- NINETEENTH CIRCUIT—Geo. K. Anderson, Judge, Clifton Forge, Term expires 1910.
 Alleghany—February first, April first, June fifteenth, September fifteenth, and December fifteenth.

Bath—Twentieth day of March, May, July and November.

Botetourt—March first, June first, August twenty-fifth, and December first.

Craig—On the twentieth day of February and tenth of May and October.

Highland—Fourth Tuesday in April, July tenth, and November tenth.

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT—W. W. Moffett, Judge, Salem Term expires 1908.

Bedford—First day of March, September and December, and June tenth.

City of Roanoke—Fifteenth day of March, May, September and December.

Montgomery—February fifth, and first day of May, July and October.

Roanoke—January first, April first, June first, and November fifteenth.

Floyd—Eighteenth day of February, sixteenth day of April, July and October.

TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT—Robt. C. Jackson, Judge, Wytheville. . Term expires 1914.

Wythe—Second Monday in January, April, August, and first Monday in November.

Pulaski—Second Monday in February, first Monday in May and September, third Monday in November.

Carroll—Tuesday after first Monday in March, Tuesday after first Monday in May and September, Tuesday after first Monday in December.

Grayson—Tuesday after third Monday in March, Tuesday after first Monday in June, Tuesday after second Monday in October, Tuesday after second Monday in December.

TWENTY-SECOND CIRCUIT—W. J. Henson, Judge, Pearisburg. . Term expires 1912.

Giles—First Monday in February, second Monday in May, and fourth Monday in September.

Bland—Second Monday in March and July, and third Monday in October.

Tazewell—Third Monday in February, and fourth Monday in May, August and November. (One term may be designated exclusively for the trial of criminal cases.)

TWENTY-THIRD CIRCUIT—Frank B. Hutton, Judge, Abingdon, Term expires 1910.

Washington—Fourth Monday in January, March, May, November, and third Monday in September.

Smyth—Third Monday in February, April, August, October and December.

TWENTY-FOURTH CIRCUIT—H. A. W. Skeen, Judge, Big Stone Gap, Term expires'08.

Lee—Third Monday in February, May, September, and second Monday in December.

Wise—First Monday in January, April, August and November.

Dickenson—Third Monday in March, July, October, and fourth Monday in January.

TWENTY-FIFTH CIRCUIT—T. N. Haas, Judge, Harrisonburg . . . Term expires 1915.

Rockingham—Third Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

Page—Third Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.

TWENTY-SIXTH CIRCUIT—Edward S. Turner, Judge, Warrenton, Term expires 1915.

Rappahannock—Second Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.

Fauquier—Fourth Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

Loudoun—Second Monday in February, April, June, third Monday in August, second Monday in October and December.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CIRCUIT—William E. Burns, Judge, Lebanon, Term expires 1915.

Buchanan—Tuesday after fourth Monday in March and July, and Tuesday after second Monday in December.

Russell—Tuesday after first Monday in January, March, May, September and November.

Scott—First Monday in February, May, September, fourth Monday in November.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CIRCUIT—B. D. White, Princess Anne.....Term expires 1915.

Isle of Wight—First Monday in March, June, October and December.

Princess Anne—Third Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

City of Portsmouth—Fourth Monday in March and September.

TWENTY-NINTH CIRCUIT—Bennett T. Gordon, Judge, Lovingston, Term expires 1915.

Amherst—Third Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.

Nelson—Fourth Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

Buckingham—Tuesday after second Monday in February, April, June and October.

Fluvanna—Fourth Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.

THIRTIETH CIRCUIT—J. Lawrence Campbell, Bedford City.

Bedford and Franklin Counties.

CORPORATION COURTS.

Alexandria	Louis C. Barley, Judge	Term expires February 1, 1913.
Bristol	John W. Price, Judge	Term expires February 1, 1912.
Buena Vista	George W. Morris, Judge	Term expires February 1, 1912.
Charlottesville	G. Burnley Sinclair	Term expires February 1, 1913.
Danville	A. M. Aiken, Judge	Term expires February 1, 1913.
Fredericksburg	John T. Goolrick, Judge	Term expires February 1, 1915.
Lynchburg	Frank P. Christian, Judge	Term expires February 1, 1915.
Manchester	Wm. I. Clopton, Judge	Term expires February 1, 1909.
Newport News	T. J. Barham, Judge	Term expires February 1, 1909.
Norfolk	A. R. Hanckel, Judge	Term expires February 1, 1911.
Petersburg	J. M. Mullen, Judge	Term expires February 1, 1913.
Portsmouth	Kenneth A. Bain, Judge	Term expires February 1, 1911.
Radford	George E. Cassell, Judge	Term expires February 1, 1912.
Richmond	S. B. Witt, Judge	Term expires February 1, 1913.
Roanoke	Jno. W. Woods, Judge	Term expires February 1, 1909.
Staunton	Henry W. Holt, Judge	Term expires February 1, 1911.
Winchester	Wm. M. Atkinson, Judge	Term expires February 1, 1909.

CITY COURTS OTHER THAN CORPORATION COURTS.

Terms commencing February 1, 1907.

Law and Chancery Court of Norfolk City (term eight years)	Wm. Bruce Martin, Judge.
Chancery Court of Richmond City (term four years) Daniel Grinnan, Judge.	
Law and Equity Court of Richmond City (term eight years)	John H. Ingram, Judge.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN VIRGINIA.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—FOURTH CIRCUIT.

Meets at Richmond on first Tuesday in February, first Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in November. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States, Presiding Judge. Nathan Goff and Jeter C. Pritchard, Circuit Judges. Henry T. Meloney, Clerk. Claude M. Dean, Deputy Clerk.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Circuit Court	Nathan Goff	Clarksburg, W. Va.
Circuit Judge	Jeter C. Pritchard	Asheville, N. C.
District Judge	Edmund Waddill, Jr.	Richmond, Va.
District Attorney	L. L. Lewis	Richmond, Va.
Assistant District Attorney	Robert H. Talley	Richmond, Va.
Marshal	Morgan Treat	West Point, Va.

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Clerk Circuit Court	Joseph P. Brady	Richmond, Va.
Deputy Clerk District Court	Joseph P. Brady	Richmond, Va.
Deputy Clerk District Court	R. W. P. Garnett	Alexandria, Va.
Clerk District Court	George E. Bowden	Norfolk, Va.
Deputy Clerk Circuit Court	George E. Bowden	Norfolk, Va.

TIME AND PLACE OF HOLDING COURTS.

Circuit and District Courts—First Monday in April and October, at Richmond. First Monday in January and July, at Alexandria. First Monday in May and November, at Norfolk.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Circuit Judge	Nathan Goff	Clarksburg, W. Va.
Circuit Judge	Jeter C. Pritchard	Asheville, N. C.
District Judge	Henry Clay McDowell	Lynchburg, Va.
District Attorney	Thomas L. Moore	Christiansburg, Va.
Assistant District Attorney	Harris Hoge	Roanoke, Va.
Marshal	S. Brown Allen	Staunton, Va.

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Wm. M'Cauley	Lynchburg, Va.
Stanley W. Martin	Danville, Va.
Peyton Gray	Abingdon, Va.
A. K. Fletcher	Harrisonburg, Va.

TIME AND PLACE OF HOLDING COURTS.

Circuit and District Courts—At Lynchburg, Tuesday after second Monday in March and September. At Danville, Tuesday after second Monday in April and November. At Abingdon, Tuesday after first Monday in May and October. At Harrisonburg, Tuesday after first Monday in June and December. At Charlottesville, second Monday in January. At Roanoke, second Monday in February.

The Counties of Virginia.

ACCOMAC COUNTY.

Accomac county is situated in what is known as the "Eastern Shore" section of Virginia, eighty miles east of Richmond. It is about forty miles long, with an average width of ten miles, and has an area of 478 square miles.

Population, census of 1900, 32,570, an increase of 5,293 since census of 1890. Males twenty-one years and over, 7,945.

This county is among the best of the Virginia counties in almost every thing that goes to make up a great and thriving rural community.

Its natural advantages are equalled by few and surpassed by none. It has a delightful climate, neither extreme of heat nor cold, the thermometer rarely ever reaching ninety-four degrees, in summer, or falling as low as ten above zero in winter. Delightful sea breezes sweep over the land almost every day in summer. With the Atlantic ocean on one side and the Chesapeake bay on the other, the air is cooled in summer and warmed in winter by these bodies of water.

Heavy snows are rare, as are severe freezes. Navigation is open almost every day in winter, and railroad trains are never blocked by snow.

The surface of the county is smooth, even, and almost level, drained by Pocomoke river. Soil light loam, red clay subsoil, easily tilled, warm and productive.

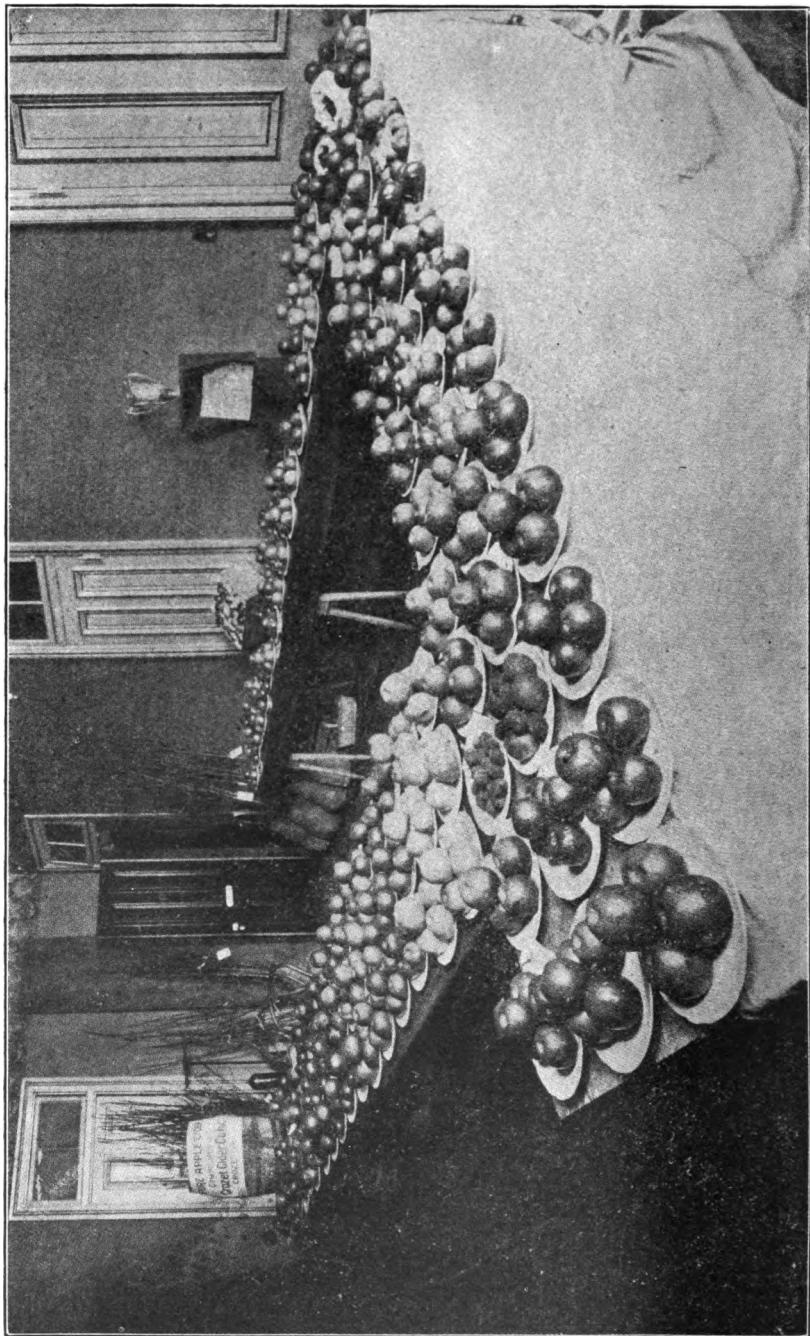
Farm products are sweet and Irish potatoes, corn, wheat, oats, vegetables, etc. There is no county in the United States that produces as many sweet potatoes, nor as fine as Accomac, it yielding fully five per cent. of the whole of that crop made in this country. The money value is enormous.

Trucking is the leading farm industry. Besides the millions of bushels of potatoes sold annually, are abundant crops of onions, garden peas, snaps, cabbage, kale, etc.

The growth of large and small fruits in constantly increasing acreage bids fair to make this an important and profitable industry. Apples, peaches, blackberries and strawberries are the principal fruits cultivated, but all fruits common to the temperate zone thrive well.

The fish and oyster industry is probably more valuable and extensive than in any other county of the State. Oysters of unequalled flavor, and fish in great variety and finest kinds abound; also clams, mandanose and crabs are not only a source of great revenue, but an important article of food to the inhabitants. The oyster industry is one of the chief pursuits of many of the inhabitants. Thousands of people make their money and their living out of the waters that surround the peninsula. The planting of oysters has developed into the most profitable branch of this industry. Thousands of acres of planting bottoms are now seeded with millions of bushels of oysters, and yet this branch of the business is just in its infancy; opportunities for profitable investment in this business are on every hand. Good planting grounds are being rapidly taken up, but there are still thousands of acres of good land left. Recent laws have made investments in this business safe and secure, and local investors are eagerly taking advantage of the opportunity. The oyster business the past year in this section has increased greatly, and promises large development.

VIRGINIA APPLES—STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY EXHIBIT.



This county has been termed the "Hunter's Paradise." Game is plentiful, both in winter and summer, on land and on water. The fields abound with partridges, the woods and meadows with snipe, woodcock, rabbits, squirrels, raccoons, foxes and opossums. The rivers, creeks and bays with wild geese, brant ducks, curlew, plover and the sage hen.

Stock and grazing facilities are very good. Trotting horses are raised with great success, also farm horses, dairy stock and sheep. Pasturage is good and abundant on the ocean and bay sides of the county. This county was formerly noted for its wild ponies, that were native to this section, and not only a source of great interest, but of profit to the inhabitants.

About sixty-five per cent. of land is in cultivation, balance in timber, consisting of oak, pine, chestnut, beech, gum and holly, of which the oak and pine is most abundant and valuable, but is being cut rapidly.

Manufactories consist of lumber mills, barrel factories, flour and corn mills, carriage, cart and wagon factories.

Railroad transportation is excellent, no farm being more than six miles from a railroad. The New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, and Norfolk and Western railroads greatly facilitate intercourse and business communication between this and other sections, and the Chesapeake and Atlantic railroad gives daily communication with Baltimore, thus making this one of the most favored portions of the State in this respect.

Water transportation cannot be surpassed, steamers and sail vessels on all sides. County is indented on east and west by numerous sounds, inlets and smaller water courses, navigable nearly their entire length, and furnishing means of transportation to the markets of the large cities of the north and east, being within eight hours of Philadelphia and Baltimore and ten hours of New York.

Educational advantages are very good—two good academies, several public high schools, and one hundred and fifty primary schools.

Telephone service good throughout the county, every hamlet connected.

Churches and mail facilities very desirable, many of the leading denominations represented and churches numerous and convenient. Mail facilities excellent.

Water in upland very good; in lowlands indifferent. Unless artesian wells are resorted to, good flows can be had at seventy-five or one hundred feet in depth.

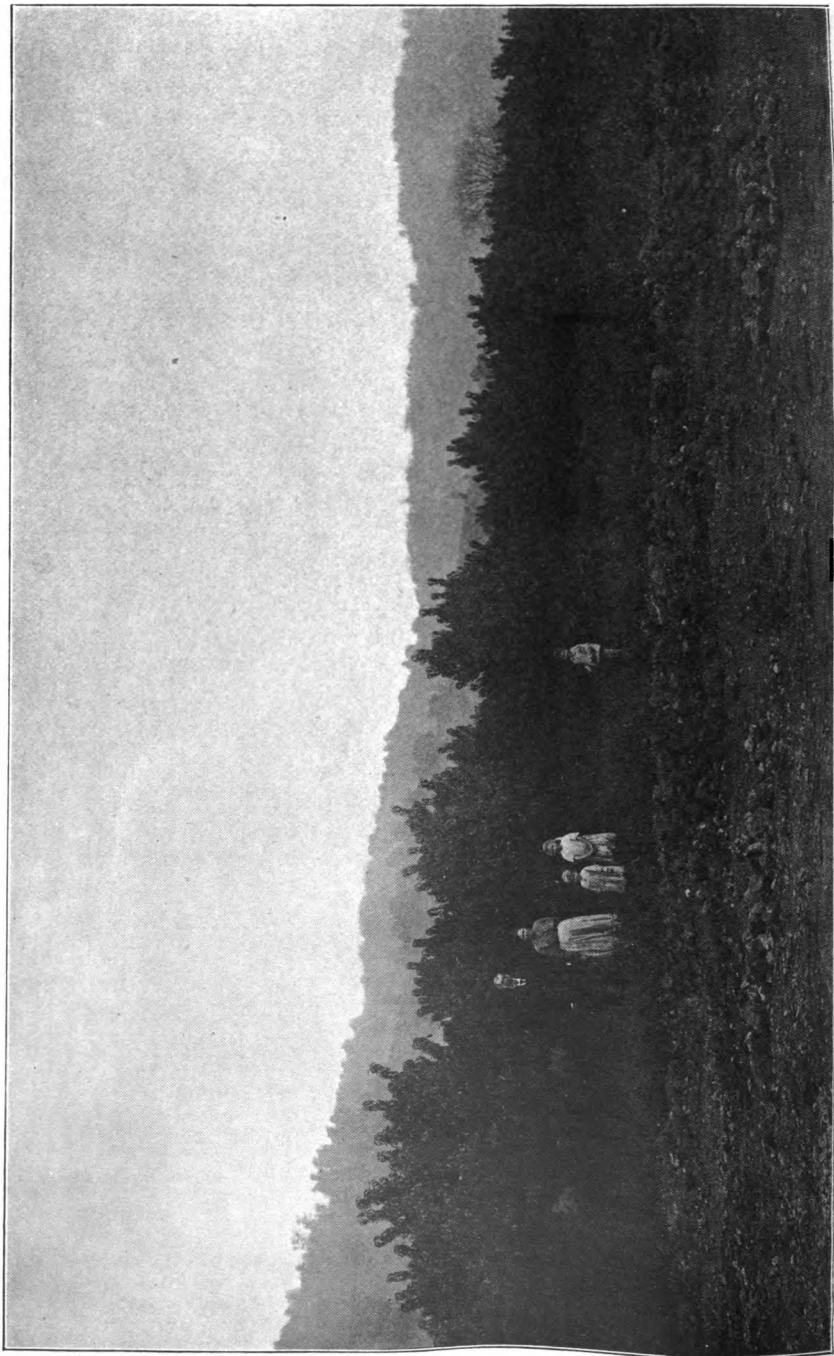
Health unsurpassed in eastern United States.

Lands range in price from \$10 to \$30 per acre. Good lands near railroad or river sell for about \$30 per acre, other lands as low as \$10 per acre. Average value may be safely placed at \$15 per acre.

Financial condition of the county is excellent; but little bonded debt, and taxation very moderate.

Progress and general advancement of the county has been marked. No county in the State, except those immediately around large cities, has made such extensive and rapid progress as this one in the last twenty years. The past year especially has been one of great prosperity. Prices for all kinds of trucking have been good. This fact, together with the improved distribution of products through the Produce Exchange, an organization managed by the farmers, finds the people generally in a better condition than they have been for years, the products of land and sea for the county for the past year being safely estimated at two million dollars.

Several new lumber mills have been put in operation, a great deal of building has been done, and the number of new dwellings is much in excess of any recent year. On the sea and bay side, a number of oyster shucking houses, employing hundreds of hands, have been built, and are in successful operation; this way of handling oysters having been found to be more profitable than shipment in the shell. In the town of Onancock, new gas works have been established and a block of five large and



1½ ACRE PEACH ORCHARD - NET SALE \$1,200 IN ONE SEASON.

commodious stores on the east side of North street erected, all of which are occupied, making that one of the busy centers of the county.

Accomac, a pretty village, with an historical court house, is the county seat. Its records are very old and interesting.

ALBEMARLE COUNTY.

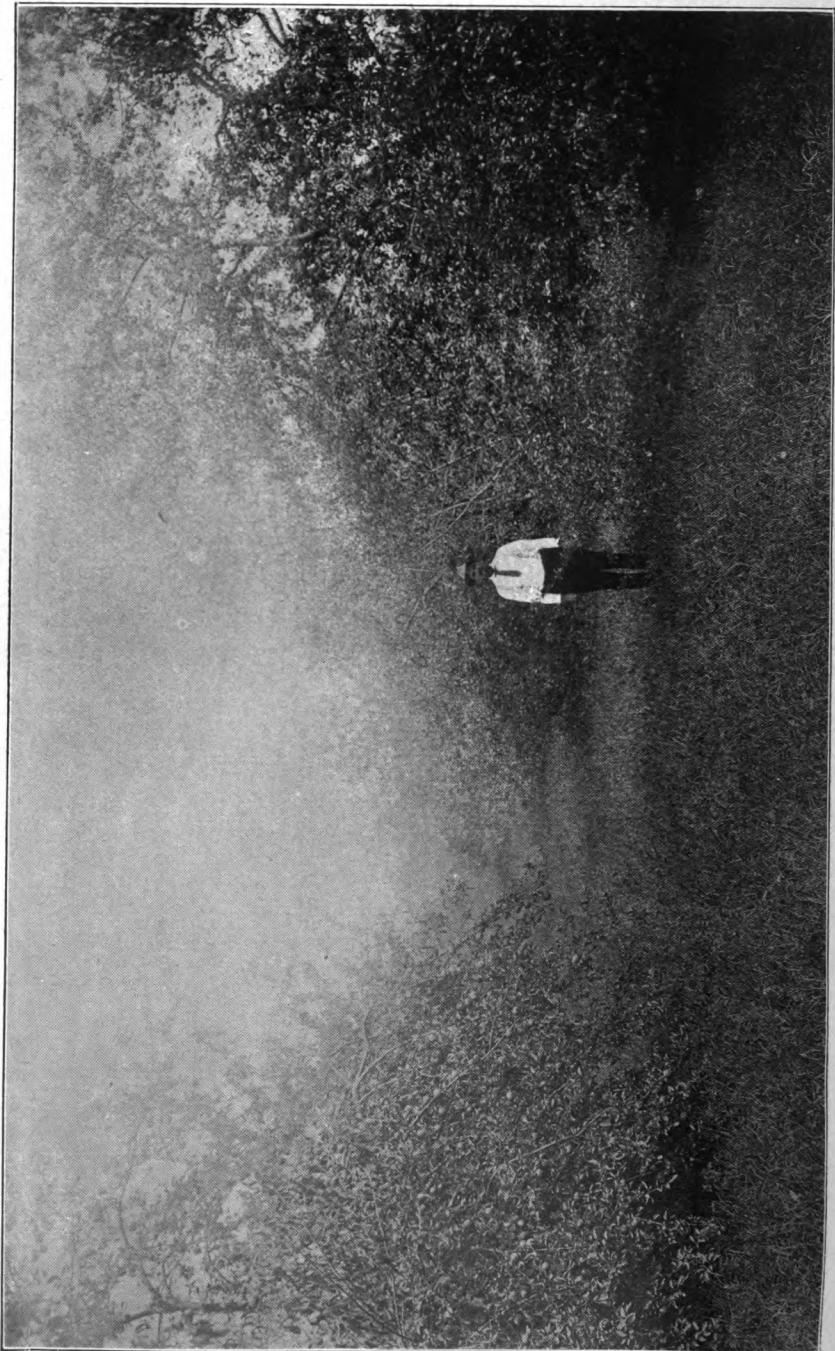
This is one of the big counties of Virginia and one of the oldest. It was carved out of Goochland in 1744, and then embraced the large territory now included in Albemarle, Amherst, Fluvanna, Nelson and portions of Appomattox, all of these having been formed from it since. It is even now fifth in area of the 100 Virginia counties, and contains 755 square miles, nearly half a million acres, and a population of 28,473, exclusive of the city of Charlottesville. Its altitude is 485 feet.

Albemarle has a most favorable location as to climate and soil, being geographically near the center of the State, with its western portion in the Blue Ridge region, and its eastern in the Piedmont, reaching into Midland Virginia. Its extensive area, being at its greatest length about forty miles, and greatest width nearly thirty, gives scope for a diversity of soil and some difference in temperature. In the eastern section, the soil is a dark, rich red clay, famous for wheat, which has for generations been characterized as the red wheat lands of Albemarle. Other paying products of the soil are corn, grass, oats, tobacco, all of which yield abundantly under the fine tillage, which generally prevails in this county; then apples, peaches, pears and grapes are remarkably fine. In fact, the foot-hills and slopes of the Blue Ridge, where the soil is lighter and grayish, are the natural home of the apple, which reaches its greatest perfection here. The Albemarle pippin, of rare flavor and excellent keeping qualities, which finds a most remunerative market abroad, is grown in abundance. (It is treated specifically under the head of "Fruits," in the "Introduction" to this work.) Some of the most profitable peach orchards in Virginia are to be found in this county, and in some places almost cover the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge from base to summit; the warm exposure favoring a size and flavor that makes the Albemarle peach popular in every market it reaches, Staunton, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and Washington competing vigorously for the trade, which becomes active early in the season.

Nowhere in Virginia does grape culture and wine production receive more attention than in this favored region, where the grape grows to a high degree of perfection, and large fruitful vineyards are seen on every hand, furnishing through a long season, large shipments to convenient city markets, to say nothing of the local demand by town, village and rail-car fruit vendors.

The Monticello Wine Company, located at Charlottesville, makes as good claret as is found anywhere, also excellent champagne. Many farmers have their private cellars and make their own wine, and it seems, around Charlottesville, to be in almost as general use as in a province of France, while the trade to other home markets reaches an importance that surprises the stranger, and competes successfully in the foreign market. As much as 68,000 gallons of wine has been made in one season by the Monticello Wine Company.

In as good a grass section as this county is, it is natural that much attention should be paid to stock raising. Many fine cattle find their way to market from the grass fields of Albemarle. As to horses, the finest blooded animals are raised, and bring the best prices. This feature of the county's resources has of recent years received a new impulse from the successful and popular Horse Show organization, which brings to-



A VIRGINIA WINE-SAP ORCHARD.

gether annually a great many good horses, and some very superior racers and hunters from this and adjoining counties.

There are good facilities also for dairying, which is becoming more profitable every year, and sheep raising is a profitable industry, the long woolen breeds doing especially well on the luxuriant grasses of the Piedmont lands, and the finer wool breeds on the more mountainous, in the northern part of the county. Every farmer raises his own pork, cures his own bacon, and a great deal finds its way to market.

Few sections have better railroad opportunities, or better avail themselves of them. The Chesapeake and Ohio from west to east, straight through the county, the Southern from north to south, intersecting the former at Charlottesville, and the James river division of the Chesapeake and Ohio running along the southern border, afford, by their competing lines, cheapest access for freight and passenger traffic to every available market.

All these superior inducements for immigration and investment have been appreciated, as is notably seen, by the settling of a great many men of means and enterprise from other States and countries. Fine estates have changed hands all over the county, elegant homes have been built, spacious ancestral halls have been handsomely remodelled, farms have been brought into a high degree of cultivation, lands in some sections increased in value 100 per cent. and more; a great deal of money has been profitably invested, public revenues largely increased, and the whole county has advanced wonderfully along the lines of progress and prosperity.

Among the developments, those of the mineral resources of Albemarle have not lagged. There are deposits of soapstone, iron, graphite, slate, etc. Large soapstone works have been erected at Alberene, reached by a short branch of the Southern railroad, and the output in bath tubs, house and kitchen utensils, etc., has developed an extensive industry very useful to the county.

The Albemarle Slate Company works profitably a deposit of slate from which the best pencils known to the trade, on account of absolute freedom from grit, are claimed to be made.

The Baltimore Graphite Company, located on the Southern, near Barboursville, manufactures that mineral extensively, which is widely used in lubricating material.

The Charlottesville Woolen Mills, on the Rivanna river, have long ago established an enviable reputation for the manufacture of fine cloths. They furnish the goods for the U. S. Naval Academy, the Philadelphia police uniforms, etc., and the superiority of their manufacture has brought about a constant demand, which results in an ever increasing output.

The church privileges are all that can be desired, and besides the 130 public schools, the Miller School—one of the greatest manual labor institutions in the country, with ample endowment—Pantops Academy, and the historical University of Virginia, furnish rare educational advantages.

Of this famous school, more special mention will be made in referring elsewhere—among the cities of the Commonwealth to Charlottesville, the county seat, and its interesting surroundings.

Crozet, on the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, in Albemarle county, is located in the centre of one of the most famous fruit districts in the country, that of the famous Albemarle pippin, and is the largest fruit shipping point in the State, as many as 20,000 barrels of apples having already been shipped to all parts of the world this season. The neighboring mountains and valleys are well adapted to the growing of peaches, apples, strawberries, cherries and other fruits, and these products have taken the grand prizes at the Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo and Jamestown Expositions. The peaches grown here are fully the equal of the Georgia peach, and the October peach does not come in competition with other Southern peaches, ripening as it does after the others are gone.

The Virginia blue grass, which is indigenous to this section, makes excellent grazing so that the raising of cattle, horses and sheep is made very profitable. Grasses and grain crops are the equal of any in the world.

ALEXANDRIA COUNTY.

This county embraces one the earliest settled portions of the State. As early as 1669 a colonial patent was laid on most of the land now included in the county, and settlements made a few years after. It was originally a part of Fairfax county, during which time it was ceded to the General Government, and later (in 1846) was receded to Virginia, made a separate county, and named after its principal city, Alexandria. This county has ever been intimately associated with the name of General Washington, the seat of much of his early life and operations, and its location has rendered it prominent in many of the thrilling scenes of that day, and later. It is ten miles long and five miles wide, located in the northeast part of the State, ninety miles north of Richmond.

The very good home market at Alexandria City, and its proximity to Washington City and Georgetown, render it a very desirable location for home-seekers.

Population of county, census of 1900, 6,430; of City of Alexandria, 14,528—total 20,958, being an increase since census of 1890 of 2,361, for county and city. Total males twenty-one years of age and over, county and city, 6,036.

The area of the county is the smallest in the State, having 32 square miles—20,480 acres. Average size farms, sixty-five acres. Price of lands, \$50.00 to \$500.00 per acre.

The advantages are very superior, owing to railroad and water transportation, and the nearby cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Baltimore.

Climate very pleasant; in summer, temperate; in winter, changeable, but not severe.

Soil fertile, especially the bottoms along the streams, and well adapted to grain and garden truck.

It is watered and drained by the Potomac and its tributaries, of which Hunting creek, the southern boundary of Alexandria city, is worthy of special mention, as a beautiful body of water fifteen or twenty feet in depth, and a safe harbor for vessels.

Farm products are corn, wheat, oats, rye, and potatoes, the latter, both sweet and Irish, being a very important and profitable crop to the farmer.

Fruits and vegetables of all varieties do well, and are raised in great abundance. There is no section of the State more highly favored as to a market for trucking, dairy and poultry products, and these constitute an important and profitable industry to the county.

The waters abound in water fowl, and fish of choice variety, such as bass, rock, shad and herring.

Timber abounds to a considerable extent, such as white and red oak, chestnut and chestnut oak, poplar, maple, cedar, pine and locust.

Water power consists of Great and Little Falls of Potomac.

Manufactories are brick, shoes, overalls, boxes, glass and woodwork, barytes mills, knitting mills and machine shops. Canning works and fertilizer factories are remunerative industries.

Minerals and mineral waters are, of the former, brownstone, soapstone and clay for brickmaking; of the latter, sulphur and iron.

Water, steam and electric transportation places this county in quick, convenient and extensive communication with all sections of the country. With the Potomac river as an important water highway, and the railroads represented by the Baltimore and Ohio, Southern, Chesapeake and Ohio, Pennsylvania, Seaboard, and Atlantic Coast Line, besides electric lines connecting with Mt. Vernon, no section of Virginia has better transportation facilities.

Telephone service is good, represented by the Southern Bell and Home. Educational advantages consist of quite a number of excellent public and private schools, besides the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary. Churches, mail facilities, water, health and financial conditions reported first-class. County and State taxes, \$1.50 on \$100.

Arlington, famous as having been the home of the Custis and Lee families, is in this county, a few miles above Alexandria. It was purchased by the National Government, and a portion of it appropriated to a National cemetery.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

Alleghany county was formed in 1822 from Bath, Botetourt and Monroe. It is situated in the western part of the State, one hundred and twenty-four miles west of Richmond, is twenty-six miles long, with a mean breadth of twenty miles—area 452 square miles. Altitude 1,295 feet.

Population of the county, census of 1900, is 16,330, an increase since census of 1890 of 7,047. Total males twenty-one years and over, 5,023.

Climate very healthful and invigorating, and in summer delightful.

Soil light clay loam, very productive, especially on water courses. Watered and drained by the Jackson and Cow Pasture rivers, and other small streams, notably Potts and Dunlap creeks, which also furnish very superior water power. The mountains contain immense quantities of valuable timber, such as oak, hickory, poplar, pine, ash and chestnut, large quantities of which are sawed and exported.

The iron ore deposits of this county are very extensive and valuable, and are attracting the attention of capitalists, who have invested largely in ore lands and the erection of furnaces; also granite and cement limestone have been developed, and hydraulic cement manufactured.

Game of all kinds is abundant, offering an inviting field for sportsmen.

Farm products are corn, oats, wheat, fruit and dairying. Stock raising is also a very valuable and important industry. This county is well supplied with churches, schools, newspapers and railroads, the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad traversing the county, connecting with the Warm Springs branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio at Covington, in this county.

No county in the State perhaps can boast of more thrifty growing towns in the last decade, notably, Covington, Clifton Forge, and Low Moor.

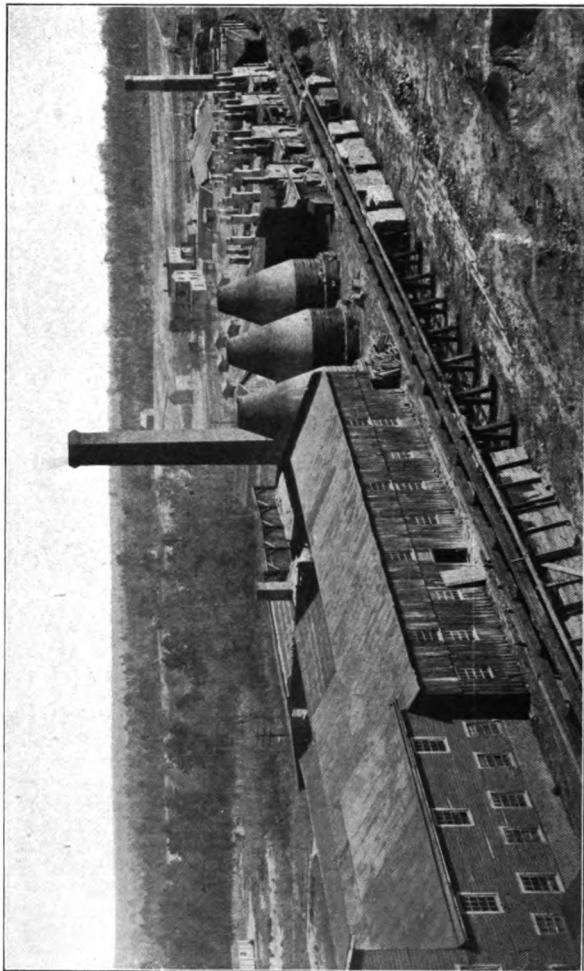
Low Moor, on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, is a place of considerable importance. The Low Moor Iron Furnace is located here, producing large quantities of iron of superior quality, and giving employment to a large number of people.

Clifton Forge is the most populous town of the county, as shown by census of 1900, and it has shown a marked increase in population since 1890, at which time the population was 1,790, while by the last census, 1900, it showed a population of 3,212, nearly doubling in the ten years. A large increase in population since last census appears also in the case of Covington, the county seat, which by census of 1890 was 704, by census of 1900 it is 2,950, more than quadrupling its population in ten years, a remarkable growth that speaks well for the town and county.

Among the more important industries of this town are the one million dollar plant of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, the Covington machine shops, and McAllister and Bell's flouring mills. There are also excellent systems of water works and of lighting by electricity, and an ice manufacturing plant, the large and valuable De Ford Company's tannery, and the Covington iron furnace of the Low Moor Company. The Moffett Brick Plant does a large business and has been instrumental in the erection of many substantial and handsome brick residences and business houses of the town and county.

Clifton Forge, as has been before stated, is the largest town in the county, and some of its citizens aspire to make it, at an early date, an incorporated city, in connection with its handsome suburb, West Clifton, as the population of the two towns has reached the necessary 5,000.

THE POWHATAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AMELIA COUNTY



The Chesapeake and Ohio shops, working a large force, are located here; also two banks, two newspapers, one a daily, several good churches, a handsome and well-equipped railroad Y. M. C. A., a new building for the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad offices, and superior hotel accommodations. During the last few years an unusual number of large and expensive business blocks and private residences have been built, also a Masonic temple, all of which are equipped with steam heat, electric lights and water facilities, with which the ambitious town is well supplied. There were no failures in the town during the last year, indicating a healthy financial condition.

Among the other smaller towns of the county are Iron Gate and Longdale, where there is a fine furnace (having been in blast thirty-five years, nor missed a pay day), and much activity in business; also there are, besides the mines at the above-named furnaces, actively worked ones at Stacks, Rich Patch, and other points. Alleghany has inaugurated a system of road building, by means of which the public roads of the county have been much improved, and, in the more thickly settled sections of the county especially, there are some excellent public thoroughfares, which add greatly to the convenience and prosperity of this progressive people.

AMELIA COUNTY.

This county, formed from Prince George in 1734, located in southeast central portion of the State on south bank of the Appomattox river, twenty-seven miles southwest of Richmond, is thirty miles long and about ten miles in width; area, 355 square miles. Its altitude is 361 feet.

Surface is undulating, lands productive. Soil, chocolate, red clay, and gray loam, with clay subsoil; the latter readily improved, and especially adapted to wheat, corn, oats and tobacco, which are the principal farm products—especially tobacco, of which about 2,000,000 pounds of fine quality is produced annually. Potatoes, other vegetables, fruits, and dairy products are also important and profitable industries.

The climate is temperate: winters short and mild; summers pleasant without extremes of heat. This county is well watered with freestone springs, and wells are to be had at an average depth of thirty feet, besides numerous springs and valuable mineral properties. Climate is healthful; churches and public schools numerous and convenient. It is drained and watered by Appomattox river and its tributaries. The Appomattox, in the northern portion of the county, is open for navigation to Petersburg.

The Southern railroad passes through the center of the county, and the Norfolk and Western near the southeastern border.

Timber is abundant, consisting chiefly of oak, pine, hickory, and walnut. The lumber trade is of considerable importance; also bark and sumac are profitable industries. Large and valuable mineral deposits of iron, kaolin, soapstone, asbestos, plumbago, and mica are found in this county, especially the latter, of which there is said to be a vast amount and of fine quality—perfectly clear when split down to required thickness for merchantable use, 14 x 19 inches in size. Several valuable mica mines situated near Amelia Courthouse have been successfully worked, producing several hundred thousand pounds of fine sheet mica, besides several thousand tons of scrap and nearly an equal amount of felspar, so extensively used in the manufacture of china goods, glazing porcelain and common earthenware. There exist, in large amount, a combination of soapstone, asbestos, and mica, valuable for stove backs, hearths, etc.; also an abundance of black mica, and in some sections beautiful amethyst of a pink and purple hue, some very deep in color. Outcroppings of granite, and fine indications of zinc are to be found, and valuable clays exist in large quantity. It is the opinion of a competent mining engineer, who has visited this section, that if a thorough inspection was made of these various interests, and sufficient capital invested to properly develop them, they would prove of great value to the company working them and to the county as well.

There are two tobacco factories, several roller and grist mills, and a number of lumber mills.

Population of the county, census of 1900, is 9,037. Number of males twenty-one years and over is 2,009.

Amelia Courthouse, the county seat, is situated near the center of the county, thirty-six miles from Richmond, on the Southern railroad, and has a population of about 300, one newspaper, one public school, several churches, seven stores, and a steam flouring mill. Jetersville, another village on the Southern railway, forty-three miles from Richmond, has four stores and other branches of business, and is a thriving place. These are the largest villages in the county.

AMHERST COUNTY.

Amherst county, a daughter of Albemarle, was made a separate county in 1761. James river skirts its whole southeast and southwest boundary for 50 miles, furnishing with Pedlar and Buffalo rivers, an extent of broad and fertile bottom lands, of which few counties in the State can boast. The altitude is 629 feet. The county has a length of twenty-two miles, and a mean width of nineteen, while its area is 464 square miles, and its population, by the census of 1900, 17,864, being a gain since the previous census of 313, of which the whites number 9,923, and the colored 7,628. The proportion of colored inhabitants has decreased considerably in the last few years, and the white farmers are depending largely more on their own labor, which is more reliable and efficient.

The crops raised are principally tobacco, corn, and wheat; while the soil and climate are well adapted to oats and grass, but tobacco may be regarded as the principal money crop, and is of fine weight and texture, the farmers realizing at this time good prices, higher than of late years. The red lands along the valleys of the Blue Ridge and Tobacco Row mountains are very fine, easily cultivated and retentive of farm manures, producing finely clover, timothy, and orchard grass, following tobacco and wheat.

While Amherst is among the leading agricultural counties in the State, it is rapidly advancing to the front as a fruit section, yielding that popular variety, the winesap, abundantly, and the celebrated Albemarle pippin succeeds admirably. The eastern slopes of the mountains are favorable to the culture of grapes, the vine flourishing and yielding kindly to proper culture.

Timber is oak, hickory, pine, walnut, chestnut, and locust, principally, much of the best of it being converted profitably into lumber, for there are some good sawmills which are by no means idle, and transportation facilities by means of the Southern, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Norfolk and Western railroads are easy and quick to Lynchburg, Richmond, Danville, Washington and convenient eastern and southern cities. Lynchburg, one of the principal manufacturing cities in the State, presents a fine market right at the door, as the county and city are connected by a good free bridge over James river.

The county contains immense and valuable outputs of minerals, such as magnetic and specular iron, well suited for the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process. Brown hematite iron ores are also in great abundance, and so situated as to be cheaply mined. These ores are found near by or in contact with limestone, and there are not a few of these iron mines now being profitably worked.

Besides the minerals named, there are copper, which has been mined, slate, plumbago, pyrite, ochre, and steatite, found in the county. The Blue Ridge, on the northwest, protects the county from the cold northerns, and guarantees for man and beast moderate winters, while the absence of severe heat in summer insures a pleasant average climate all the year round.

There is considerable grazing of cattle on the indigenous grass of the mountains by stockmen who buy elsewhere and bring them to this section, where they can be cheaply kept. This is quite a business in Amherst.

The manly sport of fox hunting is indulged in greatly to the delight of the young people of Amherst, and there are some as fine mounts as can be found, while game in many parts of the county, such as deer, bear, wildcats, squirrels, hares, wild turkeys, partridges and pheasants abound. Church and school privileges are not neglected. In fact, one of the finest equipped Female Seminaries in the South, known as Sweet Briar Institute, is located on a grand old estate two miles from Amherst Courthouse and twelve from Lynchburg, on the Southern railroad. It is the result of an endowment of \$800,000 in money and land, and was opened in the fall of 1906 and has brilliant prospects of success.

Amherst, the county seat, is a pleasant little town on the Southern railway, fourteen miles from Lynchburg. It has two weekly newspapers, a bank, six stores, and some very desirable family residences.

APPOMATTOX COUNTY.

This historic county of Appomattox was formed, in 1845, from the neighboring counties of Buckingham, Campbell, Prince Edward, and Charlotte. It is about 65 miles air-line, 100 miles by rail, west from Richmond; 26 miles long and 18 miles wide, with an area of 342 square miles, and a population, by the last U. S. census, of 9,662. The county is well watered by the James river, forming its northwestern boundary, and its tributaries; by the Appomattox and its tributaries, and by some of the tributaries of Staunton river. Its average altitude is 825 feet.

The surface of the county is generally rolling, and even hilly in many portions, though there is a large proportion of bottom land along the rivers and creeks, which water the county well, and furnish ample water power that is utilized to a considerable extent by several good grist and sawmills, though there is much of the finest power undeveloped as yet.

The soil is varied, consisting largely of a stiff red clay, easily improved, responding well to the use of fertilizers and prudent cultivation, similar in character to the famous red wheat lands of Albemarle, and producing that grain well, when properly treated. There is also much gray, light and friable slate soil, and the bottoms are rich and productive. Lands can be bought here now much more reasonably than in some other sections of the State, where they are naturally no better, or even as good. There are no large towns, eight-tenths of the population living in the country, so that Appomattox is strictly an agricultural county.

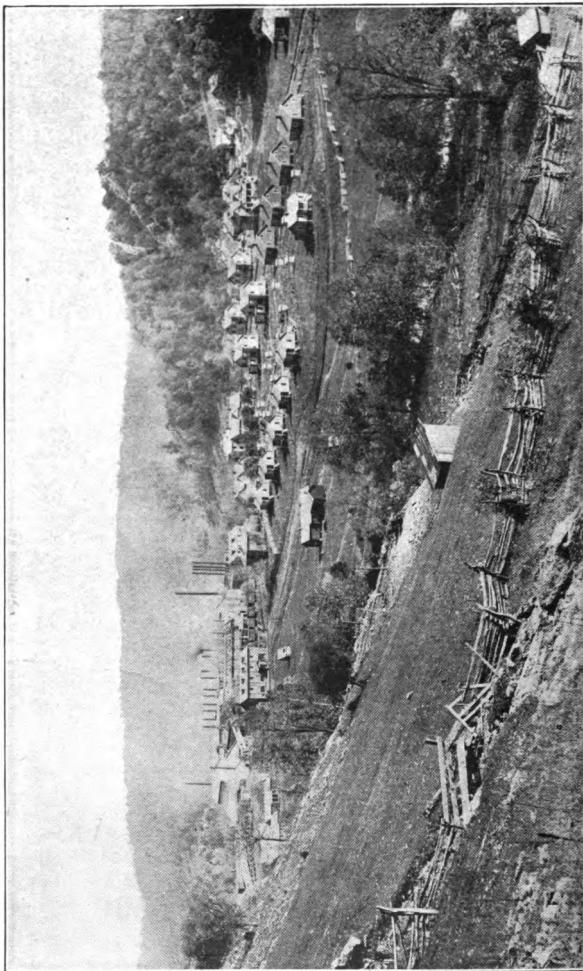
Gradually, ever since the war, the negroes, which were in the proportion of about 7,000 colored to 5,000 white, in 1870, have drifted away, till in 1900 the census showed 3,931 negroes and 5,731 whites. Accompanying this exodus of the negro there has been a corresponding increase in the assessed value of property and the price of lands, and during the last five years, from 1900 to 1905, the assessed value of real estate and personality has increased \$173,000. Land which sold in 1900 at \$6.00 per acre is now held with offers at \$12.00 refused.

The Bank of Appomattox, at the county seat, which showed a deposit in 1901 of \$16,800, reported August, 1905, \$70,205. There is also a prosperous bank at Pamplin, and a large new tobacco warehouse.

Steady farm labor is badly needed, and trained white immigrants from agricultural sections abroad, both male and female, will find ready employment among the landowners in any section of the county. Tobacco is the principal crop, and grass and hay are very profitable. Oak, hickory, walnut, chestnut and maple timber is abundant and being profitably worked up.

The educational and religious facilities are ample, being furnished by a number of good schools and prosperous churches.

THE VIRGINIA PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, CRAIGSVILLE, AUGUSTA COUNTY.



The principal towns are Pamplin and West Appomattox, each having a population of from 500 to 600. Pamplin is widely known on account of its manufacture of clay pipes, many styles of which are made at the large factory here, said to be the largest clay pipe factory in the world, from which pipes are shipped by the carload all over the country.

West Appomattox, the county seat, bordering on the Norfolk and Western railroad about twenty-five miles from Lynchburg and thirty-five from Farmville, is a prosperous new town, with fine new courthouse, jail and offices, two live newspapers, bank, three good hotels, ten stores and handsome residences.

Three miles northeast is Old Appomattox Courthouse, known locally as "The Surrender Ground," where General R. E. Lee surrendered April 9, 1865, the depleted remnant of the Confederate Army to the overwhelming Federal forces under General Grant, thus making this one of the most famous spots in the country, ranking with Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered to Washington, 19th October, 1781.

The Federal authorities have added greatly to the attractiveness of the Surrender Ground, which embraces several hundred acres, by placing enduring metal tablets at various notable points, such as Lee's headquarters, Grant's headquarters, the traditional apple tree, the place where the old McLean house, in which the surrender took place, stood, now a ruin as well as most of the houses in the old village. The Confederates have also placed on the grounds two handsome monuments, one by Virginians, the other by North Carolinians, and an effort is being made to have Congress establish a National Park here, which will perhaps ultimately be accomplished.

AUGUSTA COUNTY.

Augusta was formed from Orange in 1738, and ranks among the first of the counties in the great Shenandoah valley and of the State in importance and first in area. It is situated near the head of the Shenandoah valley, in the southwestern part of the State, 120 miles northwest of Richmond, and is the largest county in the State, being thirty-five miles long and thirty miles wide, containing an area of 1,012 square miles. Average size farms, 175 acres. The aggregate value of its real estate exceeds any other county in the State. Altitude 1,380 feet at Staunton.

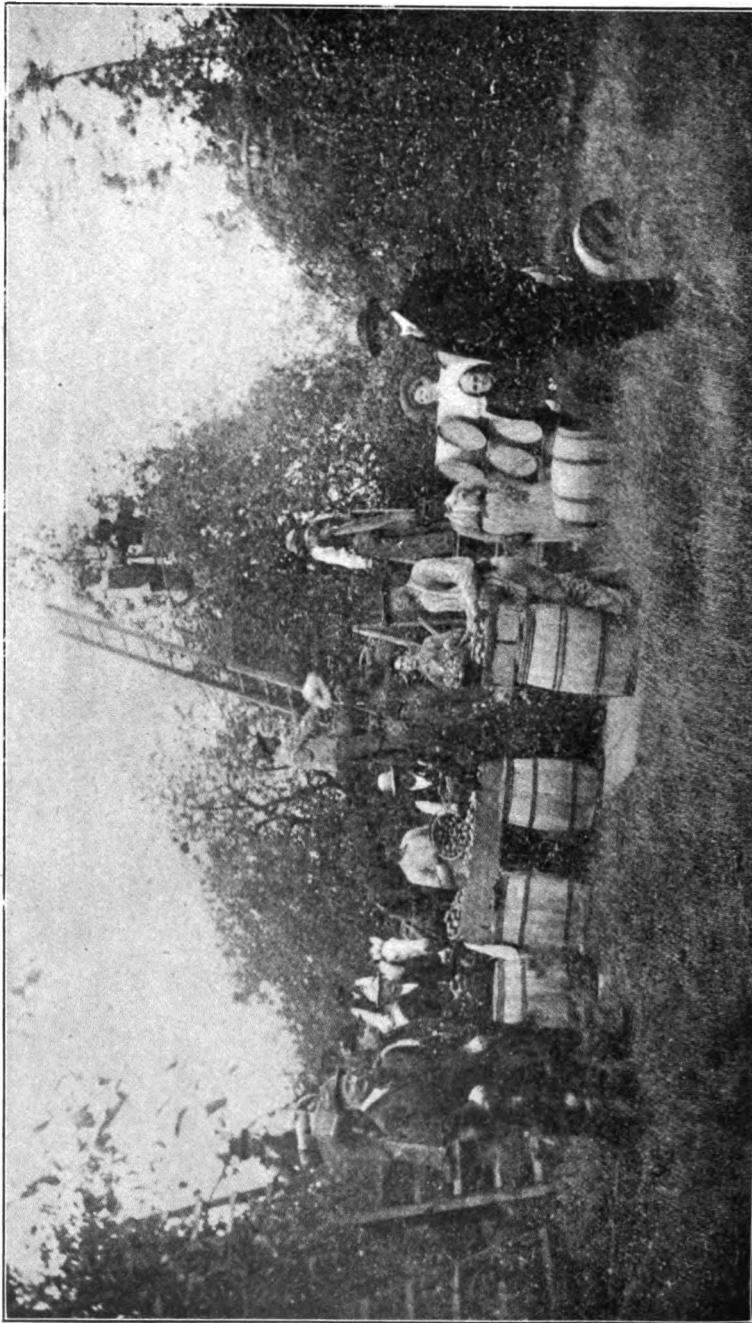
The eastern and western sections of the county are uneven and mountainous, central portion undulating. The lands are varied in character, very fertile and productive; yielding large crops of corn, oats, wheat, rye and the grasses—natural and cultivated. This county ranks at the head of the list of counties of the State in the production of wheat, hay and oats, yielding over one-half million bushels of wheat, and 25,000 tons of hay. It is also noted for the number and superior quality of its flouring mills, one of which has a capacity of 500 barrels per day.

Stock raising is also one of its most profitable and important industries, its mountain ranges affording excellent pasturage, and its abundant hay crop available for winter feed.

Under such favorable conditions, this county has become noted for its fine horses, cattle, and sheep, and its abundance of dairy products.

Water supply is from springs and wells of excellent quality, also numerous mineral springs, noted for their valuable medicinal qualities, that attract a large number of visitors from this and other States. The chief water courses of the county are the North, South, and Middle rivers, which uniting, form the Shenandoah river. These streams afford fine water power, upon which are located numerous flouring mills, sawmills and wood works.

Timber abounds in large quantities, from which a fine revenue is derived. Principal varieties: Oak, hickory, walnut, ash, poplar, pine, chestnut, locust, etc. Minerals are numerous, consisting of iron, manganese, coal, kaolin, slate, marble and limestone, much of which has been devel-



APPLE CROP SOLD FOR \$475.00 PER ACRE SEASON 1905, BY MR. A. H. MCCUE, AUGUSTA COUNTY.

oped. The Crimora Manganese Mines Co. have sold over \$1,000,000 of their output, and are working to advantage. Some of the most noted natural curiosities of the State are to be found in this county, such as Weyers Cave of Fountains, the Cyclopean Towers or Natural Chimneys; and Elliott Knob of the North mountains, 4,437 feet high, ranks among the highest points in Virginia. Churches and schools are of unusual number and convenience. No section in the State is more highly favored in this respect. The population of the county, including Staunton, was, by the census of 1900, 39,785. Increase since census of 1890, 4,635. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 10,044.

The county is well supplied with railroads, embracing the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Western, the Norfolk and Western and the Baltimore and Ohio; the first two traversing the county from east to west, and the others from north to south, intersecting the Chesapeake and Ohio at Staunton, and at Basic City, twelve miles apart. The Valley pike, a well-kept macadam road between Staunton and Winchester, ninety miles, is equal to any road in Virginia. Staunton, the county seat, is the most important city of the Shenandoah Valley. (See Virginia cities.)

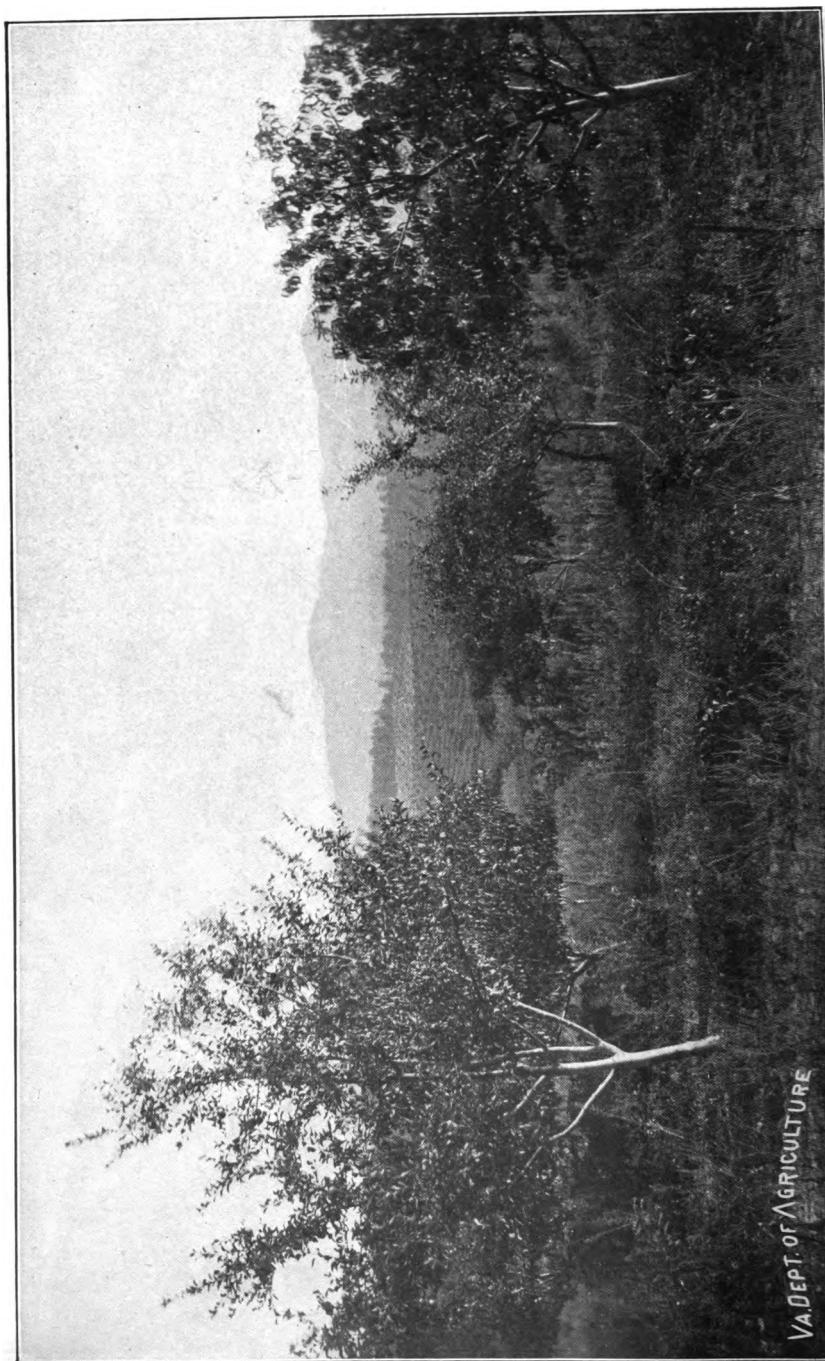
Waynesboro, the largest town, is beautifully and eligibly situated on the south branch of the Shenandoah river, half mile from the junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western railroads. It is an important business center for one of the richest sections of the county, having an excellent bank, several prosperous manufactories, a large flouring mill, and some of the largest stores in the county. It has large and prosperous Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches, and the best of schools, embracing the Fishburne Military Academy, the Valley Female Seminary and a well-conducted graded public school. Basic City, a good new town of Augusta county, half mile from Waynesboro, on the opposite side of the South Branch river, is the important junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western railroads, and has also a bank, several churches, a graded public school and several growing factories. There are also in the county several prosperous villages, such as Craigsville, on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad; Fordwick, the seat of the large Portland Cement Works; Greenville, Middlebrook, Mt. Solon, Mt. Meridian, Mt. Sidney, Stuart's Draft, and others, interspersed among the rich and prosperous sections of the county. These towns are all well provided with telephones—in fact, no county in the State has a better telephone system, which reaches every village and farming community in the county. A company with \$250,000 capital has been organized to build and operate an electric road to run from Staunton to Newport, eighteen miles, which will add greatly to the transportation facilities of the county. There is also a good macadam pike from Staunton to and beyond Newport, passing through a fine section of the county, which greatly enhances the value of farming lands along its route.

BATH COUNTY.

This county, located on the western border of the State, 120 miles northwest of Richmond, was organized in 1790 from parts of Augusta, Botetourt, and Greenbrier counties. Eleven hours by Chesapeake and Ohio railroad from Cincinnati, six and one-half hours by rail from Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Virginia. Its mean altitude is 2,195 feet.

Its people are originally Scotch-Irish, having come from Pennsylvania to this section, beginning about 1740. Contains a population, by census of 1900, of 5,595. Increase since census of 1890, 1,008. Males twenty-one years of age and over, 1,481. Area of county, 548 square miles.

Portion of the county is mountainous; balance rich bottom lands, very fertile, though small in area. Well watered by its numerous springs, and Cow Pasture and Jackson rivers.



V.A. DEPT. of AGRICULTURE

A. VIRGINIA COMMERCIAL ORCHARD.

The climate and scenery are unsurpassed. Reference to the Weather Bureau reports of the United States show this county to possess a very equable temperature of neither very great extremes of heat or cold, and ample rainfall, well distributed.

In no part of the world, as shown by statistics, is there a more general state of good health, or a more long-lived, vigorous people, and in no country in the temperate zone do the inhabitants, from choice, stay more in the open air and open their houses to the weather.

This summary is strengthened by the fact that the large hotel at the Virginia Hot Springs in this county is kept open the year round as a health resort, and has a goodly number of guests the entire year.

Bath county has long been famous for its numerous mineral springs, to some of which invalids have resorted since the beginning of the last century. The Warm Springs were known for their curative properties as early as 1750.

The most widely known are the Warm Springs, the county seat; the Hot Springs, five miles south of the Warm Springs; Healing Springs, eight miles south of Warm Springs; Bath Alum, five miles east of the Warm Springs; Milboro Springs, twelve miles east of the Warm Springs, and two miles distant from Milboro depot; Walla-watoola, one mile south of Milboro Springs, and Bolar Springs, seventeen miles north of Warm Springs. Great numbers of visitors resort to these springs in the summertime and to the Virginia Hot Springs all the year round, bringing into the county and distributing much ready money for supplies.

The Hot, Warm and Healing Springs are reached by the twenty-five mile branch road from Covington, on the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and they are constantly constructing buildings to meet the increased patronage of the place.

Blowing Cave, of this county, is worthy of note as one of the great natural curiosities of the State.

The industries of the county are mainly farming, grazing, tanbark and lumber business. Principal products are hay, corn, wheat and oats.

Fruit culture is also important and profitable in this county, embracing apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, grapes and berries, all of which produce fine crops and find a ready home market at good prices. Large apple and peach orchards abound, of increasing size and number.

Grazing facilities are unexcelled. Most of the lands take naturally to grass; all you have to do in most sections to obtain a sod is to cut off the timber, let in the sunshine, and the grasses spring up without further attention, and in the woods there is a rich growth of wild grasses and other wild growth, on which cattle and sheep do well for six months in the year. When they come from the mountain ranges, as they are called, without any cost, other than the salting of them, they are fat and ready for the markets.

Under these favorable conditions the raising of cattle, sheep and hogs is one of the principal industries of the county, and one of the most profitable.

Washington, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, in a few hours' run, are excellent markets for the sale of stock.

Timber is abundant, except on the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, where it has been culled out. There are large and valuable bodies of pine, oak, poplar and hickory timber, and some walnut, locust and cherry; scarcely a section of the county but has one or more steam sawmills in operation, and some equipped with planing machinery.

For some years the shipping of tanbark has been an important industry, and the volume of business in that line is on the increase.

A variety of minerals is to be found, such as iron, manganese, coal and marble; but iron is of most extent and interest, the others as yet undeveloped. The development of the mineral interests of the county is destined to be an important factor in its growth and progress.

Water power is excellent, affording many opportunities for the establishment of manufactories, etc. Streams are well stocked with trout and bass.

The county has a special recommendation in that its public roads are good, well built and well kept.

Railroad transportation is ample, consisting of the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio, which traverses the eastern part of the county, with branch lines extending into other portions.

Telephone service is good; local lines cross the county in two directions, giving good service to most important places. These connect with lines into all adjoining counties. Southern Bell Telephone to Hot Springs gives all long-distance connections. The free school system is kept to a high standard of excellence, and, in addition, there are good private boarding schools.

The churches are Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Dunkard and Catholic. These have houses of worship at convenient points throughout most of the county.

Progress and general advancement of county most encouraging in every respect. Financial condition, splendid; two good banks; water and health excellent.

Property, real and personal, is valued at what it would bring at a forced sale for cash, and the tax rate for all purposes, including State, county and district purposes of all kinds, averages about \$1.00 on the one hundred dollars' worth of property.

Warm Springs, the county seat, is located in the central part of the county. The courthouse, jail and county offices are here near by the famous springs, constituting an attractive village, which is delightfully situated in the richest and most fertile part of the Warm Springs valley.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

The county was formed in 1753 from Lunenburg, and lies at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge mountains, in the southwest central part of the State, 100 miles southwest of Richmond. It is one of the largest counties of the State, being forty miles long and about thirty miles wide, containing an area of 729 square miles. Its average altitude is 900 feet.

Surface is broken, and, in western portion, mountainous, but very productive, and well watered by springs, brooks and creeks, with Otter river in center, and the James and Staunton rivers on northeast and southwest borders.

Climate is mild and healthful, attracting large numbers of visitors from the South, who spend their summers at the various hotels and summer boarding houses that are open each season for the accommodation of guests. This is one of the richest, and most productive and thickly settled counties in the James River valley, containing a population, census of 1900, of 30,356. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 6,809.

The soil is red clay and light gray, or slate, producing abundant crops of wheat, corn, rye, oats and tobacco, average yield of which is about fifteen bushels of wheat, twenty-five bushels of corn, twenty bushels rye, twenty-five bushels oats, and 1,000 to 1,500 pounds tobacco per acre. The latter is probably the most profitable industry of the county. Fruit is also worthy of special mention, and this county may be very properly classed as one of the five fruit counties of the State, the mountainous portions of which are especially adapted to fruit of all kinds, and in this section blue grass is indigenous, affording most excellent grazing facilities. The dairy interest is also of considerable importance and profit to this section.

This county contains many diversified industries, notably, flouring and saw mills of large capacity. Churches and schools are numerous and convenient.

The railroads are the Chesapeake and Ohio, extending along the south branch of the James river, and the Norfolk and Western through its middle part, from east to west, furnishing transportation to the markets north and south.

Minerals numerous, and of superior quality, such as iron, zinc, asbestos, kaolin, silver, barytes, mica, slate, lead, and limestone.

Timber is extensive and valuable, embracing walnut, chestnut, hickory, pine, poplar, locust and oak.

Game is abundant. Wild animals are bear, deer, fox, otter, beaver, mink, weasel, raccoon, opossum and squirrel; wild fowls—turkey, goose, duck, crane, snipe, woodcock, pheasant and partridge.

The celebrated Peaks of Otter, noted for their sublime, picturesque scenery, are situated in this county, a few miles from Bedford City, the county seat. They have an altitude of 4,001 feet above sea level, and can be seen, under favorable conditions of atmosphere, from beyond Lynchburg, fifty-five miles distant.

Bedford City, the county seat, on the Norfolk and Western railroad, is located near the center of the county, and surrounded by a beautiful, picturesque section of country. It contains a number of tobacco factories, several warehouses, woolen and spoke factories, flouring and planing mills and machine shops, besides numerous churches, newspapers, schools—public and private, including the Randolph-Macon Academy—banks, water works, and plant for electric lights. Population by census of 1900, 2,416.

The past few years have been marked by the greatest industrial development and building activity in this town. A new bank has been established, new industries inaugurated, and more residences erected than during the entire preceding ten years. The postal receipts were the largest in the experience of the office.

The banking business is reported the largest since the fictitious days of 1890. The Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank has built one of the most attractive bank buildings in the State.

The export tobacco business is assuming considerable proportions, and the receipts for the new tobacco year will, it is thought, be between 4,000,-000 and 5,000,000 pounds.

A very successful cigar factory has been added; an ice factory, a large carriage factory, stores and storage houses have been erected. But the new industry pregnant, perhaps, with the largest possibilities, is the establishment of the Frazer Paint Works. This is both elastic and water proof, properties possessed by no other known pigment found in this county. The company developing it began with a cash capital of \$60,000, but men of wealth are behind the enterprise.

The asbestos mines south of Bedford City have been purchased by Pennsylvania capitalists.

Many new residences have been built, and there is not a vacant house in the town for rent. The price of real estate has advanced materially, especially in the business section.

BLAND COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1861 from Wythe, Giles and Tazewell, and is located in southwestern part of the State, 195 southwest of Richmond. Population, census of 1900, 5,497. Increase since census of 1890, 368. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 1,231.

It contains an area of 352 square miles. Surface is broken and mountainous to a considerable extent. Portions of the latter are very valuable for grazing purposes, and the valley lands are very rich.

Soil black loam and reddish clay, very productive and well adapted to the usual farm products of this section, such as corn, rye, oats, wheat, buckwheat, potatoes and the grasses, especially blue grass, which is indig-

LIMESTONE QUARRY OF MOORE LIME COMPANY, BOTETOURT COUNTY.



enous to this section, and, in consequence, stock raising has become the most profitably industry of the county, especially cattle and sheep, large numbers of which are of fine quality and are shipped annually to the markets, or sold to the dealers who come into the county to buy. This county is also well adapted to fruits of all kinds, that grow to great perfection.

The timbers of this county are walnut, poplar, pine, oak, ash, hemlock, sugar tree, hickory and beech, and abound in large quantities of exceptionally fine quality. This is destined to be a valuable industry in the county when reached by railroads, which would also develop the valuable mineral deposits of this section, consisting of iron, coal, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, slate, kaolin, ochre, barytes, and slate. Coal is also found and mined.

Mineral springs are numerous and of fine medicinal quality. Some have been improved and opened to summer visitors, notably Sharon Springs, which is a delightful resort 2,850 feet above sea level, with a climate unexcelled, dry and exhilarating, and an abundance of clear, pure water—limestone and freestone. No more healthful section of country is to be found, and it is an Eldorado for the sportsman, with its abundance of game and streams abounding with fish, embracing the noted mountain trout. The water courses of the county are Walker's and Wolf creeks, and other smaller streams, which afford unlimited water power, and of a high order, as to fall and location for development. The nearest railroad station at present is Wytheville, twenty miles distant from the county seat, on the Norfolk and Western railroad, but a new line of railroad is being built up Wolf creek, in the northern section of the county, which will develop many industries in that portion of the county, and eventually be extended to embrace a much larger portion of the county. Telephone service and mail facilities are good, with daily mail and phone service to all parts of the county. General conditions in this county are highly favorable, with a sober and industrious population. Schools and churches are numerous and convenient. Financial conditions are good, with a very flattering outlook for future progress and advancement.

Seddon, the county seat, located near the center of the county, has a flouring mill, high school, newspaper, two churches, and a population, by census of 1900, of 249. It is centrally and conveniently located, with good turnpike roads diverging north, south, east and west.

BOTETOURT COUNTY.

Botetourt county, named in honor of Lord Botetourt, Governor of the Colony in 1768, was formed in 1770 from Augusta, extending at the time of formation to the Mississippi river. Its present limits are forty-four miles long and eighteen miles wide, situated between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains, in the western part of the State, 115 miles west of Richmond. Altitude, 1,250 feet. It contains a population, by census of 1900, of 17,161. Increase since census of 1890, 2,307. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 4,010.

Area, 548 square miles; surface rolling, partly mountainous; central portion a beautiful valley, very fertile; soil loam, with clay subsoil, well adapted to the production of grain, grasses, tobacco, fruits, etc.; the mountain ranges affording excellent pastureage for horses, cattle and sheep, of which superior breeds are raised. The fine blue grass sod, to which the land runs naturally, renders dairying an important industry. Tobacco is also produced to some extent, and of superior quality, but fruit and vegetable culture, to which this county is especially adapted, is probably its most important and profitable industry, bringing to the county large revenues.

It is a notable fact that Botetourt has more canneries than any other county in the State, numbering about 75, and even stands near the head

of the list in the United States in that industry, tomatoes being the chief product. So great was the demand for cans here, that in 1903 the Virginia Can Company was organized at Buchanan—by Mr. O. C. Huffman, of Staunton, Virginia, its head ever since—which succeeded from the outset, making and selling 2,250,000 cans that year, the second year over 7,000,000, and in 1905 nearly 10,000,000 tin cans. This immense product of home enterprise goes in carload lots to North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, and other Southern States, and to the far West. A well-equipped box-making plant, which furnishes cases in which much of the output is shipped, has been recently added to the establishment, and the orders for this year indicate a larger business than ever before. Peaches, corn, apples and berries are also large products of the Botetourt canneries, the total amount of canned goods reaching the enormous figure of 100,000 cases annually.

Railroads are the Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western, with their branches, which extend through the length and breadth of the county, furnishing easy and ready access to all principal markets.

Rivers are the James and its numerous tributaries, also Cow Pasture and Jackson rivers, which afford superior water power.

Manufactories are numerous, embracing stave mills, planing mills, foundry and shops, iron furnaces, tanneries, woolen mills, large lime plants, and flour and sawmills of large capacity. There are eight sawmills in Botetourt, and large quantities of poplar, oak and chestnut lumber are sawed. Timbers are poplar, walnut, oak, ash, pine, hickory, maple and chestnut.

Minerals are iron, coal, manganese, barytes and marble, the most extensive and valuable of which is iron, which exists in immense quantities. Mineral waters are lithia, sulphur, ferro-magnesia and alum, at which springs pleasant summer resorts are established, attracting numerous visitors.

Trucking is a growing and important industry, furnishing the markets of Roanoke, Clifton, Covington, etc.

The streams abound with fish of various kinds, such as bass, carp, mountain trout, suckers, pike, etc.

Game found in the county are deer, fox, squirrel, hare, mink, beaver, otter, muskrat, weasel, wildcat, and opossum.

Wild fowls are wild turkey, pheasant, partridge and woodcock, birds, hawks, owls, crows, robins, snipe, blackbird, thrush, lark, wren and dove.

Climate mild and temperate—no extremes of heat or cold.

Health is good, and water abundant and pure—limestone and freestone. Churches and mail facilities first-class; churches in all portions of the county, and daily mail to every postoffice.

Educational advantages are of a high order, embracing numerous free schools and several graded schools. Hollins Institute is a large female school of wide reputation.

Telephone service excellent. Three lines through the county furnish local and long-distance service to all sections.

Market advantages are very good, there being quick and easy access to all markets, north, east, south and west.

The people are sober, industrious and progressive, and their financial condition highly favorable.

Principal towns are Fincastle and Buchanan.

Fincastle, the county seat, has a population of 652, daily mails, telegraph and express communications, several churches and public schools, newspaper, bank, woolen mill, canning factory, foundry, planing mill, tannery, harness shops, machine shops, and spoke, stave and handle factory.

Buchanan, on the James, and the section of which it is the business center, has shown marked progress during the past year. A most important event in the history of the town has been the completion of a water

works system, by which an ample supply of pure mountain spring water is brought into the town, sufficient (besides meeting the needs of the town) to supply power to small industries.

The establishment of an excellent high school, with an able corps of teachers, is also a recent event of importance, and the large increase in the business of the bank at this place may be taken as a fair index of the business conditions of the town and community.

Population of Buchanan, census of 1900, is 716. It has a good newspaper.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1721 from Isle of Wight, and Surry counties, and is situated in southeast central part of State, bordering on North Carolina, about seventy miles south of Richmond.

In shape it is nearly square, containing an area of 529 square miles. Average size of farms, 165 acres; range of prices, \$2 to \$10 per acre.

About thirty per cent. of total area is under cultivation; surface undulating, soil rich, sandy loam, easily worked, and very productive. Staple crops are wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and peanuts, most profitable of which are cotton and tobacco, ranking third of the counties of the State in the production of cotton, producing annually about 3,000 bales, and of tobacco, over one-half million pounds of superior quality, principally for export. Vegetables, fruits and melons grow to great perfection and in abundance.

Dairy interests and stock raising are also important industries. Timbers are poplar, oak, pine, hickory, birch, maple, gum, etc., and are abundant, giving employment to numerous sawmills, and offering inducements for other industries in that line.

Rivers are the Nottoway, Meherrin, and their tributaries.

The Atlantic and Danville railroad gives communication with Norfolk and Danville.

Population, census of 1900, 18,217; increase since census of 1890, 972. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 4,010.

Climate is mild and healthful, water excellent and abundant.

Forty churches of different denominations in all sections of the county.

Schools are numerous, and in prosperous condition.

Mail facilities convenient and extensive, meeting the necessity of every section.

Wild animals are deer, beaver, otter, fox, raccoon, opossum, mink, muskrat, squirrel and hare. Wild fowls are turkeys, pheasants, ducks, partridge and woodcock.

County seat, Lawrenceville, on Atlantic and Danville railroad, contains railroad shops, bank, college, public school, several churches, and a newspaper, *The Gazette, Weekly*.

Population, census of 1900, 760. Increase since census of 1890, 455.

The lands in this county are cheaper than in most sections of the State of equal fertility and accessibility, and, so far, no minerals have been discovered.

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

This county, formed in 1858 from Russell and Tazewell, and named in honor of President Buchanan, is located in Southwest Virginia, and is one of the extreme border counties of the State, 250 miles southwest of Richmond. Area 492 square miles, 639,262 acres. Average size farms, 236 acres. Lands are low, but have a speculative interest on account of immense mineral deposits.

Surface is rugged and mountainous. Comparatively little of the land is under cultivation, balance in timber. Soil is of a sandy nature, and fertile.

Farm products are corn, wheat rye, oats, millet, tobacco, potatoes, buckwheat, hay and sorghum. Wheat is well adapted to this section, and is receiving special attention. Stock raising and dairying are also sources of some revenue. Fruits of all kinds, especially grapes, do well, but are only grown sufficiently for home consumption.

The great importance attached to this county is its vast wealth of iron, coal and timber, which is attracting capital, and a large influx of population. Bituminous coal of fine quality and large quantity, is found in veins from five to eleven feet in thickness. Timber of the usual kinds—but the most valuable of which is oak, poplar, ash and walnut—abounds in large area, and superior quality to any county in the State, perhaps, the getting out and rafting of which to Cincinnati and other points by the Big Sandy river, a branch of the Ohio, and its manufacture in the county by a number of extensive plants, afford employment to the largest number of people, and is a source of greatest revenue to the county and its inhabitants.

Reference to the various lumber plants operating in this county will convey an idea of the extent of this valuable industry.

The Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, of Grundy, have a tramroad extending twenty-five miles up Slate creek, and with two locomotives bring out daily one hundred logs, which average forty-five cubic feet to the log. North of Grundy, on Knox creek, W. M. Ritter Lumber Company have two large band mills in operation, which cut from 50,000 to 80,000 feet per day. They also have a tramroad with steel rail from O'Keefe, West Virginia, on Tug river, extending up Knox creek, upon which they operate six mountain locomotives. South of Grundy, T. Fugate & Company, Shaffer Brothers, and Pitzer & Lindsey do a very large lumber business; also Vensant, Kitchen & Company, on Dismal creek, besides numerous smaller mills.

Rivers are Louisa, Russell and New Garden, forks of Big Sandy river. Large quantities of timber are rafted on Louisa river to Catlettsburg, Kentucky, Cincinnati, Ohio, and other points, and these streams also afford excellent water power, if utilized. Nearest railroad is the Clinch Valley branch of the Norfolk and Western railroad, in Tazewell county, near the border.

Mineral waters are found to some extent, the most important of which are the Healing Springs.

Educational advantages consist of the usual county free schools.

As to churches, mail facilities, financial condition, progress, and general advancement, the conditions of this county are fairly favorable, and rapidly improving.

The climate, owing to elevation, is moist and cool. The weather station at Freeling (near by) reports the average temperature 52.4 degrees; rainfall, 60.1.

Total population of the county, census of 1900, is 9,692. Increase since census of 1890 is 3,825. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 1,958.

Grundy, the county seat, situated near center of the county, has a population of 200, several churches, mills and factories, public school, a newspaper, etc. Its nearest railroad station is Richlands, on Clinch Valley railroad, distant about twenty-five miles.

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Buckingham county is located in the central part of the State, on south side of James river, about half way between Richmond and Lynchburg.

and distant from each about fifty miles. It is thirty-five miles long and twenty-four miles wide; altitude, 550 feet.

It was originally a portion of Albemarle county, from which it was detached and formed into a county in the year 1781, containing an area of 552 square miles.

Surface is generally level, with large quantity of bottom land on the rivers, but rolling and hilly in some parts.

Soil is a gray and black loam, with red clay subsoil, which produces abundantly when brought to a high state of cultivation. There is a strip of black land from four to six miles wide extending across the western portion of the county, which, under the old *regime* before the war, was in a high state of improvement and was considered the garden spot of Buckingham.

Farm products are tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, hay, rye, buckwheat, etc. Tobacco is the staple crop of the county, producing about five million pounds annually. This tobacco is a dark shipping variety and is in good demand for English, Austrian and Italian markets. In some sections an acre of tobacco will bring to the planter \$100, and the average may be placed at from \$40 to \$60 per acre.

Wheat in the clay lands produces abundantly, yielding as much as thirty bushels to the acre, the average yield being from ten to fifteen bushels per acre. Corn, oats and hay also do well under careful and systematic cultivation.

Fruits and vegetables, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, strawberries, melons, potatoes, garden vegetables, etc., are in abundance.

Stock and grazing facilities are fairly good; small cattle and sheep do well.

Timber lands embrace a large area of the usual varieties, such as oak, poplar, walnut, pine, hickory, chestnut, maple, etc., much of which is sawed and marketed, and large quantities converted into hoops, staves, shingles, and railroad ties.

This county is rich in minerals—copper, iron, gold, silver, slate, barytes, mica, limestone, soapstone and asbestos. Her minerals are practically undeveloped, and untold wealth locked up in her borders is waiting for capital to liberate and utilize them for the benefit of mankind. There are three distinct gold-bearing veins two to fifteen feet wide, which extend across the county in a northeast direction. Before the war these were worked extensively in a good many places, but owing to the crude methods of reducing ore and the process of removing the sulphur they were abandoned. Three companies have now acquired locations on these veins, and are making investigations, preparatory to work, which promise better results than ever before.

A vein one-fourth to one-half mile wide of the finest roofing slate in the world crosses the county, and is worked extensively near Arvonia, in the northern part of the county. Four companies with a capitalization of four hundred thousand dollars produce large quantities of slate, for which they find ready market. The Buckingham slate retains its color and hardness to an unusual degree, and has a national reputation.

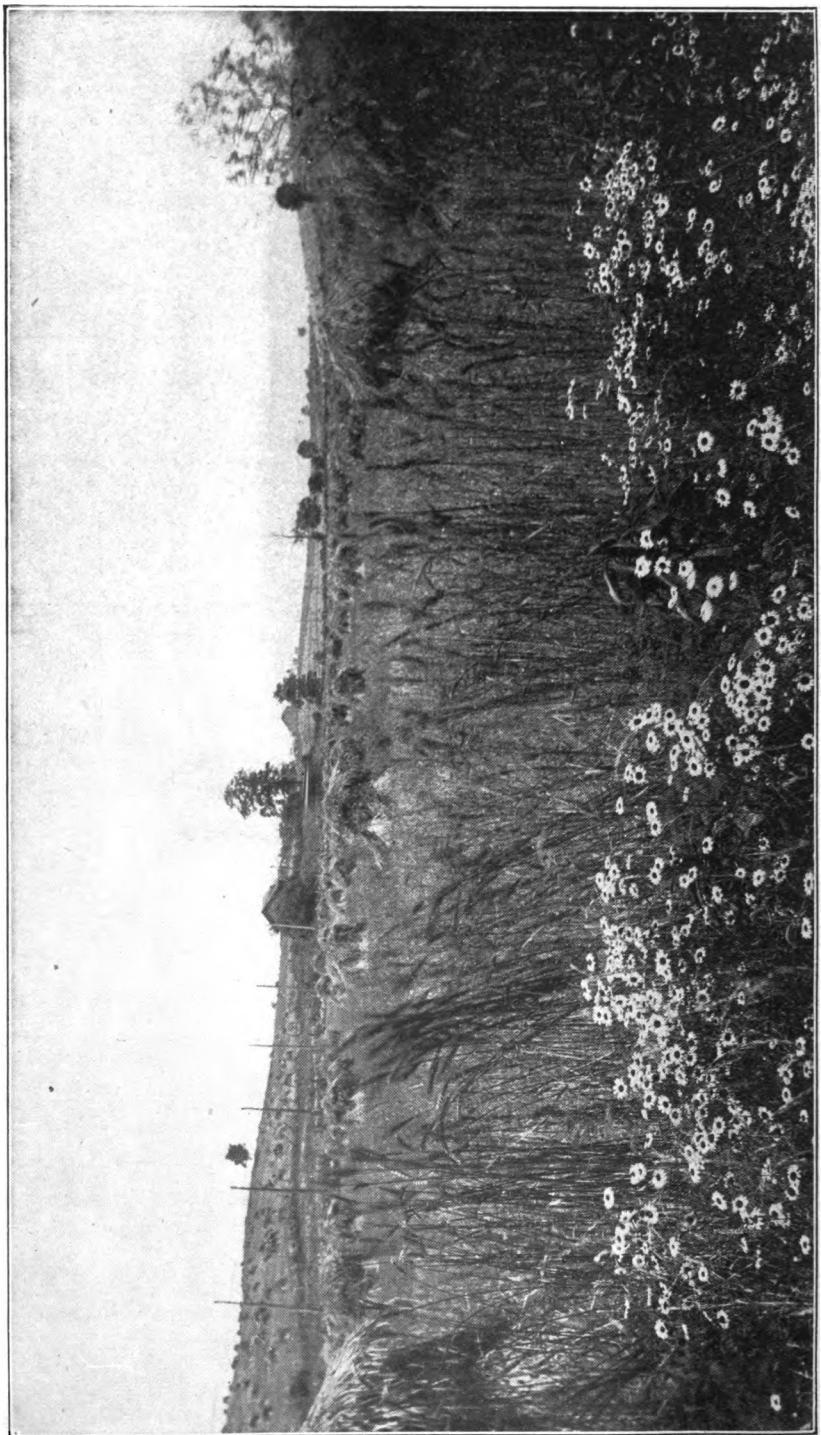
Water courses are James, Slate and Willis rivers, and numerous smaller streams, which afford splendid water power for all kinds of manufactories, especially the James, in its long sweep of fifty miles around the county. Manufactories are slate and timber factories, and tobacco industries, flouring mills, sawmills, bark mills and surac.

Mineral waters are sulphur, chalybeate, lithia and alum.

Railroad transportation consists of a branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio, extending twenty-one miles through center of county, and the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio, keeping close to the north side of the James river, for fifty miles.

Telephone service very good in northern part of county.

A WHEAT FIELD IN THE MOUNTAIN SECTION.



Market advantages are Lynchburg and Richmond, with Farmville as the nearest local market.

Educational advantages are public schools and graded school at Big Island; churches and postoffices, numerous and convenient. Financial condition excellent. Two banks afford excellent facilities for handling the finances of the county. Water pure, sweet and plentiful, and health unsurpassed. Nature has done much for Buckingham in all that tends to make a people prosperous and happy, and she now offers to home seekers many inducements, such as cheap lands, a favorable climate, genial and mild, a remunerative soil, good markets for the products of their labor, and many others that might be mentioned; but the most convincing proof of this assertion is to visit the county and see the farmers who have converted the old fields into good farms, which evidence their thrift and prosperity in the past few years. There is plenty of room here for the home seeker, and a welcome awaits him from her hospitable citizens.

Population of the county, census of 1900, 15,266. Increase since census of 1890, 883. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 3,326.

Buckingham Courthouse (Maysville), the county seat, is a thriving village, of 800 inhabitants, situated near the center of the county, and reached by a branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio at New Canton.

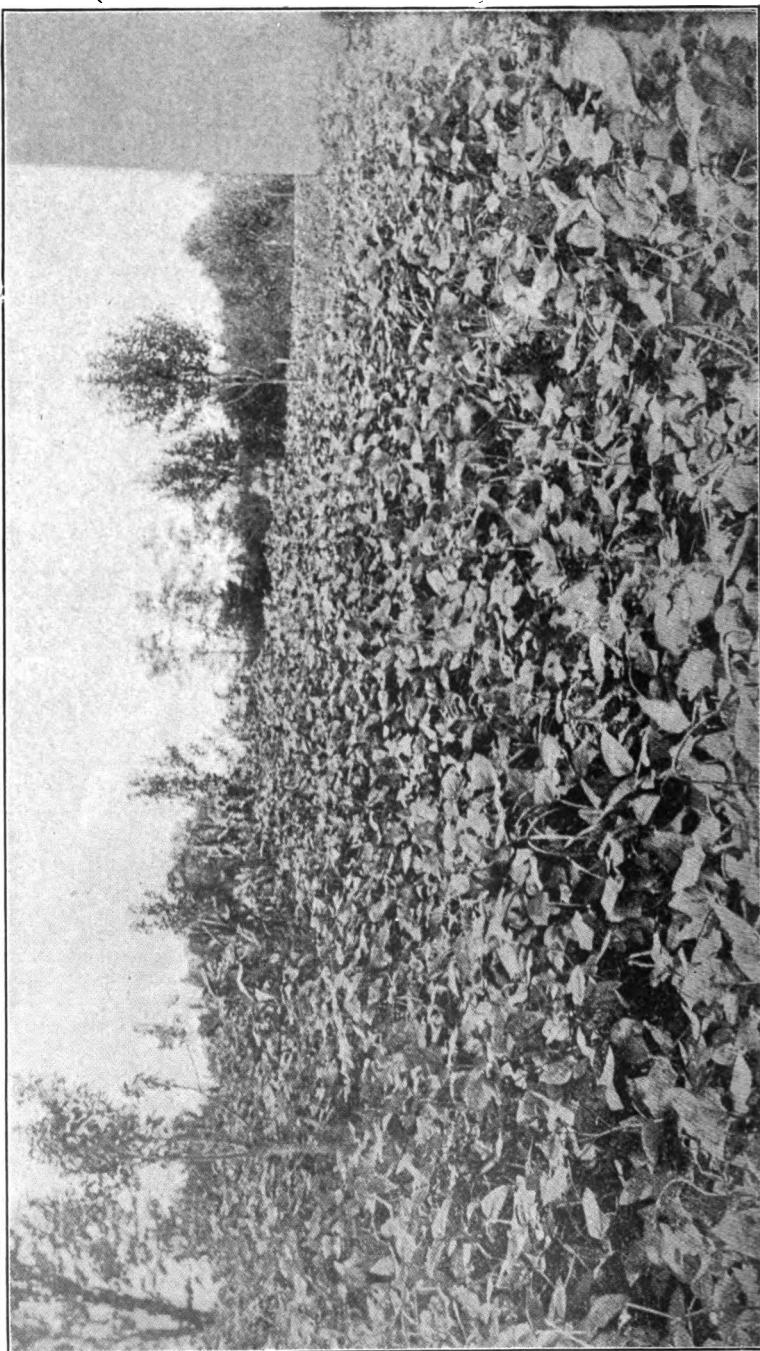
Arvonia is a growing town, owing to the slate mines at that place employing a large number of men, and a rapidly increasing output in that business. It contains a large graded school, several good churches, numerous residences, and others being erected.

CAMPBELL COUNTY.

This county, formed in 1781 from Bedford, and named for General William Campbell, a famous Revolutionary officer, is situated in the south central part of the State, five hours ride from Washington, six from Baltimore, and ten from New York, 145 miles by rail southwest from Richmond.

It is nearly a square, twenty-five miles each way, and contains 554 square miles, seventy-five per cent. of which is cultivated. Price of lands, location, and facilities of transportation considered, few sections of the State offer better inducements to home seekers. The surface is rolling and hilly; the soil, red clay in northern part, sandy in southern, and very fertile.

Farm products are corn, wheat, oats, rye and tobacco; the improved lands producing from 15 to 30 bushels of wheat, and from fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn per acre; and the annual production of tobacco being from four to five million pounds, and of excellent quality. The grasses, such as red clover, orchard and timothy, grow well, and, with proper attention and management, produce abundant crops. This county is especially adapted to fruit of the various kinds, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, melons, grapes, berries, etc.; and is especially noted for the flavor, size and quality of its peaches. Vegetables and dairy products are considerable sources of revenue. Stock raising is profitably engaged in, but not to the extent that the favorable conditions would justify. The climate and soil are especially well adapted to the raising of sheep. Transportation facilities are unsurpassed: one trunk line—the Southern railway—extending north and south; two trunk lines—the Norfolk and Western, and the Chesapeake and Ohio—extending east and west; and the third, the Lynchburg and Durham, south. The Southern and the Lynchburg and Durham traverse the county its full length from north to south; and all its lines of railway have connection at Lynchburg, on the northern border, and combine to give the county superior market facilities in every direction. Lynchburg also affords an extensive and lucrative market for all farm products.



A FIELD OF COWPEAS.

Iron ore, manganese, and barytes, are the most important and valuable minerals; the last two being developed and worked to some extent. Iron, lithia and alum springs abound; the most important being the Bedford Alum, in this county, near the Bedford county line, which is a place of considerable resort.

Timbers are pine, oak, poplar, walnut, hickory, locust, gum, ash, and cedar; of which pine and oak are the most abundant and valuable.

The James and the Staunton rivers, on the north and the south, respectively, with their interior tributary streams, Otter, and Big and Little Falling rivers, furnish abundant drainage and water supply; indeed, no county in the State has a greater abundance of springs, branches, creeks, etc.

Water power is abundant, and a large proportion of it is still undeveloped. Manufactories are a foundry, planing mill, tobacco-box factory, woolen mill, bark and sumac mills, and numerous grain mills and saw-mills; but these are very insignificant in comparison with the county's splendid manufacturing advantages and possibilities, of water power, raw material, and transportation facilities to bring the cotton from the South, and coal and other ores from the Southwest, with an extensive outlet by rail to the markets in all directions.

The climate is temperate, salubrious and healthful, and the water excellent and abundant. Churches, public schools, telephone service, and mail facilities are ample and convenient.

Population, independent of the city of Lynchburg, census of 1900, 23,256. Increase since census of 1890, 1,878. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 4,988.

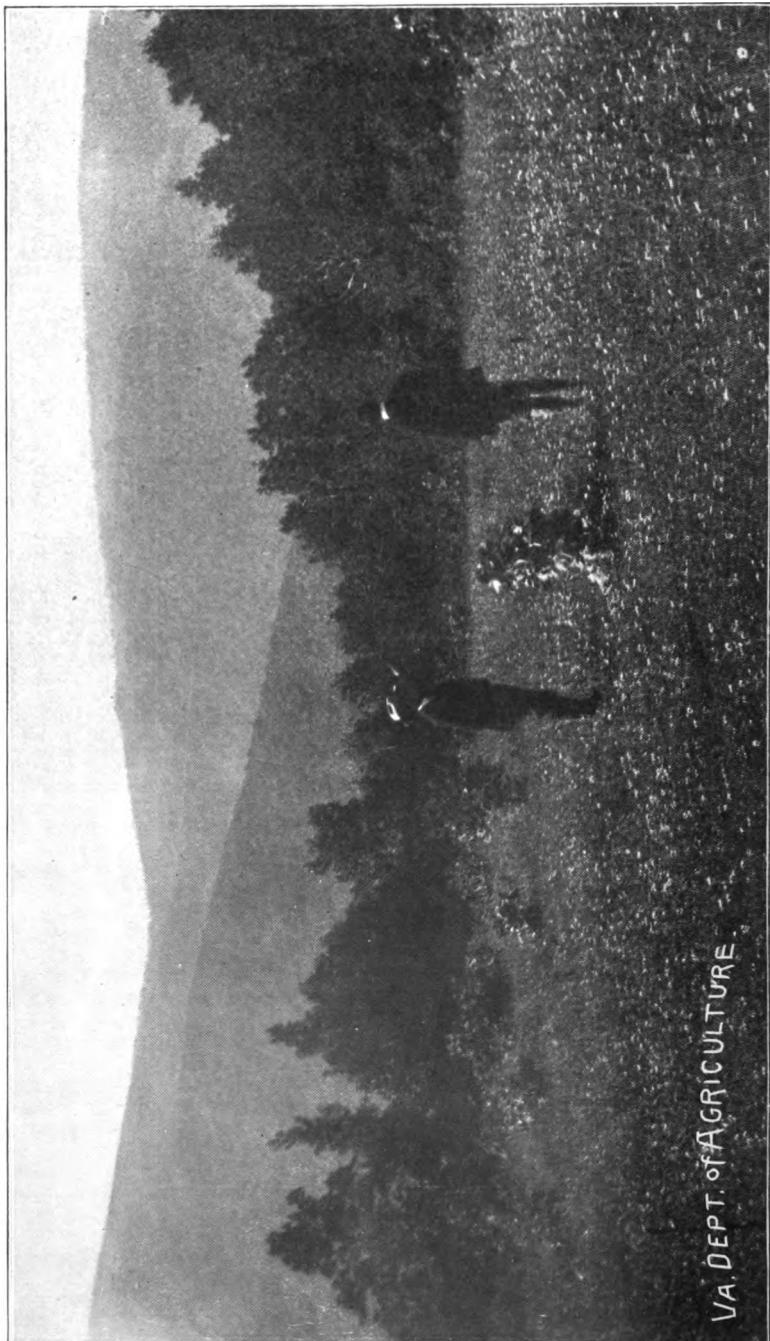
Rustburg, the county seat, is situated near the center of the county, on the Lynchburg and Durham division of the Norfolk and Western railroad. It has graded streets, two public schools, three churches, one fraternal order, and a population of about 250. Value of real estate, \$1,947,663; personalty, \$1,417,790.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

This county, located in the northeastern part of the State, eighteen miles north of Richmond, was formed in 1727 from King and Queen, Essex, and King William. It is about twenty-eight miles long and twenty miles wide, and contains an area of 562 square miles.

There is a large amount of bottom lands on the numerous rivers and creeks which is very productive. The proportion of land under cultivation is about fifty per cent. The surface is rolling, the soil light, easily cultivated, and readily improved.

Farm products are corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, hay and tobacco; field peas, also, are produced in great abundance, both as a fertilizer and as a forage crop. Much the most profitable industry of the county, however, is tobacco raising; the annual production of which is about one million pounds; bringing, as estimated for last year, largely over a quarter of a million dollars. The growing of fine manufacturing tobacco is a specialty, and in this respect it is not surpassed by any other county in the State. Other products are vegetables, butter, fruits and dairying; all of which are produced in abundance; and, with the advantages of convenient and extensive markets, such as Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, they constitute valuable and important industries. Stock raising is assuming some proportions, and the quality of stock is being very much improved. Excelsior, for packing is extensively and profitably manufactured. Other industries have been established within the last couple years. Factory for making concrete blocks, several large lumber plants, a number of first-class water-power flour mills, and an excellent telephone system throughout the county.



V.A. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE.

UNBROKEN MOUNTAINS OF WHITE PINE FORESTS.

Timber is abundant, such as oak, hickory, walnut, pine, birch, etc., much of which is converted into lumber.

Its railroad, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, extends through the county from north to south.

This is one of the best watered counties in the State: its rivers are the Rappahannock on the northern boundary, the North Anna on the southern, and the Mattaponi and its tributaries in the central portion, affording much fine water power.

Climate excellent: free from storms, cyclones, blizzards, etc., and very healthful as the result of its numerous fine springs of pure, soft, drinking water.

Population, census of 1900, 16,709. Number of males twenty-one years and over, census of 1900, 3,474.

Bowling Green, the county seat, is located near the center of the county, three miles from Milford, the nearby station on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, from which point it has daily communication. It is a flourishing town of 458 inhabitants, several churches and public schools, Academy, Female Seminary, tobacco warehouse, and carriage and wagon factory. Other towns are Port Royal, with a population of 193, and Ruther Glen, a small place, but busy railroad village.

CARROLL COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1842 from the eastern part of Grayson, and was named in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. It is situated on the southern border of the State, 183 miles southwest from Richmond. It touches the North Carolina line.

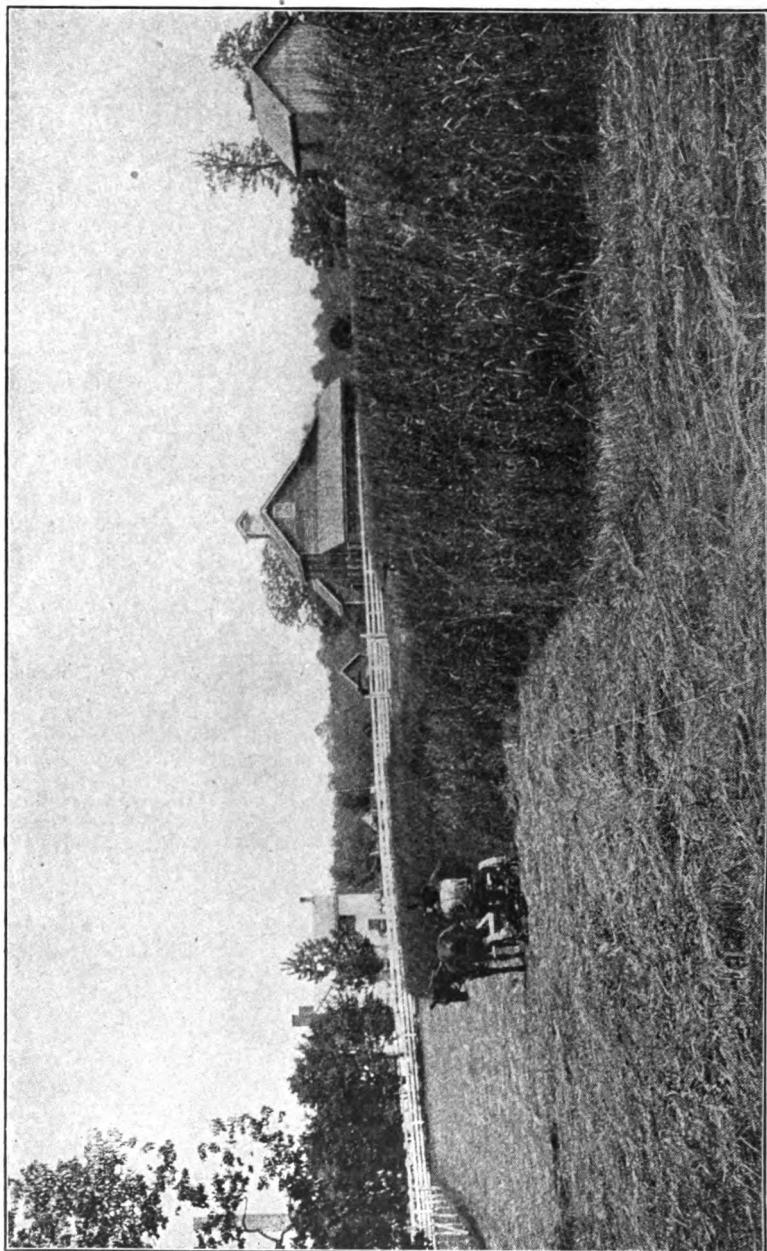
Carroll contains a population, census of 1900, of 19,303; showing an increase since census of 1890 of 3,806. Males twenty-one years and over, census of 1900, 3,971.

It has an area of 445 square miles. Surface is broken and mountainous, with fertile and productive valleys; the largest area of desirable lands lying in the southern half of the county. It is bordered by the Alleghany and the Rocky mountains; and these mountain ranges are especially adapted to the pasturage of stock, large numbers of which are raised, cattle raising, especially, being one of the leading industries of the county.

The lands readily produce wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, and the grasses. Some tobacco is also grown, but the county is especially noted for the production of rye and buckwheat, ranking among the first of the counties of the State for the production of these grains. Fruits are grown to great perfection, especially apples and grapes. Portions of the county are noted for the growth of the cranberry.

A large proportion of the county is still in timber of original growth, especially on the southern side, with good bodies of white pine in the northwestern section. The most important and valuable species are oak, pine, ash, cherry, walnut, poplar, and chestnut; of which a large amount is annually manufactured into lumber for export. Sawmills are numerous.

This county is very rich in minerals; the principal of which are copper and iron, the latter being extensively mined. Mica and asbestos are also known to exist, but are not developed. The copper is on the same formation upon which the celebrated copper mines of Ducktown, Tennessee, are situated. This valuable deposit has been comparatively unknown; but Carroll is ultimately to become one of the great copper counties of the southwest, and of the State. The construction of the Mt. Rogers and Eastern railway, which is contemplated, will bring about the development of some fine mineral properties, as its route lies diagonally along the mineral belt through the county. There are already developments being made in the section northwest of Hillsboro. That Carroll, with adequate means of transportation, will develop mines of great value, which will



HAY FIELD IN VIRGINIA—YIELD, 2 TONS PER ACRE, THIRD CROP—PROPERTY OF HON. W. W. BAKER.

form the basis of industries of large and important dimensions, there can be no doubt.

The mineral waters of this county have long been known throughout this section for their curative properties; notably the old Grayson Sulphur Springs, situated twenty miles south of Wytheville, on the banks of New river, with its wild and romantic river and mountain scenery rendering it a very attractive and pleasant resort. Its four springs—one a white sulphur, one a red, and the other two chalybeate—have their openings within an area of thirty feet in diameter, and their temperature of 47 degrees and 48 degrees, besides furnishing a cool and refreshing draught, is so low that they retain their gaseous contents in a state of combination for a long while.

In other sections of the county the scenery is grand and picturesque; especially along the rivers with their wild romantic dells, cascades and waterfalls. The health of the county is good, the water pure, soft and abundant. Every section of the county is well supplied with water by its numerous streams. New river, Big and Little Reed Island creeks, Chestnut, Poplar, Camp and Crooked creeks; which would afford water power sufficient, if utilized, to answer an almost unlimited demand.

Hillsville, the county seat, with a population of about 300, is situated near the center of the county, in the basin of the Blue Ridge mountains on Little Reed Island creek, a tributary of New river. It is about ten miles south of Betty Baker depot, which is its nearest point on the Little Reed Island branch of the Norfolk and Western railroad. It contains, besides the courthouse, churches, hotels, stores, schools, newspaper, bank, shops, foundry, etc. Considerable business activity prevails here since the completion of the railroad to that section of busy mining operations, an increase of fifteen to twenty per cent. in the volume of trade being reported.

CHARLES CITY COUNTY.

This county constituted one of the original shires into which the State was divided in 1634. It is located in the east central part of the State, twelve miles southeast of Richmond, on the peninsula formed by the James and the Chickahominy rivers.

It is thirty miles long, with a mean width of about eight miles, and has an area of 183 square miles. The surface is mostly level, or gently undulating. The soil is varied—alluvium and gray loam predominating—and is for the most part productive, especially on the rivers, where the quality is superior. These river lands constitute a large proportion of the area of the county, and upon them are found many fine old Colonial estates and residences.

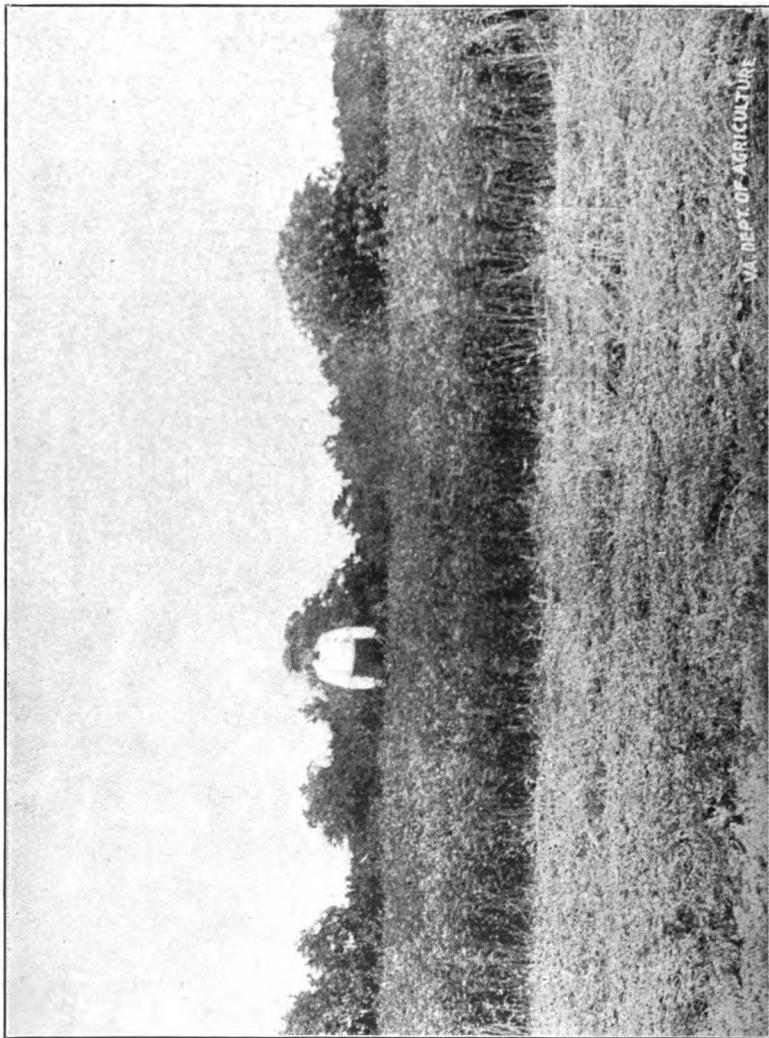
Farm products are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, peanuts and hay; the yields of cereals being above the average for the State. Fruits and vegetables, to which the climate and soil are especially adapted, succeed admirably. Poultry and dairying are also profitable and growing industries. No section of the country is better adapted to a profitable trucking business, especially on the fine river lands, with their superior market advantages by rail and water. Stock and grazing facilities are very good; with an abundance of water and native grasses, and soil well adapted to the pasturage of stock.

The fish industry is a very important and profitable one in the county; all the streams abounding in fish of the most valuable species, such as shad, herring, sturgeon, alewives, etc.

Marl of superior quality, and in large quantity, is found, and only awaits capital and development to become an important factor in the business of the county.

With only about fifty per cent. of the lands under cultivation, there remains an extensive area in timber. Original growth has been pretty

ALFALFA IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY—SECOND CUTTING JULY 1ST.



generally cut off, but the second growth of pine, oak, hickory, etc., rapidly replaces it.

Rivers are the James and the Chickahominy, with their numerous tributaries, which afford considerable water power, not as yet utilized. The transportation advantages afforded by these streams are of great profit and convenience; especially the James river, upon which there are daily boats from Richmond, and tri-weekly from Petersburg to Norfolk.

Railroad transportation consists of the Chesapeake and Ohio, which runs through the upper portion, bordering the county for eighteen or twenty miles. The Richmond and Newport News Telephone Co. has a line near the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, seven miles from Charles City Courthouse.

Manufactories consist of shingle mills, on the Chickahominy, grist, flour and saw mills, in several localities, and large brickyards, on James river.

The climate is much modified by the surrounding water, and is temperate and pleasant, and with an abundance of pure freestone water. Health compares favorably with that of any other section. Churches and public schools are numerous, mail facilities good, and financial condition excellent, while the soil responds quickly to improvement, and retains fertility. Situated between the Chickahominy and the James, and convenient to the great industrial centers of the Commonwealth—Richmond, Norfolk and Newport News—the county is brought in close touch with the outside world.

With all these varied attractions, home seekers and investors will find here an inviting field, and a hearty welcome from its hospitable people.

Population of the county, census of 1900, 5,040. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 1,188.

The county seat, Charles City Courthouse, is located near the center of the county, and has a population of about one hundred.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Charlotte county, formed in 1764 from Lunenburg county, is located in central Southern Virginia, sixty-six miles southwest of Richmond.

It contains an area of 479 square miles. The surface is generally rolling; soil varying from loam to clay, and capable of high improvement; bottom and valley lands very productive.

Farm products are tobacco, wheat, corn, rye, oats, hay, peas, etc. It is especially the home of fine high-priced shipping tobacco, and is justly considered one of the finest tobacco growing counties in the State, yielding annually more than four million pounds. Vegetables and fruits of all kinds, such as apples, peaches, pears, cherries, grapes, melons, etc., are grown in abundance. Stock raising is also an important industry, to which the lands are well adapted. Wild fruits and nuts are abundant; the latter frequently almost sufficient for the fall fattening of hogs.

Timber abounds in large quantities; more than one-half of the surface is covered with forest, much of which is second growth; but there are still much of the native timbers, such as oak, poplar, hickory, walnut, ash, etc. The manufacture of lumber is one of the profitable industries of the county.

The minerals consist of iron, copper, mica, kaolin, soapstone, etc., the most important of which, perhaps, is iron, which has been found in veins eight to sixteen feet in width; but as yet the mineral wealth of the county is comparatively undeveloped, with the exception of copper, which is being mined now.

Mineral waters are lithia, sulphur, calcium, magnesia, etc.

Water courses are the Staunton river and other smaller streams; the former of which is navigable by bateaux and small steamers. Manufactories are confined chiefly to flouring and sawmills.

Railroad facilities are admirable, the Norfolk and Western on the north, the Lynchburg and Durham on the west, the Richmond and Danville through the center, a branch line from Keysville into North Carolina, and the Tidewater through the county, now building.

Educational advantages are good, with a sufficient number of public and private schools. Financial condition of the county is very favorable. The public debt is small; county four per cent. bonds sell at par. In progress and general development, there is evident improvement in this county. The climate is mild and healthful; the water pure, with springs abundant. Churches and mail facilities numerous and convenient.

Population, census of 1900, 15,343. Increase since census of 1890, 266. Number of males twenty-one years and over, census of 1900, 3,254.

This county has such natural advantages of climate, soil and locality, that with energy and enterprise, its immediate future is bright and promising; and at the present price of lands, which are advancing, no section offers a better opportunity for investment.

It has the distinction of having been the home of two of Virginia's most distinguished sons—John Randolph and Patrick Henry.

On account of its peculiar fitness for the purpose, it has recently been chosen as the location of the State test farm, situated at Saxe, on the Richmond and Danville railroad division of the Southern railway.

Charlotte Courthouse, the county seat, is situated in the central part of the county, on Ward's Fork creek, a tributary of Staunton river, five miles northwest of Drake's Branch, on the Southern railway, with which it has daily stage communication by a fine macadam road. It contains several churches and schools, a newspaper, bank, and a population of 400.

Keysville, at the junction of the main line and a branch of the Southern railway, is a thriving town of 500 population. It has a good bank, and is the center of a large tobacco growing section of the State.

Drake's Branch, located on the Southern railway, five miles southeast from the county seat, is one of the largest tobacco markets in the State, and ships at least five million pounds of tobacco annually. It is a flourishing town of 700 inhabitants, and has sixteen mercantile establishments, two tobacco sales warehouses, and six prizeries, where tobacco is prepared for foreign markets; also a grist and flouring mill, a bank and two hotels.

CHESTERFIELD.

This county was established in 1748, from that part of Henrico which was then on the south of James river, and is a long and narrow peninsula between the James and the Appomattox rivers. It is twenty-eight miles long and eighteen miles wide, and is nearly divided into three equal parts, one between James river and Falling creek, the next between Falling and Swift creeks, and the last between Swift creek and Appomattox river, and extends to Richmond, on the north, to Petersburg on the south, with an area of 484 square miles.

The most valuable lands are found on James river; such as the historic farms of Drewry's Bluff, Presque Island and Bermuda Hundred, with many others just as productive; also some fine farms on the large creeks. These lands are the equal of any in Eastern Virginia, if not any in the State, producing fifty bushels of corn per acre, and other grains in proportion, the uplands of the county about half so much.

The surface and soil are varied, and mostly tillable. The river and creek bottoms are level, alluvial, fertile and under cultivation. The uplands are rolling and less fertile, of a gray and sandy nature, and clay subsoil.

Farm products are corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, peanuts and hay. Hay is grown in larger quantities than heretofore, especially on the bottom lands, and tobacco is raised to great success on the uplands. The farming interests of this county are rapidly undergoing a change for the better

through the advent of northern and western settlers, who are turning their attention to the production of butter and milk, grapes, berries, small fruits and vegetables for the nearby markets of Richmond, Manchester, and Petersburg, and for the northern markets by steamers on James river. Chesterfield in former Virginia expositions received the first premium for county agricultural products, and the second for timber, wood and mineral.

This county is peculiarly adapted to the growth of fruits, beautiful vineyards and orchards being established; and on Buckingham ridge, two miles north of Midlothian, are well known and successful nurseries, all of which are bringing to their owners handsome returns. Trucking is an important branch of industry.

Principal minerals are coal, ochre, fire brick clay, venetian red, marl, and granite. This county is celebrated for its inexhaustible mines of coal, which have been worked for a long period, and constitute its chief source of wealth; the most important of which are Midlothian, Clover Hill, Black Heath, and Winterpock. The last-named is now in full operation. The coal fields run entirely across the county, with an average width of six to eight miles, and geologists have expressed the opinion that the supply of coal is practically inexhaustible. There are thought to be thousands of acres of undeveloped coal lands still in the county. Ochre is successfully worked in the county, giving employment to a number of hands. On Appomattox river is operated the largest ochre mine in this country; two-thirds of the yellow ochre and the venetian red consumed in the United States come from these mines. On many of the farms bordering the James and the Appomattox rivers immense beds of rich marl are to be found. Granite of different varieties is extensively quarried in this county, the supply of which is inexhaustible, and the quality unsurpassed; as is shown by its having been adopted in the building of the City Hall of Richmond and the Army and Navy buildings in Washington. The seam of granite which marks the limit of tidewater divides the county into two parts, the eastern and smaller section being in Tidewater Virginia.

The industries and enterprises of Chesterfield are: at Robious Station, two and a half miles above Bon Air, two large fire brick works; at Hallsboro, eighteen miles west of Richmond, there is located a large steam tannery, and sumac mills; at Matoca, four miles north of Petersburg, a town of several hundred inhabitants, is located cotton factories, which are in successful operation. At Ettrick, on the opposite side of the river from Petersburg, are several large factories, notably a silk factory, employing several hundred operatives. Also a very important Chesterfield enterprise and industry, and one that is rapidly growing, is that of the Arsenic and Lithia Springs Company.

Timber is abundant, embracing about fifty per cent. of the area of the county, large quantities of which are annually manufactured into lumber and exported; for which there are most excellent facilities by rail and river. The interior of the county abounds in forest of original and second growth timber; such as pine, oak, poplar, cedar, hickory, ash, chestnut, beech, walnut, willow, mulberry, gum, holly, and persimmon; and along Appomattox river extending to City Point are also large forests of more valuable timber.

The county is well watered, irrigated and drained by the James and Appomattox rivers and numerous small streams, which flow through the county. Game and fish of all kinds are abundant.

Railroads are the Richmond and Danville division of the Southern railway, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Atlantic Coast Line, the Farmville and Powhatan, and the Norfolk and Western, traversing every portion of the county, north, south, east and west.

The county roads are fairly good. Two turnpikes penetrate the county, the Buckingham turnpike and the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike.

There are many places of interest and importance in the county, to which allusion should be made. One of the ancient landmarks is Salisbury, the former residence of Patrick Henry; another, Matoaca, the scene of John Randolph's early years; and still another, Warwick, which, prior to the Revolution, was larger than Richmond, and one of the principal shipping points on James river.

Of the important shipping and manufacturing points, Skinquarter, on the Farmville and Powhatan railroad, is a thrifty village, at which large quantities of pine and oak lumber are shipped; Bermuda Hundred, the terminus of the Farmville and Powhatan railroad, is one of the best deep-water harbors in the State, accommodating the largest vessels; while at Swansboro, adjoining Manchester City, are located extensive car-axle works, furniture factories, etc. Clover Hill, Ettrick and Matoaca are also villages of some manufacturing importance.

At Chester, midway between Richmond and Petersburg, and itself the junction of the Seaboard Air Line, the Atlantic Coast Line, and the Farmville and Powhatan railroads, is a fine deposit of clay, operated by a large company; also a large lumber company has been formed here for dressing and shipping lumber; and a large storage and machinery house. The Richmond and Petersburg Electric railroad has been completed through this village, which unites by electricity the cities of Richmond, Manchester and Petersburg. It is the center of numerous railroad lines and systems, and is also a pleasant, healthful summer resort.

Bon Air and Dry Bridge Depot, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, are the homes in summer of a large number of Richmond's best citizens. There are few places at which there are more of the beauties of nature than at Forest Hill Park, recently opened.

The public school system is in a flourishing condition, having over eighty public schools; and no section of the county is destitute in this respect. There are also a number of high-grade schools. The male academies at Bon Air and Chester are in a flourishing condition, and the same may be said of the female institutes at Chester and Skinquarter. The Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute, founded in 1882, for the higher education of the colored youth of the State, is also situated in Chesterfield, near Petersburg, and is doing a good work. It receives a liberal annual appropriation from the State.

Churches and postoffices are numerous and conveniently distributed. The climate of Chesterfield is salubrious and healthful, the character and morals of the people of a high order.

Population of the county, census of 1900, 18,804. Number of males twenty-one years and over, census of 1900, 4,613.

Chesterfield, the county seat, is located near the center of the county; but the principal town of the county is Manchester, a city of considerable importance, situated on the south side of James river, immediately opposite Richmond, on ground gently rolling, rising from the river, which gives it a very picture-que appearance as reviewed from the Richmond side, with which it is connected by electric railway. (See Virginia cities.)

CLARKE COUNTY.

Clarke was formed in 1836 from Frederick, and named in honor of General George Rogers Clarke, who distinguished himself in the Indian and the Revolutionary wars.

It lies in the center of the Shenandoah valley, in almost the extreme northern part of the State, 106 miles northwest of Richmond, and bordering on the Maryland line.

The surface of the central portion of the county, and west of the Shenandoah river is undulating; the soil limestone, and unsurpassed for fertility

and productiveness. The land east of the Shenandoah river is mountainous, and valuable for its abundance of timbers, such as pine, oak, chestnut, hickory, poplar, cedar, and locust, large quantities of which are annually converted into timber for export. Portions of this mountain section produce excellent blue grass when cleared, affording fine pasturage for sheep and cattle.

Altogether it may truly be said that, in proportion to its size, this is one of the richest counties in the State. The county is rather below the average in size, being about seventeen miles long and ten miles wide, with an area of 189 miles. Farms are well improved with buildings and fencing, and are in a thorough state of cultivation.

Farm products are corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, hay, etc. Special attention is given to the wheat crop; the lands being among the finest in the State for the production of this grain. All fruits of this latitude are grown to great perfection, and large quantities of apples and peaches are annually shipped to the nearby markets.

Sumac is a source of considerable income to the inhabitants, growing in abundance on the mountain fields. This being a native blue grass section, the raising of cattle is very extensively engaged in, the cities of Washington, Baltimore and New York affording convenient markets for their sale.

Iron ore of the finest quality is found in this county in great abundance, and promises to become a very lucrative business; it has been mined and shipped to the furnaces of Pennsylvania. Copper and lead have also been found, but are as yet undeveloped. Limestone, for building purposes, exists in large quantities.

Besides numerous lumber plants, there are three leather factories of twenty-two horse power situated on the Shenandoah river; also on same stream, ten large flour mills, which manufacture fine grades of flour that find ready sale in the northern markets.

The Shenandoah river winds its course along the base of the Blue Ridge, and, with its several tributaries—Chapel river, and Opequan and Birch creeks—plentifully waters the county.

The Shenandoah Valley branch of the Norfolk and Western railroad, extending from Hagerstown, Maryland, to Roanoke, Virginia, passes through the central part of the county from north to south. The Valley branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad extends through the northwest part, and the Washington and Ohio railroad, when completed, will pass through from east to west; thus bringing the county into communication with all the different sections of the country.

Everything conspires to make this a very highly favored section of the State, with its intelligent, enterprising population, its healthful climate, fine water, numerous public schools, and churches of the various denominations.

Total population of county, census of 1900, 7,927. Total males twenty-one years and over, census of 1900, 1,904.

Berryville, the county seat, is a thriving, growing town of 938 inhabitants, census of 1900. It is located on the Shenandoah Valley railroad, a little north of the center of the county. It has a newspaper, bank, public school, university school for boys, and eight churches; also a large number of mercantile and manufacturing establishments, and streets well graded and paved. Since the completion of the railroad, Berryville has experienced great activity in business, having become one of the most important stations on the road. Surrounded by a rich and fertile country, with four macadamized roads centering in the town, it thus receives nearly all the staples of the country, and, at the same time, has fine roads for drives in every direction.

Others villages of the county are Millwood, Boyce and Whitepost.

CRAIG COUNTY.

Craig county was formed in 1850 from Botetourt, Roanoke, Giles and Monroe, and borders on the State of West Virginia, from which it is separated by the Alleghany mountains. It is located in Southwest Virginia, 145 miles west of Richmond. Though the smallest of the southwestern counties, it is by no means the least important, containing an area of 351 square miles. Lands are fertile and well kept, varying from light sandy to clay, of limestone formation, and peculiarly adapted to the growth of rich grasses. Accordingly we find here a pastoral people, who have, for a number of years, made the raising of live stock the principal industry of the county, annually shipping to the eastern markets a large number of fine horses, cattle and sheep, many of the cattle being high-grade short-



SHIPPING A CARLOAD OF WINTER LAMBS.

horns. The surface of the county is to a considerable extent rugged and mountainous, but there are some very fertile valleys that challenge comparison with the best sections of the State, notably, Sinking Creek valley, which is 20 miles long and about 4 miles wide, of limestone formation, covered with a rich blue grass sward, and is one of the finest stock raising sections of the State. The staple agricultural products, such as wheat, corn, oats, etc., are also successfully grown, and considerable attention is paid to the raising of poultry, especially turkeys, of which large numbers are annually shipped from the county. All the fruits and vegetables common to this latitude are grown with the best results.

Minerals consist mainly of iron, manganese and slate. Indications of silver have been found, and fine pottery and brick clays are abundant. The Manganese Iron and Coal Company own 20,000 acres of land lying in Craig and Montgomery counties, extending from Craig City along the slope of Craig mountain for a distance of 25 miles, and along the Johns Creek mountain a distance of about 17 miles. It thus embraces the outcroppings of all these great ore-bearing formations for a distance of about 40 miles.

The various ores yield from 40 to 60 per cent. of metallic iron, the average being fully 50 per cent. lower in phosphorus and containing no injurious substances. The supply of manganese is inexhaustible and of excellent quality.

The mineral resources of this region were known more than a century ago, and many years ago furnaces of the most primitive character existed. Considerable business is being done in the shipment of ores by rail, to distant, as well as nearby furnaces.

The timber of this section is noted for its fine quality, large portions of the county being covered with original forests of oak, hickory, ash, poplar, pine, maple, walnut, sycamore, wild cherry, beech, etc. Numerous sawmills are in operation.

The growth of sugar maple is very extensive, from which is produced the finest syrup and maple sugar, a considerable quantity of which is shipped to the markets.

Game of all kinds is abundant, from the chipmunk to the black bear, and from the partridge to the wild turkey, making it a huntsman's paradise. Its railroad is the Craig Valley branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio. The streams are Potts, Johns, Sinking and Craig creeks, and their tributaries.

Total population, census of 1900, 4,293; increase since 1890, 458. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 991.

The inhabitants are prosperous, thrifty and law-abiding. Educational advantages are much improved, receiving more than ordinary attention. Several religious denominations are represented, and churches numerous and convenient.

New Castle is the county seat, and most important town in the county. It is located on the Craig Valley branch of the C. & O. R. R. at the confluence of Craig and Johns creeks at the foot of North mountain. Population of 300, an increase of 85 since last census. Daily mail by rail, and also to Salem on the N. & W. R. R., 23 miles distant. It has a newspaper, bank, public school, academic school, and three churches. Iron mining could be conducted here with profit, also manufactures, which will be heartily welcomed and promoted by its citizens.

CULPEPER COUNTY.

Culpeper was formed in 1748 from Orange, and named in honor of Lord Culpeper, Governor of the Colony for three years, from 1680. It is separated from Fauquier by the Rappahannock river, and is one of the northern counties of the Piedmont region, though not wholly of that region, the lower portion running down into Middle Virginia; hence its surface is less rugged than that of some of the other Piedmont counties, and by the U. S. Reports it is in point of health second only to Asheville, in the whole country. It is 102 miles northwest of Richmond. Altitude 403 feet.

Surface generally rolling, but several detached mountains or spurs, in portions of the county, give it a very picturesque and attractive appearance. Soil is red clay, chocolate, and sometimes sandy, producing fine crops of wheat, rye, corn, oats and hay. Culpeper raises annually about 500,000 bushels of Indian corn, and has had the reputation of producing the largest quantity of broom corn of any county in the State. It has also one of the best and most general telephone systems in the State. Fruits of all kinds, especially apples, succeed well along the mountain slopes. Much attention is paid to stock raising, and the breeds of cattle, horses and hogs have been greatly improved since the war by the introduction of much thoroughbred stock, which has gained for the county an enviable reputation for the superior quality of her live stock.

The farm lands of this section have attracted considerable attention during the past few years, and several farmers from the north have re-

cently purchased and moved to this locality, the increase of population showing an advance movement in this respect.

Population, census of 1900, 14,123; increase since census of 1890, 890; males twenty-one years of age and over, 3,219; area, 399 square miles; average price of improved farm lands, \$18.00 per acre; average assessed value of lands, \$10.00 per acre.

About one-third of the county is in original timber, oak and pine, oak predominating. Although this county was the camping ground of both armies for much of the Civil War, and therefore denuded of much of its timber, the destruction in this respect is scarcely visible at this time, so rapid has been the second growth. The timbers are being utilized in the manufacture of chairs, barrel staves, spokes, spools, and railroad ties, plow beams, etc. There are also numerous grain and saw mills, and several tanneries.

The minerals of this county are gold (heavy quartz), copper, iron, mica, marble and fire clay, but they have been but slightly developed. The gold mines have been favorably reported on by distinguished mineralogists and mineral experts, and some have been developed and worked.

The water courses of the county are the Rappahannock, Rapidan, and Hazel rivers and their tributaries, which afford abundant water for agricultural purposes and fine water power.

The Southern railroad traverses the county from northeast to southwest, furnishing most excellent transportation facilities. There is also a good turnpike extending from the county seat to Sperryville, Rappahannock county. The character of the public roads is fair, with a disposition to improvement.

Public schools and churches are numerous and convenient. Culpeper, the county seat, is located near the center of the county, on the Virginia Midland division of the Southern railway, and has a population, census of 1900, of 1,618, now 1,800. It has a good trade with the surrounding country, and is one of the most thrifty and enterprising towns in the State. Besides other attractions, there are two newspapers, three banks, public schools, five churches, foundry, flouring mill, and water works. The past year has been active in the development of new enterprises and improvements, such as a very efficient sub-sewerage system, metalling and macadamizing the streets, a bakery, barrel factory, machine shop, two livery and feed stables, numerous fine rental dwellings and handsome residential houses, also a splendid new Masonic temple.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

This county, formed from Goochland in 1748, lies on the south side of James river and extends to Appomattox river. It is 38 miles west of Richmond. Dimensions, 30 miles long, and about 10 miles wide. Area, 297 square miles. Price of land, very reasonable, but can be made to pay well. Lands lie well for farming, and yield well, especially those on the rivers, which are very fertile. Surface, to a considerable extent, level, the balance is undulating. Soil, gray loam, with red clay subsoil, capable of being made very productive.

Farm products are tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, cotton, and sorghum; clover also grows well, but the most important and profitable industry is tobacco growing. Fruits and vegetables of the usual varieties are successfully produced, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, tomatoes, sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage, etc.

Grazing facilities are fairly good, but probably the most profitable industry in that line is sheep husbandry, which is being very successfully followed. There is still much of the original growth of timber in the county, such as oak of various kinds, hickory, walnut, pine, poplar, ash, etc.

Minerals are found to some extent, the principal of which is coal. Fine mineral springs have recently been discovered, from which, within a few feet of each other, flow lithia, sulphur, chalybeate, and magnesia water. Rivers are the James, Appomattox and Willis rivers, which afford abundant water power, and fish of many varieties.

Railroads are the Chesapeake and Ohio on the northern, and Norfolk and Western on the southern borders, with the Farmville and Powhatan railroad running through county, a distance of 30 miles from Powhatan county line on the northeast, to Farmville on the southeast.

Manufactories and industries are tobacco, tanbark, fertilizer, sassafras oil, flouring and saw mills. Farmville, in Prince Edward county, a thriving town of about 3,000 inhabitants, is the principal market for the products of the county. Church, school and mail facilities are very good, and convenient, with numerous free schools, several graded schools, and daily mail to all parts of county, and telephone service in southern portion.

Total poulation of county, census of 1900, 8,996; males twenty-one years and over, 1,915.

Considerable progress is shown in the improvement of the lands and public roads of the county, and in financial conditions, which are very favorable; and with a climate mild and healthful, water good and abundant, and lands capable of high state of improvement at small cost, and adapted to almost all the fruits and staple crops grown in the State, there is much to invite the home seeker and others seeking investment.

Cumberland, the county seat, located about the center of the county, on the Farmville and Powhatan railroad, has shown considerable improvement in the past two or three years, in the establishment of a tobacco warehouse and stemmery, both of which are to be enlarged and others built.

Cartersville, on James river, is a thriving town of about 200 inhabitants, at which much of the tobacco of the county is bought, and is a principal shipping point for its products.

Several smart villages have recently sprung into importance, while with new settlers coming in and old ones improving their farms, much improvement is observable, and the general outlook for the county is very promising. Its altitude is 474 feet.

DICKENSON COUNTY.

Dickenson is a small county, and a comparatively new one, having been formed in the year 1880 from the counties of Wise, Buchanan and Russell, and named in honor of William J. Dickenson, who was, at that time, a member of the House of Delegates from Russell. It is situated in the extreme western section of the State, 395 miles west from Richmond. Its altitude is 1,800 feet.

The surface of its borders is very rugged, having the Cumberland mountains on the north, separating it from Kentucky, and also a range of mountains on the eastern border; but the central and valley portion is comparatively level, with much fertile land. The climate is healthful and invigorating; the average temperature being 52.4 degrees F., rainfall 60.1. The soil varies in texture, but is principally sandy.

The county contains an area of 324 square miles, 313,597 acres. It has 700 farms averaging in size, 225 acres each. Lands range in price from \$2.00 to \$20.00 per acre, the average price per acre of improved farm lands being \$15.00. The average assessed value of land is \$1.50 per acre.

This is one of the best counties in the State for investors, as the prices of lands are comparatively low, and the resources of the county as yet undeveloped.

Farm products are corn, wheat, rye, oats, millet, tobacco, potatoes, sorghum, and buckwheat; also vegetables and fruits are grown to a con-

siderable extent. Stock and grazing facilities are fairly good, the wild range excellent in some sections. Being in the great grazing region of the southwest, a considerable portion of the county has, naturally, good grass lands. Timbers, of most valuable kind and superior quality, are found here in great abundance. A very large portion of the county, probably three-fourths of its area, is in original forest of oak, hickory, poplar, walnut, elm, ash, maple, wild cherry, cucumber, pine, and hemlock. There are numerous sawmills in the county, and much lumber is cut and hauled to various points on the Norfolk and Western railroad, and considerable logging done, the logs being floated down the waters of the Big Sandy river to Cincinnati and other points. There is an abundance of coal and iron, besides many mineral springs of great medicinal value. The wealth of the county in fine bituminous, splint and cannel coals, is unsurpassed by the same area anywhere, but is as yet unworked. The streams of the county are Pound, Cranes Nest, and Russell Fork rivers, and McClure's creek, which flow north, through breaks of the Cumberland mountains, into the Ohio. Some of these streams afford splendid water power, but it has not been utilized. In many places on these streams the scenery is very imposing; especially that on Russell Fork river, in the deep canyon at the breaks of the Cumberland mountains, in the northern end of the county.

There is no railroad in the county, though several lines have been surveyed.

The financial condition of the county is very satisfactory, with very little, or no, county debt.

In church and mail facilities the conditions are favorable, and improving as the county is developed. Progress and general advancement has been very marked within the last few years, as is evidenced by the large increase in population.

Population, census of 1900, 7,747. Increase since census of 1890, 2,670. Males twenty-one years and over, census of 1900, 1,521.

Clintwood, the county seat, is located in the western part of the county. When the county was first formed, the county seat was located at Evington, on McClure's creek; but afterwards, in 1882, by act of Legislature, it was removed to its present location in Holly Creek valley, and named Clintwood in honor of State Senator Clint Wood. It is the largest town in the county, and by census of 1900, has a population of 225. It is located in a very beautiful, fertile valley, with several fine mineral springs in and around the town, and, besides the courthouse building, contains several churches, hotels, boarding-houses, schools, newspaper, etc. The courthouse building is one of the best in Southwest Virginia. Coeburn, in Wise county, 20 miles distant, on the Norfolk and Western railroad, is the nearest railroad station, and with this town it has telephone connection. It can also be reached from Cleveland station on the same road.

DINWIDDIE COUNTY.

This county was formed from Prince George in 1752, and named in honor of Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia from 1752 to 1758.

It is situated at the head of tidewater, between the Appomattox and Nottoway rivers, twenty-two miles south of Richmond, and has an area of 521 square miles, one-third of which is cultivated. Its farms average 160 acres each.

The surface is, in some parts, undulating, but mostly level. The soil, light gray in the southern and eastern parts, red stiff clay loam in other portions, is very fertile, especially on the river courses, and in the vicinity of Petersburg.

The principal farm products are tobacco, cotton and peanuts. The grains, rye, oats, wheat, and corn, are grown to some extent, especially

the latter. Clover and other grasses do well, and yield good crops of hay when seeded on the creek and river bottoms, or on improved lands. Potatoes likewise, both sweet and Irish, melons, berries, and vegetables of all kinds, grow in abundance, and render trucking an exceedingly profitable industry to the farmers, especially in the eastern portion of the county and in the vicinity of Petersburg, where market and shipping facilities are so extensive and convenient.

Transportation facilities are excellent, and are furnished by the Seaboard Air Line, the Atlantic Coast Line, and the Norfolk and Western railways; also water navigation by the Appomattox river above and below the city of Petersburg, extending to James river and to the sea.

Mineral products are iron ore, marl, and granite, in abundance and of the finest quality. The timbers are pine, oak, poplar, walnut, hickory, ash, gum, and maple, the greater portion of which is second growth. Numerous sawmills are in operation in the county. The Appomattox river, on the northern boundary, and the Nottoway river on the southern, with their numerous tributaries, furnish ample water supply and drainage, and are also well stocked with fish of the usual varieties. The climate is mild and healthful, and the water plentiful and good.

All sections of the county are well supplied with churches of the various denominations. The public schools are in a flourishing condition, with comfortable school buildings and competent teachers.

The Central Lunatic Asylum, for colored patients exclusively, is located in this county near Petersburg. It was founded in Richmond in 1870; but subsequently, in 1885, was removed to its present location. It is one of the largest asylums for colored lunatics in the United States.

Mail facilities are ample, and the financial condition of the county very favorable.

Dinwiddie, the county seat, is located near the center of the county, twelve miles southwest from Petersburg, on the Virginia and Carolina railroad. It has several churches, a public school, and a fraternal order.

Population, independent of Petersburg, census of 1900, 15,374. Increase since census of 1890, 1,859. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 3,924.

ELIZABETH CITY COUNTY.

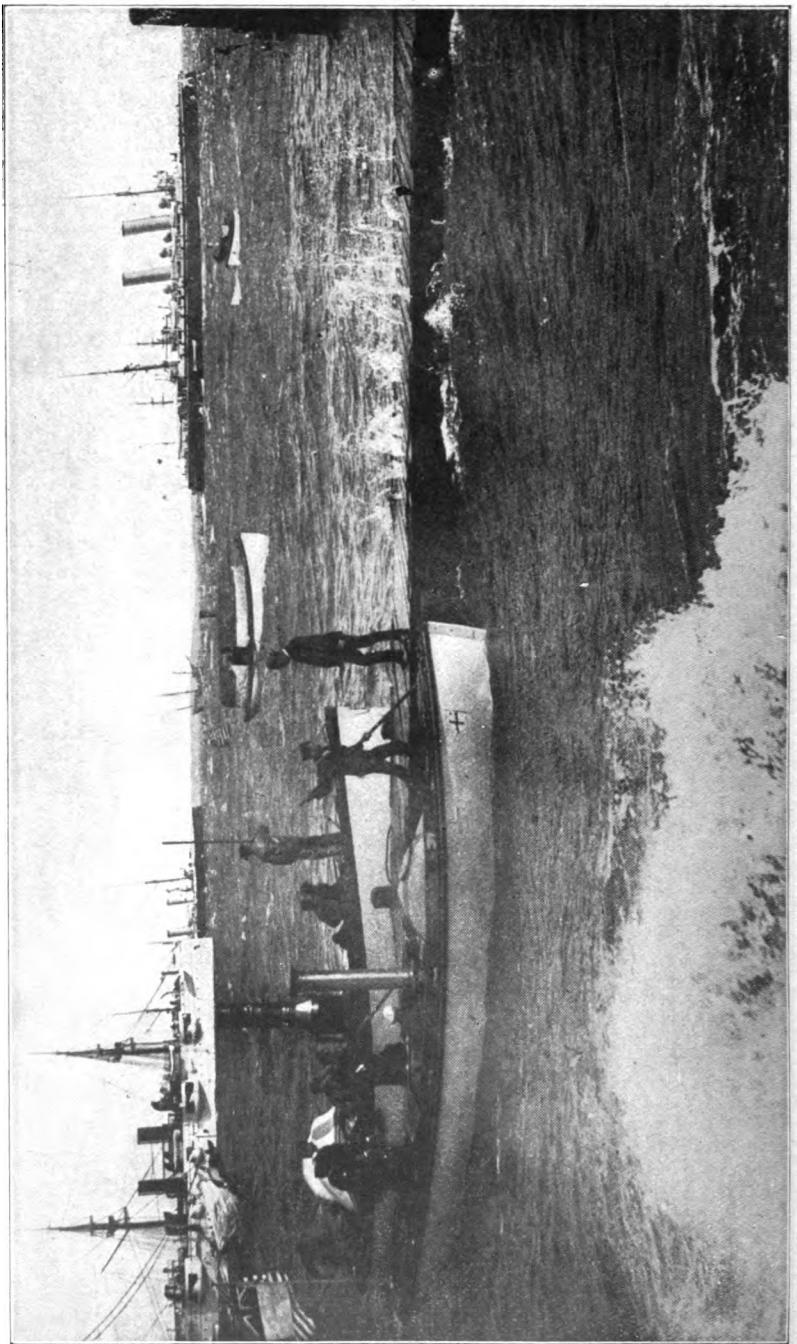
Elizabeth City county was one of the original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634, and Queen Elizabeth is the derivation of the name. It is situated at the southeastern extremity of Virginia's great peninsula, on Chesapeake bay, and at the mouth of James river, bordering upon the historic Hampton Roads, sixty-five miles southeast from Richmond.

Its form is nearly a square of seven miles on a side. With the exception of Alexandria, it is the smallest county in the State, having an area of fifty square miles, one-half of which is in cultivation. Average assessed value, \$70.00 per acre. The surface is level, and the soil varies from light and sandy to rich alluvial, much of it being highly fertile.

Farm products are corn, wheat, oats, hay and potatoes. Vegetables and fruits do well, especially the smaller fruits, berries, etc. Poultry raising receives a great deal of attention and finds a very remunerative home market. Trucking is a very important industry in the county; but perhaps the most profitable industry of the county is its fish, crab and oyster business. These abound in inexhaustible quantities, and of the finest quality, in the surrounding waters, and give profitable employment to a large number of the inhabitants. Wild fowl—geese, ducks, swans, etc.—are also found in large numbers on the streams. There is very little stock (other than that for dairy purposes) raised in the county.

The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad and different lines of electric railway afford ample facilities of travel and transportation, and the county,

NAVAL RENDEZVOUS. HAMPTON ROADS, VA.



being almost surrounded by navigable waters, is in daily communication, by steamers, with Richmond, Norfolk, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, affording excellent market advantages for its products.

The interior water supply and drainage are furnished by Back river and Hampton creek. Manufactories consist of sawmills, iron foundry, and shoe, sash and blind, and oil factories.

The climate is temperate, delightful, and generally healthful. Churches of the various Protestant denominations and most excellent public schools are well distributed over the county. Telephone and free delivery, mail facilities are ample, public roads good, and the financial condition of the county excellent.

Population, census of 1900, 19,460. Increase since census of 1890, 3,292. Number of males twenty-one years and over, census of 1900, 7,831.

Hampton, the county seat, and most important town, is a flourishing place, within the corporate limits (large suburbs), of 3,441 inhabitants, census of 1900, and shows an increase of population, since last census, of 928. It is beautifully situated in the southern part of the county, on a branch of Hampton Roads, eighty miles from Richmond, and fifteen miles across the Roads from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Its numerous railway and steamship lines, having direct connection with the larger cities of the north and south, afford exceptionally good transportation facilities. The climate is remarkably fine, and water good and abundant, supplied from wells, cisterns, and public water works.

It is well supplied with schools, handsome church buildings and fraternal orders, newspaper, two banks, and good hotels. The streets are paved with shells and have brick sidewalks. The town has a most excellent municipal government, and fire and police departments.

Located here is the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, an institution for the education and training of negroes and Indians, with a capacity of about seven hundred students, and an efficient corps of teachers and professors. It was opened in 1868, and incorporated in 1870, being the first permanent school for freedmen in the South. It is aided by both the State and National governments, but is dependent upon voluntary donations for the greater part of its support.

Other institutions of learning, located here, are the Hampton Female College, and the Syms-Eaton free school, both in successful operation. Two fine public school buildings have recently been erected here; also numbers of other handsome buildings, notably the Bank of Hampton building, constructed at a cost of about \$100,000.

Truck farming in the immediate vicinity is an important factor to that section.

Hampton is one of America's most conspicuous towns from an historical point of view—conspicuous as being next to the oldest town in the United States, and as having a frontage on the greatest harbor known to the world, in which occurred (near by) the great battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac.

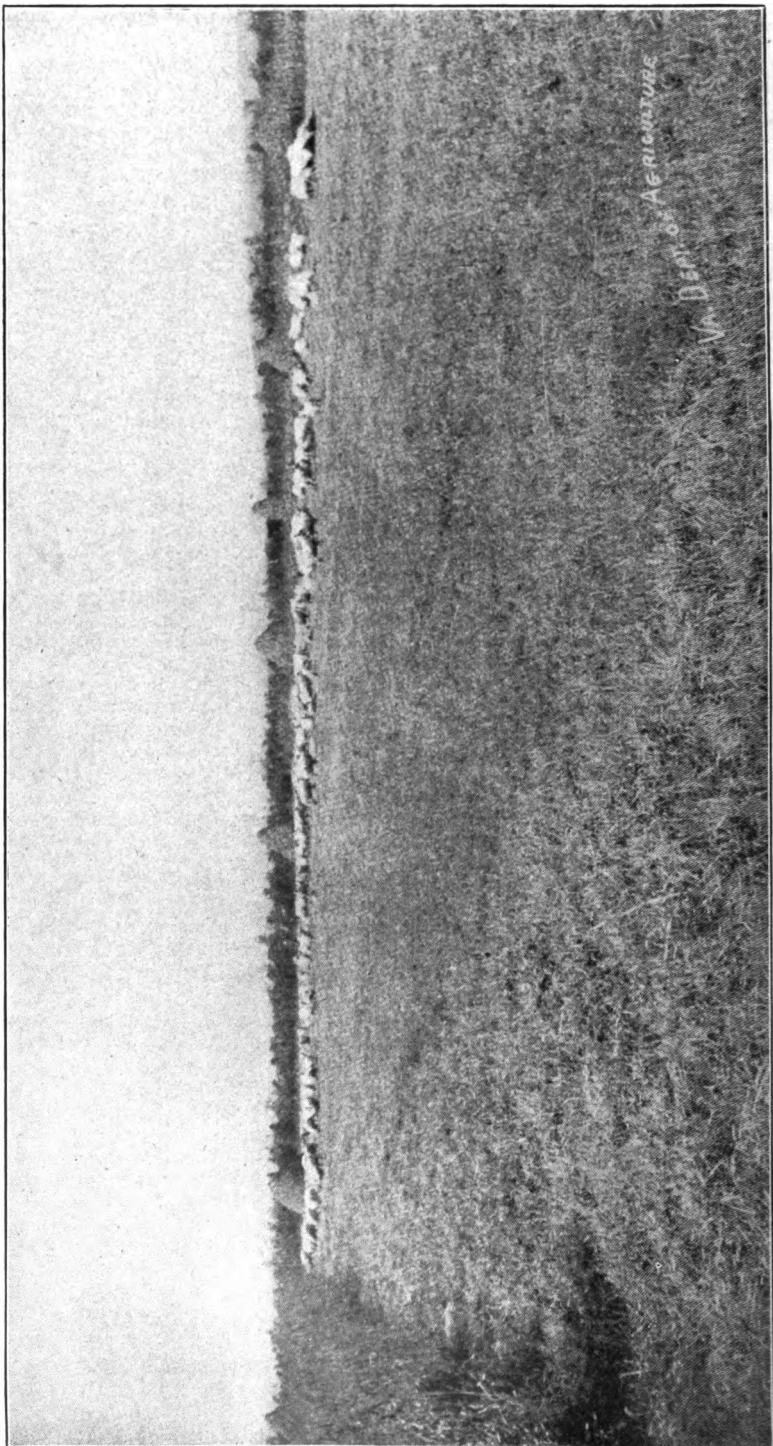
Having been destroyed three times by fire, owing to the terrible vicissitudes of three of America's most notable wars, Hampton has risen Phoenix-like from the ashes of calamity, and by her thrift, energy and prosperity, proclaims that the end is not yet, in the history of the "Old Game Cock Town" of Virginia's peninsular district.

Phoebeus, another important town of the county, by census of 1900, has a population of 2,094. Several handsome buildings have recently been erected here, embracing residence and business houses, church, schoolhouse and hotel.

Other points of great interest in the county are Old Point Comfort, Fortress Monroe, and the National Soldiers' Home.

The former is situated at the junction of Chesapeake bay with Hampton Roads, and three miles from the town of Hampton, with which it has electric railway connection. It got its name from Captain Christopher

A. SHEEP PASTURE IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.



Newport, who found it a safe haven during a severe storm—the "Old" being added to distinguish it from New Point Comfort, a few miles away. It is one of the most fashionable and popular resorts on the Atlantic coast, and is especially attractive for its fine bathing, boating and fishing.

Near by is Fortress Monroe, commanding the approach to Hampton Roads, and at which is stationed the United States school of artillery.

The National Soldiers' Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, is located near Hampton. It has beautiful grounds and buildings, and expends annually one and a half million dollars, much of which benefits the county.

ESSEX COUNTY.

This county was formed from (old) Rappahannock in 1692, the records of the original county remaining in its archives. It is a northeastern county, thirty-five miles below Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock river. About twenty miles of its lower river front is in the famous oyster section, which produces as fine oysters as any section of the State.

This county was once the seat of great wealth, and by well directed enterprise and energy could be still readily restored to its former affluence and importance.

Dimensions of county are as follows: about thirty-five miles long and six miles wide; area, 277 square miles.

The lands are fertile and easily cultivated, and, being smooth, with no stone, all improved agricultural machinery can be used to advantage.

Physical aspects of the county are the same as in the tidewater country generally, the surface principally level, or slightly rolling. Soil is sandy loam, with clay subsoil. The river lands are very good, and when properly drained are very productive and valuable. On the Dragon Swamp lands, which separate Essex from King and Queen, are fine wheat lands, with a heavy, tenacious soil of great fertility. The lands of the county respond readily to any effort at improvement, and there is no part of the State where farming can be engaged in with better prospects of success.

Farm products are wheat, corn, oats and hay. Trucking also forms a very important item of agriculture in this county. The extra early English pea grows to great perfection. Several thousand acres in the eastern part of the county are annually cultivated in these peas. Potatoes also, and other vegetables, with dairy products, are sources of much revenue. This county is well adapted to the growth of fruit, such as peaches, apples, pears, and the smaller fruits. There are some very fine peach and apple orchards in the county—some of the former numbering as many as 10,000 or 12,000 trees each—the products of which are shipped in large quantities, bringing the highest prices in the northern markets, or disposed of to the several canneries in the county. Clover and other grasses grow readily, and interest in these products has greatly increased, indicating an improved condition of farming.

Growing and fattening live stock for market (especially cattle) is very profitable. Owing to the mild winters they are fed with much less expense than in the colder sections of the State, and numbers of native-grown cattle, weighing 1,500 pounds for three-year-olds, are sold every year for export; but perhaps the greater portion of the cattle of the county are shipped to the Baltimore market.

The Rappahannock river is well supplied with fish and oysters. The shad and herring fisheries, especially, are very valuable, employing many men and vessels.

The county is well watered and drained by the Rappahannock river, and its numerous tributaries, some of which are navigable; and while there are no railroads in the county, this deficiency is amply supplied by river navigation, both by steam and sail vessels, and the best of markets made accessible by a very low rate of freight, wheat and corn being car-

ried to Baltimore, or Norfolk, for three cents per bushel. Passenger traffic, as well as freight, is amply supplied by a line of steamers from Baltimore and Norfolk to Fredericksburg, fifty-five miles above Tappahannock, the county seat.

About fifty per cent. of the county is under cultivation, and the balance embraces considerable quantities of timber in oak, pine, elm, ash, poplar and chestnut. Some few lumber mills are in operation.

A general summary of the county embraces numerous attractions and advantages, not heretofore enumerated; such as an excellent telephone system over the county; superior educational advantages and mail facilities; churches, numerous and convenient, of the several denominations; health good, and water as fine as any in the State, being freestone from wells and from springs sometimes impregnated with iron, and also from artesian wells, giving pure water in abundance; financial condition favorable, and progress and general advancement abreast of any of the neighboring counties; brineries have become a profitable industry. Additional advantages are its mild climate, and its cheap and easy living; its abundance of fish in the rivers, wild fowls in the creeks and marshes, and probably as much game of all kinds as can be found in any other portion of the State.

When the tide of immigration reaches its normal condition, this will be found to be one of the finest counties in the State in which to locate new and desirable homes at very moderate prices.

Population of county, census of 1900, 9,701. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 2,164.

Tappahannock, the county seat, is a port of entry for the district, and has a population, by census of 1900, of 554, an increase of 102 since census of 1890. It is located on the Rappahannock river, in the northeast part of the county, and contains several public schools, churches, a bank, newspaper, large sumac mill, canning factory, foundry and machine shops. Its water supply is from artesian wells, and the town is laid off on the same plan and same day, as Philadelphia. Other towns of the county are Loretta and Dunnsville.

FAIRFAX COUNTY.

Fairfax county was formed from Prince William in 1742, and named in honor of Lord Fairfax. It lies on the west bank of the Potomac river. The eastern portion of the county is in the immediate vicinity of the cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. It is situated in the northeastern portion of the State 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Richmond, and contains an area of 433 square miles; generally in a high state of cultivation, with nice, commodious buildings. The altitude is 382 feet.

Lands near Washington City are high, but in the interior of the county good farms can be bought at from \$20.00 to \$40.00 per acre. The surface of the county is generally rolling, and smooth, nine-tenths of which is arable. A variety of soils exist; in some sections sandy, but generally red clay. The lands throughout the county are generally good; in some parts very fertile and capable of a high state of cultivation.

Farm products, already very large, are rapidly increasing, and consist principally of corn, wheat, oats, rye, hay, fruits, dairy, and vegetables. The cultivation of wheat has increased immensely. Fruit culture is an important industry in the county, and is being rapidly developed. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, and grapes, are grown in great abundance, and of the latter there are vineyards of over 100 acres. Fairfax has formerly stood at the head of the list of counties in the value of orchard products.

The dairy business is conducted on an extensive scale, and has enormously increased within recent years, until the daily shipments of milk and cream to Washington and Georgetown amount to over 4,000 gallons. There

are also several butter and cheese factories in the county. Poultry raising and market gardening are largely engaged in, and are sources of much revenue. Its proximity to Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, insures a convenient and ready market for all the products of the farm, dairy and garden.

The fish industry in the Potomac and small streams gives employment and remuneration to quite a large number of people. The raising of cattle, sheep and hogs is carried on to a considerable extent, and is quite profitable.

The transportation facilities of the county are of the very best, there being hardly a place more than six or eight miles from some one or other of the several railroads which traverse the county, or from the Potomac river which bounds two sides of the county, and is navigable for large vessels as far as Washington. Several steam and electric railways connect this county with Washington, and attract a considerable population to the numerous and convenient suburbs.

Red sandstone and gray granite are found in considerable deposits, in various sections of the county, as are also gold, iron, copper, asbestos, and soapstone; but are not developed to any large extent. The Theodora Copper Mine is in this county. Timber—generally pine, with some oak, poplar, and chestnut—is found, especially in the southern part of the county. Water and drainage is amply furnished by the Potomac and Occoquan rivers and their tributaries, but no important water power is found, except at the great falls of the Potomac. The climate is temperate and salubrious; the water soft, pure, and sometimes impregnated with iron; health excellent.

Educational advantages consist of the public free schools, the Episcopal High School, the Theological Seminary, and convenient access to the schools of Washington and those of Alexandria. Churches and mail facilities are numerous and convenient. Financial condition of the county is very favorable, and telephone service is very good, having direct communication with Washington and Alexandria.

There is a steady and very marked progress and advancement in this county year by year, as is evidenced by the large increase in population; many families from the northern and western States having settled in the county since the war. A bank was organized last year and is doing a flourishing business.

Population of county, census of 1900, 18,580. Increase since census of 1890, 1,925. Number of males twenty-one years and over, census of 1900, 4,865.

Fairfax, the county seat, is located in the center of the county, midway between the main line, and the Washington and Bluemont branch of the Southern railway and about six miles from each. It is a thriving inland village of 373 inhabitants, with streets well graded and paved, several public and private schools, churches, Masonic lodges, carriage and wagon factory, etc.

Centerville, another village of some importance, is located on the extreme border of the county, and near the famous battlefield of Manassas.

Other towns in the county are Falls Church, with population of 1,007—an increase since census of 1890 of 215; Herndon, population of 692; Vienna, a population of 317. These are thriving villages situated on the Washington and Falls Church railroad.

Mount Vernon, the beautiful home and burial place of Washington, is situated in this county on the banks of the Potomac, eight miles below Alexandria and fifteen miles from Washington City, from which latter place a steamer visits Mount Vernon daily. There is also an electric railway connecting it with Alexandria and Washington. The grounds are in charge of the Mount Vernon Association, and are visited by thousands of persons from all parts of the world.

FAUQUIER COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1759 from Prince William, and named in honor of Francis Fauquier, who was governor from 1758 to 1767.

This is a northern county, 63 miles, air line, north of Richmond. It lies at the upper waters of the Rappahannock river, which separates it from Culpeper and Rappahannock on the west, and at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains on the northwest, which separate it from Warren.

Besides the Blue Ridge, there are several other mountain ranges in the county, the principal of which are the Carter's and Bull Run, which form a chain through its central part north and south.

The length is 45 miles, mean breadth 16 miles, area 676 square miles. The surface is gently rolling, and in some portions quite hilly, but with considerable level land. About eighty per cent. of the county is under cultivation, and, having been judiciously managed, is generally in a high state of improvement. The soil in most part is very fertile, especially the noted greenstone lands, which constitute the richest part of this productive county.

Farm products are wheat, corn (in the production of which it is second in the State), oats, hay, peas, beans, potatoes, and vegetables of all kinds. The productions of the county furnish a large surplus for the markets. The usual fruits adapted to this latitude, such as apples, peaches, pears, cherries, and the smaller fruits, succeed admirably, and are being largely grown; also the grape is being successfully cultivated, especially on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge mountains. The most important products of the county are the cereals and grasses, but stock raising ranks as the chief industry.

This is essentially a pastoral county, being so thoroughly watered, and the soil so well adapted to the growth of all the grasses, especially the nutritious blue grass, which grows spontaneously, and is so valuable in the production of the fine cattle, for which this county is so noted in the markets of Washington, Baltimore and the cities farther north, as well as in the export markets of Europe.

This county is very favorably situated as to markets, with its splendid railroad service, north and south, affording quick, easy and cheap transportation to the nearby cities of Alexandria, Washington and Baltimore. Its railroads are the Manassas and the Warrenton branches of the Southern railway.

The mineral formations of this county are various, embracing gold, iron, copper, asbestos, marble, slate, sandstone, and granite; several of which are mined and quarried. Timber is good, consisting principally of oak, hickory, chestnut and poplar. There is an unusually large number of sawmills in operation in this county, also spoke mills, and other small factories.

Fauquier is abundantly watered by the Rappahannock and Occoquan rivers, and other small streams, which also afford splendid water power for all kinds of manufacturing purposes.

The climate is delightful, especially in summer, not objectionably severe in winter, very healthful, and free from all malarious diseases or fevers. Water is freestone and very abundant, never-failing springs and wells on almost every tract.

There are churches of all Protestant denominations throughout the county. Mail facilities ample, and public schools numerous and of a high order, also several academies of excellent standing.

Warrenton, the chief town and county seat, 365 feet above sea level, is located on the Warrenton branch of the Southern railway, and is the center of a refined and intelligent community. It has a population, by census of 1900, of 1,627, which is an increase of 281 since census of 1890. It has numerous churches, schools, also newspapers, lodges of Odd Fellows and Masons, a bank and a steam grist mill. Near by is the Warrenton White Sulphur Springs, a popular pleasure and health resort.

There are several other thriving villages in the county: among them Upperville, with a population of 376; Remington, population 198; Paris, Summerville, Markham, The Plains, New Baltimore, Marshal, Rectortown, Midland and Bealton.

Population of county, census of 1900, 23,374. Increase since census of 1890, 784. Number of males twenty-one years and over, census of 1900, 5,369.

Fauquier ranks high, as regards quality of soil, beauty of scenery, healthfulness, and general prosperity; having, among its farmers, some of the most successful and prosperous in the State.

FLOYD COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1831 from Montgomery, and named in honor of John Floyd, then Governor of Virginia, and lies between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountain ranges, near the southern border of the State, 225 miles southwest from Richmond.

It is thirty-eight miles long with a mean width of eighteen miles, and contains an area of 383 square miles.

Its surface is rolling and in some parts mountainous, with about one-half in cultivation. Soil is very productive, and well adapted to grain and grass, and though the lands are in many places very steep, they are not too much so to be conveniently cultivated. Little river and its tributaries have many fine farming tracts, also Burks Fork; and though the lands of this latter section are generally steep, much of the land of the county is excellent, and susceptible of a high state of cultivation.

Products are tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, hay, cabbage, potatoes. It stands at the head of the list of counties of the State for buckwheat, and is a large producer of rye and tobacco. Orchard and dairy products are large and valuable. It is especially adapted to the growth of apples, which rarely fail of a full crop; also peaches, pears, cherries, grapes, plums, etc., do well. The lands are well adapted to the growth of all the grasses; clover does well, and red top or herd's grass, and blue grass grow spontaneously, affording splendid pasturage for the many fine horses, cattle and sheep, raised in the county. In the west end, on the waters of Burnet's and Greasy creeks, are the largest areas of grass lands; and upon these considerable herds of cattle are grazed, and wintered annually.

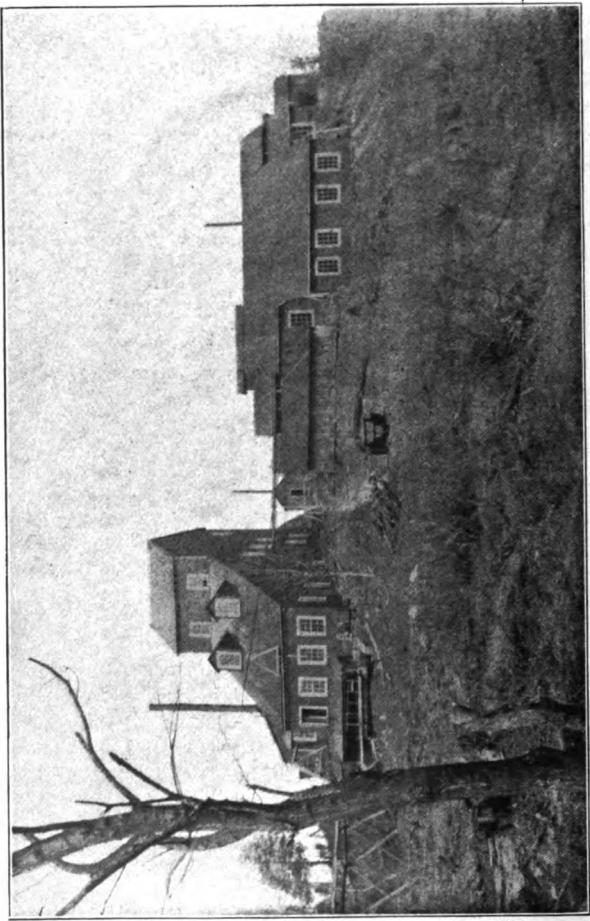
There is no railroad nearer than twenty miles—the nearest being the Norfolk and Western, which passes through the adjoining counties of Montgomery and Pulaski. One is under contemplation and partly constructed, from Radford to this county, and doubtless will be completed in the near future.

The mineral wealth of this county is undoubtedly of great value, and only awaits the advent of transportation facilities to stimulate its development. Nearly every part of its surface indicates the presence of its ores; such as gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, manganese, asbestos, plumbago, arsenic and soapstone; and some are already attracting special attention looking to their development.

Many sections of the county are still covered with a fine virgin forest, embracing about one-half of the area of the county. The more valuable species are walnut, poplar, oak, hickory, ash, pine, maple, and chestnut. These timbers are being rapidly converted into lumber by the numerous sawmills in operation in the county.

Abundant water and drainage is furnished by Little river and its numerous tributaries, and the tributaries of Reed Island creek. On these streams are many points of beautiful, romantic scenery, which will form one of the most attractive features of the county when more accessible to the outside world. Little river also affords fine water power. On the south-

HUGHES GOLD MINE, FLUVIANNA COUNTY.



west fork, near the county seat, is situated one of the finest flouring mills in the State, and in every part of the county, at intervals of a few miles, there are water powers, either in use in propelling sawmills, grist mills carding machines, etc., or awaiting future development.

Many of the mountain peaks afford excellent views of the surrounding country, particularly the famous Buffalo Knob, which is frequently visited by excursion parties. This is an elevated healthful section—no epidemics, and possesses delightful summer climate.

Other advantages and attractions, briefly enumerated, are good mail facilities, excellent freestone water, churches, and public schools, financial conditions excellent, with not a dollar of indebtedness, and people industrious, frugal, and enterprising.

Population, census of 1900, 15,388. Increase since census of 1890, 983. Males twenty-one years and over, 3,114.

This county, though comparatively new, is not far, if at all, behind its sister counties in the importance of its resources, which only await development through the introduction of capital and adequate transportation facilities. Reports received from the county indicate very favorable conditions; increased attention being given to improvement of the lands, stock raising, grazing, etc.

Floyd, the county seat, is situated near the center of the county, and is a thriving inland town of 402 inhabitants—census of 1900—with steam lumber mill, newspaper, bank, lodges, of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, numerous churches, hotels, and stores—the latter having a good trade with this and adjoining counties.

Other towns are Graysville, Copperhill, Turtlerock, and Willis—villages of growing importance.

FLUVANNA COUNTY.

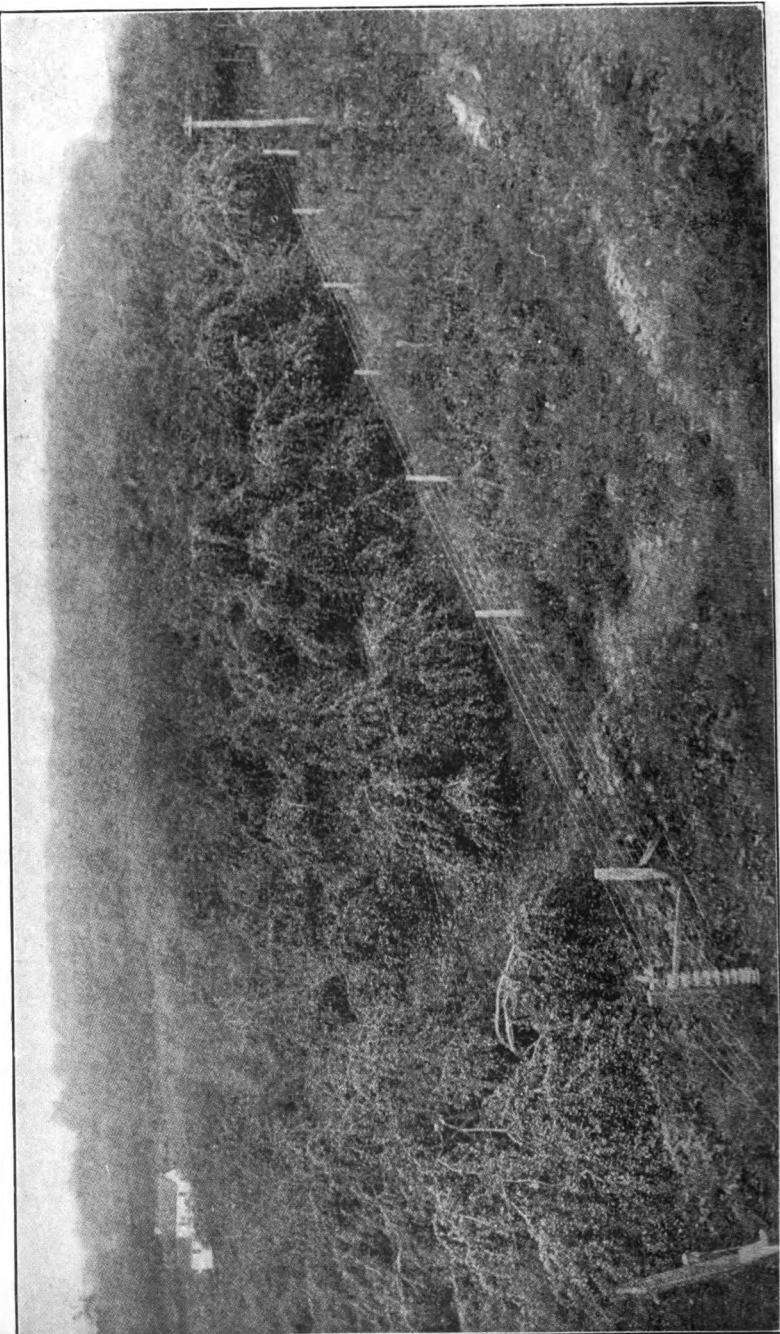
Fluvanna was formed in 1777 from Albemarle, and lies on the north bank of James river, near the center of the State, fifty miles northwest of Richmond.

This county is nearly square and contains 289 square miles—180,000 acres. Average size farms 150 acres. Bottom lands on the water courses are the most valuable, rating at \$20.00 to \$50.00 per acre. Surface generally rolling, self-draining and easy to cultivate; with soils of every variety and capacity of productiveness, from the richest alluvial bottoms, often skirted by heavy productive clay soils, to the poorer ridges between the rivers. In the eastern part of the county, the lands are, in the main, of a gray granite soil, while in the western portion is a heavier, closer clay soil, mixed with clay and quartz rock, both of which readily respond to generous treatment. The flat lands along the James and Rivanna rivers are very fertile and productive, yielding large crops of wheat, corn, and hay; and perhaps the finest grain belt known to this country includes the lower part of this county.

The products of the county are wheat, corn, oats, rye, grass, and tobacco, the latter of which, is the most important and profitable. The soil and climate seem to be especially adapted to the growth of tobacco; large quantities—over a million pounds—being produced annually, embracing, not only the famous sun-cured, but the finest grade of shipping and mahogany wrappers. For fruits, large and small, and vegetables of all kinds, the soil and climate are well adapted, especially the eastern portion of the county. Grasses of various kinds do well. Herd's grass—red top—is in some localities indigenous, and red clover, timothy hay, and orchard grass grow luxuriantly on good soil, or when properly treated with manures, ashes, or commercial fertilizers.

Its rolling and well-drained lands, pure water, and mild climate, make it peculiarly fitted for sheep; also fine herds of cattle are to be found in different sections of the county.

A CHALLENGE APPLE ORCHARD—TREES TWENTY YEARS OLD.



The James river division of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad passes through the southern border of the county, and gives easy and quick communication with the cities east and west; and the Rivanna river extending into the central portion of the county, affords water transportation from that section to the nearest railroad point at Columbia.

The county is believed to be rich in various minerals, gold, silver, copper, iron, slate, building stone, etc. They are, in the main, undeveloped, but the indications are so favorable as, in the opinion of skilled mineralogists, to promise rich results, if properly developed and worked. Tellurium, the oldest gold mine in Virginia, is situated in this county.

There is also much valuable timber in the county, such as oak, poplar, walnut, pine, hickory, etc.

There is no county in the State, and possibly no such extent of territory anywhere better or so well watered as is this; with the James river encircling its southern boundary for about twenty-two miles; the Rivanna river running through the county, from northwest to southeast for about thirty-five miles, cutting it nearly in half; and the Hardware river traversing its western border; with their numerous tributaries, Cunningham, Manchunk, Ballinger, Bird and other smaller creeks, and innumerable branches intersecting the county in every direction. These streams also afford a series of fine water powers for mill sites and manufactories, upon which there are already located numerous mills; and the Rivanna offers special inducements, with its dams.

The climate of the county is unsurpassed, being temperate and perfectly healthful. The water is abundant and from springs of purest freestone. There are churches, postoffices and good public schools in every neighborhood.

Population of county, census of 1900, 9,050. Number of males twenty-one years and over, census of 1900, 2,073.

Altogether the county offers many attractions to settlers, such as cheap and productive land, healthful and salubrious climate, and accessibility to market. There is much uncultivated land, now lying unimproved for the lack of capital and labor which would make it blossom as the rose. The people will heartily welcome both in their midst.

Palmyra, the county seat, is a small village, located in the center of the county, on Rivanna river, twelve miles from Columbia, a station on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, with which it has daily mail communication. It contains wheat and corn mills, public school, newspaper, churches, etc.

The most important town in the county is Columbia, with population, by census of 1900, of 216. It is situated at the confluence of the Rivanna and the James rivers, about 55 miles west of Richmond, and 90 miles east of Lynchburg, on the James river division of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, 286 feet above tidewater.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

This county was formed from Henry and Bedford, in 1784, and lies at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge mountains, in the southern part of the State, 140 miles southeast of Richmond.

It is thirty miles long and about twenty miles wide, containing an area of 690 square miles. Farms average in size 150 acres. Price of lands range from \$2.50 to \$25 per acre.

The surface is rolling, and in some parts mountainous. The soil, chiefly a red clay, is very fertile. This is one of the most productive of the Piedmont counties, producing large crops of wheat, corn, rye, oats, hay and tobacco, especially the latter; nearly all the landholders being tobacco planters to a considerable extent. The region is unexcelled for growing all the fruits for which this Piedmont section is noted; such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, cherries, grapes, etc.

Dairy products and poultry also pay well, market advantages being very good. Grazing facilities are not fully developed, but are very good, and considerable attention is paid to raising stock for the markets, and also horses. Milch cows and other cattle are shipped in large numbers.

Railroads are the Franklin and Pittsylvania railroad and the Norfolk and Western, which crosses the county from north to south, furnishing ample facilities for transportation.

Minerals of this county are iron, asbestos, mica, granite and soapstone; the principal of which is iron, which is found in inexhaustible quantities, and is the only one that has been successfully worked.

Timber of the various kinds is abundant; the most valuable being oak, poplar, pine, hickory, walnut and chestnut. A large number of steam saw-mills are in operation, turning this timber to profitable account.

Rivers are the Staunton, on the northeast border, and the Pig and the Blackwater, with their numerous tributaries, which afford ample drainage, and excellent water power, as is evidenced by the flour mills, some sawmills, and woodworking establishments located on them.

The climate is mild, the water unsurpassed, and the health of the county excellent. A large number of churches represent the different denominations, and mail facilities are very fine.

Population, census of 1900, 25,953; increase since census of 1890, 968. Number of males twenty-one years and over, census of 1900, 5,098.

The people are generous, hospitable and progressive; and the stranger who comes to make his home amongst them receives a hearty welcome.

Rocky Mount, the county seat, with a population of 612, is located about the center of the county, on the Winston-Salem division of the Norfolk and Western railroad, and is also the western terminus of the Franklin division of the Southern railway. It is an enterprising business place, with a large tobacco warehouse and manufacturing establishments, good schools, numerous churches, several fraternal orders, a national bank, newspapers, and a number of business houses. Its altitude is 1,132 feet. There are five high schools in the county, and two national banks.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Frederick county was formed in 1738 from Orange. It is the northernmost county of the State, at the head of the Shenandoah valley, 116 miles from Richmond. It is twenty miles long and about eighteen miles wide, and has an area of 425 square miles, with an averaged assessed value of \$12.00 per acre.

The middle part of the county is interspersed with frequent mountain ranges, with valley lands between, but the surface generally is undulating. There are belts of gray slate formation, also of limestone; the latter embracing one of the most productive sections of the State. This is one of the best counties of the famous Valley of Virginia, noted for its fine lands, and good farming.

Farm products are wheat, corn, rye, hay, and oats; of which fine crops are produced. In the value of orchard products, this county stands very high; some sections have attained considerable notoriety for fine apples, especially near Winchester.

Fruit growing, farming and stock raising constitute most profitable industries, the county having most excellent market advantages. This is one of the finest live stock counties in the State. Horses and cattle, in large numbers, and of superior quality, are raised and shipped to northern markets.

The railroads are the Valley branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the Southern, and the Norfolk and Western, and the Cumberland Valley, extending from Winchester to Pennsylvania, affording a great through

route of travel and traffic, from the east and northeast to the south and southwest, as well as most excellent facilities for trade and travel northward.

Minerals are iron, coal and limestone. The iron is found in North mountain, in large quantity and good quality. The coal is of the anthracite formation. Timbers are oak, hickory, walnut, pine, locust, and ash, and are fairly good in quantity and in quality, especially in the limestone belt.

Streams are Cedar creek, Opequon, Bark and Hogen creeks, and numerous others, affording water power for largely increased manufacturing purposes. This county can boast of an unusual number of manufactures; such as flour mills of large capacity; numerous woolen mills; tanneries; glove, cigar, box, and cabinet factories; sawmills and planing mills; carriage factories; two iron foundries; a steam paper mill; a fertilizer factory; sumac and bark mill; shoe factory; wheat-fan factory; agricultural implement factory; glass-cutting establishment; and a number of other smaller industries.

The public roads and turnpikes are exceptionally good, eight macadamized turnpikes running into Winchester.

There are numerous fine mineral springs in the county; the principal of which are the Rock Enon Springs, and the Jordan White Sulphur, which have an extended reputation, and are liberally patronized.

Climate is healthful and salubrious, and water unsurpassed, with its numerous clear streams and copious springs. Churches are numerous, and schools are of a high order, the county having been long known for its superior educational advantages. Telephone service and mail facilities are excellent. The financial condition of the county is good, with no public debt, while in progress and general advancement there has been a marked improvement in the past few years. Population of county, by census of 1900, not including city of Winchester, 13,239. Number of males twenty-one years and over, not including city of Winchester, 3,393. Increase of population of the county since census of 1890, including Winchester, 520. This is the county seat, a prosperous city, the second in importance in the great Valley of Virginia. (See cities of Virginia.)

The educational, moral and social advantages of this county, render it one of the most attractive in the State. Its altitude is 717 feet.

GILES COUNTY.

This county was formed, in 1806, from Monroe and Tazewell, and was named in honor of the Honorable W. B. Giles, representative in Congress from this State, 1790-1802, and Governor of Virginia in 1827. It lies on the western border of the State, about 185 miles southwest from Richmond, and has an area of 349 square miles.

All its borders, north, south, east and west, are mountainous; the middle rolling; about fifty per cent. of area being under cultivation. The soil is limestone and clay, and generally very fertile.

Products are corn, wheat, rye, oats, hay, etc. The crop of maple sugar, syrup, and sorghum, is worthy of mention; especially the sorghum. This county is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and considerable attention is being paid to this industry; especially to the apple crop, large quantities of which are shipped, and add greatly to the revenues of the people; also grape culture is coming to be very extensive; and the cherry grows in great abundance, being apparently a native of this climate and soil. Some very fine peaches are grown, and in large quantity, when proper attention is given to their culture and protection from the borer. All these fruits and berries, besides vegetables of all kinds, which grow to great perfection, find a ready and remunerative market in the coal fields near by.

From the same source there is a constant demand for the dairy products, butter and cheese; also poultry and eggs, large quantities of which are produced.

The rich bottom lands on the river and other water courses are splendidly adapted to trucking, and they are being utilized for that purpose to a considerable extent.

This county is also splendidly adapted to grazing, and the production of hay. All the grasses do well, and in some sections blue grass grows spontaneously. As a result of these favorable conditions, live stock raising is one of the most important industries of the county. Large numbers of fine fat cattle and lambs are annually shipped to the northern and eastern markets, and some of the former sold for the export trade. This is an exceedingly fine corn county, which renders the pork and bacon product very valuable.

Railroads are the New River division of the Norfolk and Western railroad, and two lateral lines; one the Big Stony, extending up Big Stony creek a distance of twelve or fifteen miles; the other, the New River, Holston and Western, extending up Wolf creek about the same distance; and, in addition to these, the Tidewater railroad, now being constructed through the entire length of the county. These are standard gauge roads, built primarily to reach the ores, timbers, tanbark, etc., of those sections; but destined to be extended to other and further undeveloped portions of the southwest, ultimately forming connections with through trunk lines. The New River division, now the main line of the Norfolk and Western railroad, extends from Radford to Columbus, Ohio; and, by a branch line, to Norton, connecting with the Louisville and Nashville for Cincinnati, Louisville, etc. The New River railroad follows the course of New river through the center of the county a distance of twenty-eight miles to the West Virginia line, and thence into one of the finest mineral and timber regions in the world.

The minerals of the county are destined, at no distant day, to be the source of its greatest wealth. Iron of fine quality is found in almost every section of the county, while manganese, zinc, lead, barytes, and variegated marble, have been found. The limestone, especially along the river and railroad, in quantity and quality for building purposes or lime, cannot, for the same area, be excelled in the world. Several lime works of large capacity are located on this line, and have large and increasing demands from the coal fields and elsewhere for all they can produce, and still there is room and demand for more.

Timber has been very abundant in this county, but has been very extensively culled out. There is a very large area, 30,000 or 40,000 acres, of remote mountain lands, that, owing to inconvenient transportation, has not been worked at all. Large areas of the mountain sides yield immensely in chestnut oak, from which tanbark is obtained. The timbers of the county are white oak, black oak, chestnut oak, chestnut, hickory, sugar maple, locust, black pine, yellow pine, white pine, hemlock or spruce pine, poplar, wild cherry, ash, linden, buckeye, walnut, dogwood and cedar, in the order of their respective supply. Much of this timber is very fine for cabinet and ornamental purposes.

The whole area of the county is well watered by New river, flowing through it, and several of its large tributaries, such as Big and Little Stony creeks, Sinking and Doe creeks on the east side, Wolf and Walker's creeks on the west side. There is ample water power on nearly all the streams to warrant extensive establishments. Numerous fine rolling mills are located on these streams. The most extensive manufacturing enterprises of the county are the two large steam tanneries located at Bluff City, near Pearisburg, and at the Narrows, five miles below. These opera-

tions give employment to a large number of the laboring population, and a fine market for the tanbark in which this county abounds so largely.

No description of this county would be complete without a reference to its notable physical features, as displayed in its grand mountains and magnificent scenery. Toward the central part of the county is the lofty and beautiful Angel's Rest, about 4,000 feet above sea level, and 2,000 feet above the river below. Opposite to Angel's Rest, on the northeast side of the river, is Butte mountain, of the same general formation and elevation. Flanking the latter on the south is the Salt Pond mountain, with its Bald Knob towering nearly 5,000 feet above the sea. Answering this mountain in position is the Sugar Run mountain on the opposite or southwest side. Toward the southern side of the county, are the important iron-bearing parallel series composed of Spruce, John's Creek and Gap mountains on the northeast side of New river, and of Buckeye, Guinea and Walker's mountains on the southwest side of the river; Gap mountain and Walker's mountain answering to each other in line of continuation. But the most noted and the grandest scenery of all is Mountain Lake and the Cascades, and Bald Knob, near by. Mountain Lake is a celebrated health and pleasure resort on the top of Salt Pond mountain, and truly it may be called the silver gem of the Alleghanies, situated, as it is, almost on the summit of the highest mountain of Virginia, at an elevation of more than 4,000 feet above the sea. Besides the pure mountain air and water, its chief attraction is a lake of clear transparent water three-quarters of a mile long by one-half mile wide, with a surface area of about 250 acres, and an average depth of about sixty feet. Another notable point in this galaxy of sublime scenery is Bald Knob, three-fourths of a mile in the rear of Mountain Lake, and 500 feet higher; so high that scarcely anything grows on its lofty summit, from which landmarks of five different States are visible.

Eggleston Springs, commonly called New River White Sulphur Springs, is located on the south side of the county, nine miles from Pearisburg, the county seat, on the east bank of New river, one-quarter of a mile from Eggleston Springs station, on the Norfolk and Western railroad. This is a popular resort, having an elevation of 2,000 feet, and said to possess highly medicinal and curative properties.

In climate, health, and water, this county ranks with the most favored portions of the State; churches are numerous and well attended; schools excellent, public and graded; mail facilities and telephone service reach to every section of the county; financial condition highly favorable. The people are moral, sober, industrious, enterprising, and proud of their county, which is fast becoming one of the most progressive in the State, as evidenced by its rapidly increasing population.

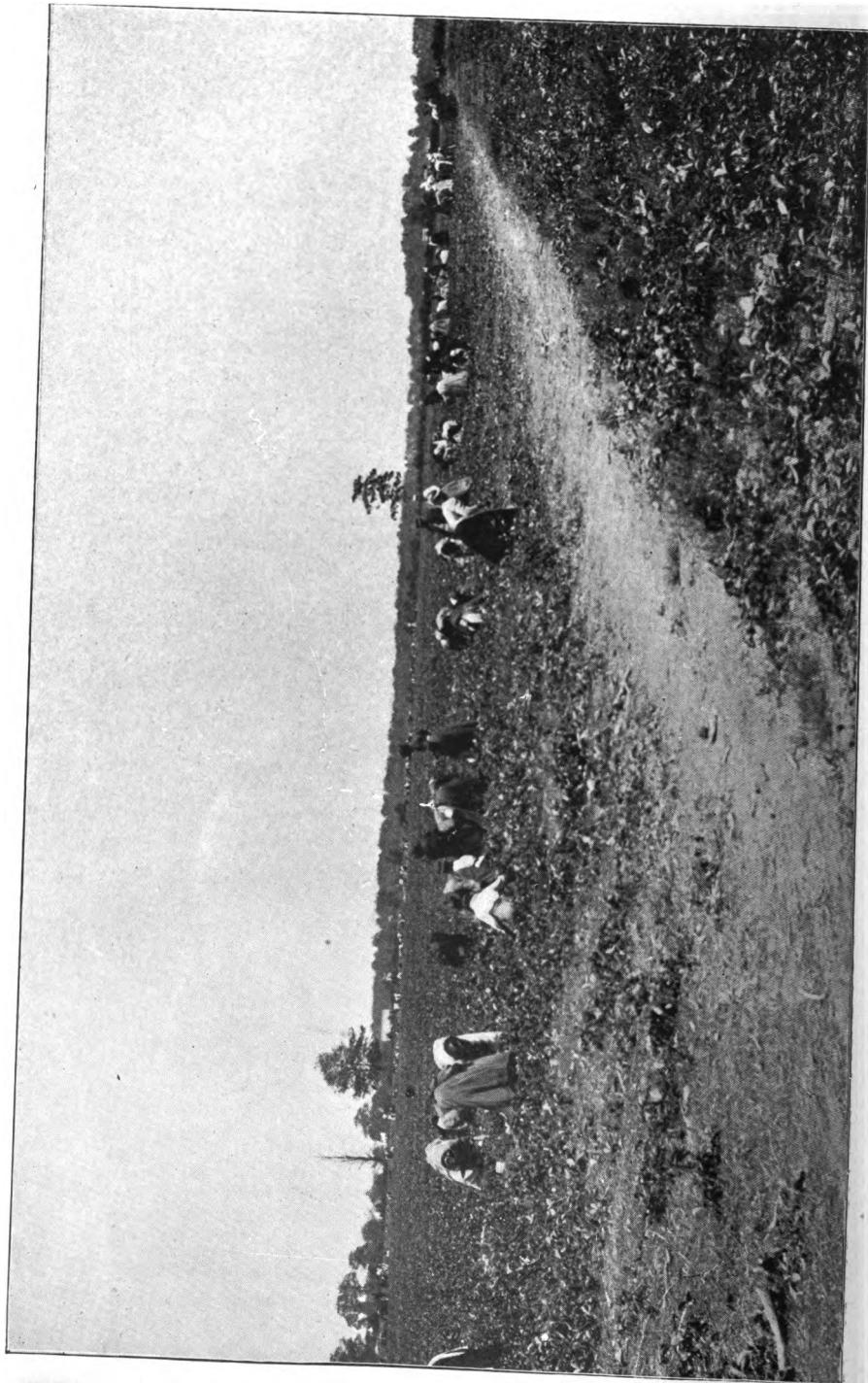
Pearisburg, the county seat, is situated in the shadow, almost, of the beautiful Angel's Rest, one mile from Pearisburg station on the Norfolk and Western railroad, and has a population, by census of 1900, of 464—an increase since census of 1890 of 123. It contains churches of different denominations, public and graded schools, hotels, stores, several fraternal orders, a bank, newspaper, etc. Its altitude is 1,547 feet; area 349 square miles.

Other towns in the county are Narrows, Newport, Staffordsville, Eggleston, and other business points of some importance. The first two named, are large business centers, vieing with the county seat in importance and population.

Population of county, census of 1900, 10,793; increase since census of 1890, 1,703. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 2,496.

To its other more notable features, Giles county adds the highly important one of being the great gateway of railway travel and traffic to the famous coal fields of Virginia and West Virginia and to northern and northwestern cities.

PICKING STRAWBERRIES.



GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Gloucester was formed, in 1661, from York, and named after Gloucestershire, in England, from which place most of the earliest settlers of the county came. It is located in the eastern part of the State, thirty-eight miles from Richmond. It is twenty-seven miles long and eight miles wide, and contains 253 square miles.

On the water courses the lands are low and level; further back they are higher and gently undulating; but no portion of the county is very far from deep water. The proportion of cultivated land to the area is from one-fourth to one-third. The soil is generally a sandy loam, with rich alluvial lands along its many streams.

Farm products are hay, corn, oats, rye, and wheat; but tobacco and peanuts can be profitably grown. The soil and climate are admirably adapted to trucking, the principal crops of which are Irish and sweet potatoes, peas, cantaloupes, watermelons, etc. Fruit culture is receiving more attention, and will prove very profitable with intelligent care. All the fruits are grown to some extent, but the most profitable are pears, grapes, and strawberries.

Market advantages are good. Produce shipped in the evening is on the Baltimore market next morning; also Norfolk and Richmond are good markets for this section.

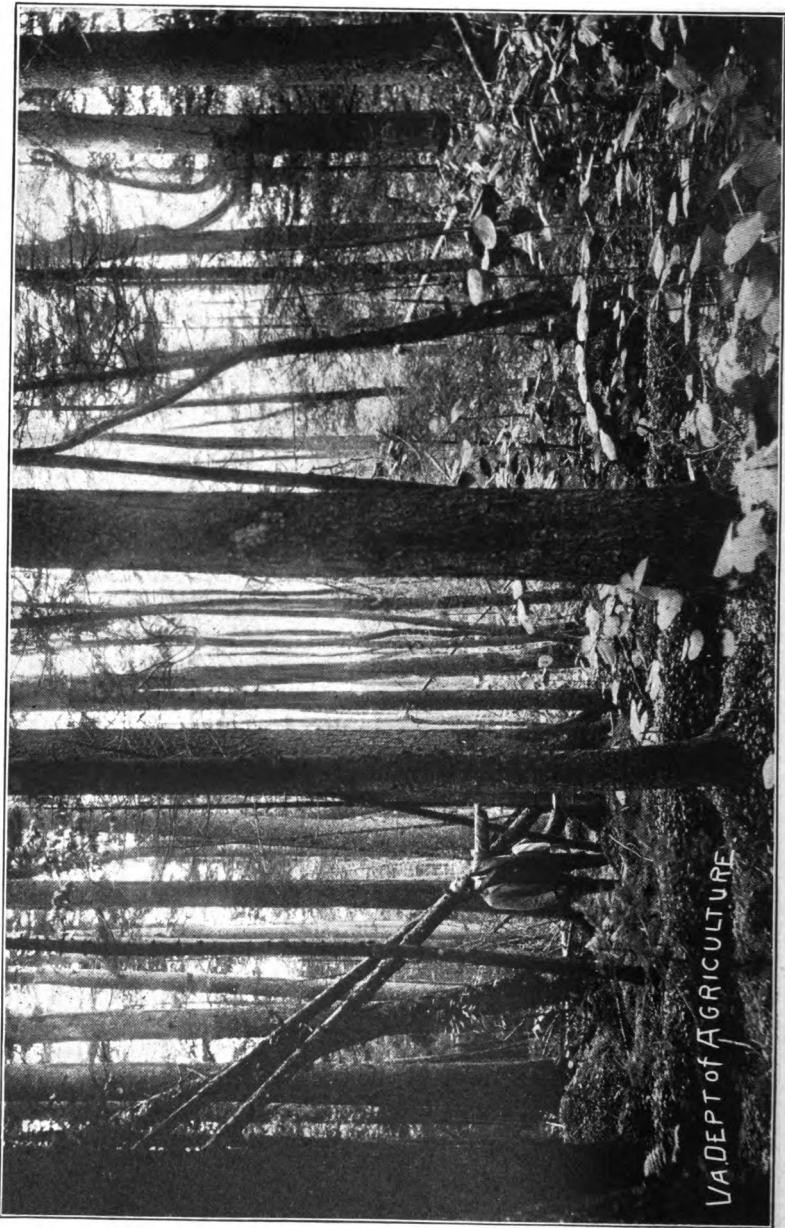
Owing to the great extent of water front, Gloucester is probably more largely engaged in oyster planting than any of the counties of the oyster section, and the quality of her oysters ranks with the best. The fisheries of the county are also very extensive and valuable, employing large capital and labor, and bringing to its citizens and the State large revenue. A very large proportion of the people derive a livelihood almost entirely from the water; and its products may be considered the most important and profitable industries of the county.

Increased attention is being given to the raising of stock and the cultivation of the grasses, for which the low grounds are well adapted; and they also succeed very well on the uplands.

The nearest railroad point is West Point, the eastern terminus of the York river division of the Southern railway, sixteen miles distant. Any deficiency in this respect is amply supplied by the extensive water transportation that reaches every portion of the county. Steamers and sail vessels daily ply the York and Pasquotank rivers, and Chesapeake and Mobjack bays, affording cheap, convenient and direct communication with the cities of Baltimore, Norfolk, and Richmond, also with Philadelphia, New York and Boston, by connections at Old Point. The water courses above named, together with Ware, Severn, and North rivers, and numerous creeks, afford not only a magnificent water supply, but are turned to valuable account for their productions, and for their transportation facilities.

The county is fairly well timbered; principally pine, while some oak, hickory, and cypress are found. Several sawmills are successfully employed; lumber, cord-wood, poplar wood, and railroad ties are shipped to considerable extent. Marl is found throughout the county a few feet below the surface, and has been extensively and successfully used as a fertilizer.

Owing to the proximity of the county to numerous bodies of salt water, and the sea, the climate is mild in winter, and tempered by the sea breeze in summer; and the salt water atmosphere also has the effect to render it very healthful. Water is supplied by artesian wells, easily bored, and by numerous springs; and is abundant and good. There is also excellent lithia water in the county. Churches of the various denominations, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian, are well located. Educational advantages are good; with one Academy, and one young ladies' school, and with public schools in every neighborhood. The county is well supplied with telephone service, local and long-distance, two banks, and



A WHITE PINE FOREST.

has excellent mail facilities. In progress and general advancement there is a decided upward tendency in this county. The farmers are adopting improved implements and methods, and financial conditions are better than for years past. A very good indication of this as a desirable section is the increased population, as shown below.

Population, census of 1900, 12,832; increase since census of 1890, 1,179. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 3,004.

Gloucester, the county seat, is located on Mobjack bay, an arm of the Chesapeake, and is a small country village of about one hundred inhabitants, containing carriage and harness shops, lodge of Masons, and daily mail communications.

This county has some of the finest estates in Virginia, and, in antebellum days, was noted for its wealth and refinement. It is also noted as having been the place of the death and burial of Nathaniel Bacon, the leader of the rebellion against Governor Sir William Berkeley in 1676. It is furthermore claimed to have been in this county, on the York, that Pocahontas saved the life of Captain John Smith.

GOOCHLAND COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1727 from Henrico, and named in honor of one of Virginia's colonial Governors. This is a central county, and lies along the northern bank of James river, a distance of about forty miles. It is situated thirteen miles west of Richmond.

Thirty miles long and about ten miles wide, it has an area of 296 square miles. Its surface is undulating. Its soil is a gray or chocolate loam, with stiff red clay subsoil, and, on the water courses, is very rich and productive. The uplands, though not so good, are easily improved and are well adapted to tobacco.

Farm products are corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and hay, corn, wheat and tobacco being the chief—especially the last two. Fruits and vegetables of the usual varieties are produced to a considerable extent; especially grapes, to which much of the land is admirably adapted. Market advantages are good, by rail and market-carts, to Richmond. Clover and timothy do well; and more attention is being paid to the cultivation of grasses, and the introduction of improved stock.

The James river division of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, following the windings of James river on the southern border of the county for over forty miles, furnishes ample and convenient transportation facilities.

Minerals are gold, coal, iron, mica and plumbago. Several of the gold and coal mines are being worked; also a fine mica mine near Irwin Station, in the lower end of the county. Petroleum, or naphtha, has been found, and the indications are that the oil is in considerable quantities. Mineral waters are alkaline, chalybeate, sulphur, iron and lithia; the most important of which are the fine mineral springs at East Lake.

Timbers are oak, hickory, walnut, pine, poplar, chestnut, cedar, locust, and ash. They are limited in quantity, but of fine quality.

It is bountifully watered by the James river and its tributaries on the south, and by branches of the South Anna on the north, in which many varieties of fresh water fish abound. Industries and new enterprises are numerous, sawmills, flour and grist mills, keg factory, stemmery, rock quarries, sassafras mill, and wintergreen and poke-root mill.

The climate is salubrious and healthful; water first-class; churches and public schools numerous; telephone service and mail facilities very good.

Population, census of 1900, 9,519; number of males twenty-one years and over, 2,277.

Goochland Courthouse, the county seat, is located in the southern part of the county, thirty miles west of Richmond, and one mile north of Maiden's Adventure depot, James river division Chesapeake and Ohio



PEAR ORCHARD FIVE YEARS OLD.

railway. It is a small country village of about fifty inhabitants; its nearest market, Richmond. There are no other towns in the county. Altitude, 143 feet.

Owing to the favorable location of this county, its proximity to Richmond—the capital city—cheap lands, fine climate, and water, it offers many inducements for immigration and investment; and, realizing the opportunities presented, many northern parties have purchased lands and settled in this county, and are much pleased.

GRAYSON COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1793 from Wythe, and named in honor of Honorable William Grayson, who was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1788, which adopted the Federal Constitution. It is situated on the southern border of the State, 265 miles southwest from Richmond.

It contains 438 square miles. The western portion is mountainous, but the central and eastern parts lie in a fertile valley, and comprise a fine farming section. About forty per cent. of the land is in cultivation. The soil is loam and gray granite, with clay subsoil, and quite fertile.

Farm products are wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, etc., also a large quantity of bacon is annually sold. This is an exceedingly fine fruit county, varieties such as the apple, pear, peach, quince, cherry, plum, grape, etc., grow to great perfection. It seems to be the native home of the apple, which is noted for superior flavor and excellence.

This is a good grass section, producing a considerable amount of hay, and having excellent grazing facilities. The county is rapidly coming to the front in the raising of stock; large numbers of cattle, sheep, and other live stock being sold every year.

There are no railroads in the county, except a small portion of the short line extending from the North Carolina division of the Norfolk and Western railroad to Fries, in this county. Besides other railroads in contemplation, there is every indication that the Mount Rogers and Eastern railroad will be built through the county at an early day.

Of the counties lying on the Blue Ridge plateau, with their almost immeasurable mineral wealth, this is one of the most important; with its varied deposits of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, mica, asbestos, granite, limestone and freestone. Of these, iron, copper, granite, and asbestos are the most important.

Timber is very abundant, and of great variety; such as poplar, oak, pine, walnut, hickory, chestnut, ash, etc. A large sale of timber was recently effected in the west end of the county, involving over \$100,000.

This county is splendidly watered by New river and its numerous tributaries. The streams are especially adapted to every species of game fish. The mountain trout is very common in nearly all the streams, and the famous New river catfish reaches its highest perfection in these waters.

Grayson may be considered not only one of the best watered counties in the State, but as having the finest water power; New river furnishing more than a thousand horse power per mile, according to government survey; and all the creeks affording excellent power, every mile or two, for purposes of milling and manufacturing. Grain and saw mills are very numerous, also two woolen mills, and one or two forges, that partially supply the home demand for iron; but the most important enterprise, and one of the most extensive in the State, is Washington Mills, at Fries, in this county; a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and a few years ago capitalized at \$2,250,000. A farmer's quiet home on the banks of New river, in Grayson county, a few years ago, has now become the scene of all the hurry and bustle of a large manufacturing town. An immense factory building 900 feet long and 130 feet wide, and a dam of stone and cement 450 feet long and 40 feet high across New river,

went up rapidly; and with 6,300 horse power driving 1,100 looms, the factory employs 1,500 women and children, besides male labor. The Norfolk and Western extension of its North Carolina division has been completed to the mills. This mammoth enterprise is only a beginning of what will become a great manufacturing center.

A splendid well ordered hotel is open for the reception of guests; and the store and office building, 80 x 80 feet, and three stories high, is a trading center for the people for miles around.

This county has the distinction of having the highest mountains in the State; the Balsam or Mount Rogers being the highest, and White Top the next in altitude, 5,530 feet above sea level; and for natural scenery it is not surpassed in the State. Added to its other attractions are numerous fine sulphur springs and other mineral waters. This section is noted for the purity of its air, and its immunity from great storms, guarded, as it is, by the great Iron Mountain chain on the north and west. Its healthfulness is attested by the vigor and longevity of its people. There is an abundance of pure freestone water from never-failing springs, which supply a wealth of fine water scarcely equalled in the State.

This county has made rapid progress in the past few years in the construction of good, commodious and up-to-date schoolhouses and churches.

Several high schools, as well as the public school system, are in a prosperous condition. Telephone service and mail facilities of the county are very good; financial condition favorable; and the people imbued with a spirit of enterprise and progress.

Total population, census of 1900, 16,853. Increase since census of 1890, 2,459. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 3,547.

Independence, the county seat, is a country village of about two hundred inhabitants, situated in a fertile valley on a branch of New river, a little east of the center of the county. It has several hotels, churches, stores, a saddlery, smith shops, two fraternal orders, two newspapers, and a public school.

A larger town, though only two years old, is Galax, situated on the line of Grayson and Carroll, the line passing along the center of the main street. It is the terminus of the North Carolina division of the Norfolk and Western railroad, and boasts of a large furniture factory, a spoke and handle factory, and a considerable tannery, besides two newspapers, a good bank, a wholesale grocery, and a number of retail stores.

GREENE COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1838 from the western part of Orange, and was named after General Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution. It is situated in the north central part of the State, sixty-six miles northwest from Richmond, and lies on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge.

It contains 150 square miles. Average size of farms is 150 acres; mountain lands cheap. The surface is mountainous or hilly, and about one-third in cultivation; the soil red and gray loam, and very fertile, producing corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, and the grasses. Fruits, such as apples, peaches, pears, cherries, and the smaller kinds, are raised in considerable abundance, and of good quality, and in fact may properly be termed the county's most profitable industry. The county is also admirably adapted to raising stock, especially sheep.

The Southern railroad runs within a few miles of the eastern border of the county. The Rockingham turnpike, macadamized from Harrisonburg to Gordonsville, passes directly through the county, and affords ample facilities to the farmers in getting their products to the markets.

Minerals are copper and iron, but the lack of convenient transportation has retarded the development of them.

Timber is abundant, consisting of pine, oak, hickory, chestnut, walnut, and poplar; the most merchantable of which are oak and pine. Numerous sawmills and grain mills are in operation. There are several water courses in the county, tributaries of the Rapidan and Rivanna rivers, which afford abundant water power for mills, etc. On the head waters of South river, in this county, is a very beautiful and romantic cascade, at which the water falls over a precipice 160 feet.

Climate, water and health of the county are exceptionally good; churches and schools numerous and convenient.

Population, census of 1900, 6,214. Increase since census of 1890, 592. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 1,308.

Stanardsville, the county seat, is in the central portion of the county, and has a population of about three hundred. It contains several public schools, churches and fraternal orders.

Ruckersville is a small village in the southeastern part of the county.

GREENESVILLE COUNTY.

This county, formed in 1780 from Brunswick, is one of the southern border counties, forty-eight miles south of Richmond, and eighty miles west of the Atlantic ocean.

It contains an area of 288 square miles. About one-third of the land is in cultivation. The surface is level or slightly rolling, the soil generally a sandy loam, easily tilled. The population last census was 9,758.

The farm products are varied and valuable; such as tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, cotton, peanuts, broom corn, and sweet potatoes; the most important of which are cotton and peanuts. Tobacco is also one of the chief staples. Fruits of many varieties are cultivated, especially grapes and the small fruits. Transportation facilities are good. The Coast Line, the Atlantic and Danville, and the Seaboard and Roanoke railways traverse the county.

Marl is the only mineral, but it is abundant and valuable as a fertilizer for some of the staple crops, especially peanuts.

Timbers are principally white oak, ash, pine, sycamore, poplar, cedar, hickory and chestnut.

The Nottoway river on the north, and the Meherrin in the center, with their tributaries, afford an ample water supply and abundance of fish, besides water power for numerous grain mills.

The climate is pleasant and healthful, and not subject to extremes of either heat or cold. Water is good, churches and schools numerous, and the people kind and hospitable.

Emporia, the county seat, is located in the east-central part of the county, on the Meherrin river, and at the junction of the Atlantic and Danville, and the Atlantic Coast Line railroads, and has a population, by the census of 1900, of 1,027. This is a growing town, a score or more of families from nearly as many different States settled here recently. The industrial plants located here are a granite quarry, a fruit-packing plant, and several lumber mills. The latest enterprise is a large box factory, known as the Emporia Manufacturing Company, which gives employment to over one hundred hands. A number of new and handsome residences and business houses have been erected during the past year. There is good water power at Emporia awaiting development. There are several churches and fraternal orders, two newspapers, a bank, and a graded school.

Near by is Belfield, a town of considerable importance.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Halifax was formed in 1752 from Lunenburg, and is one of the largest and most populous counties in the State. It lies in the heart of the finest tobacco growing section of the State midway from east to west of the border line, ninety miles southwest from Richmond.

It contains an area of 806 square miles, about one-fourth of which is in cultivation. The surface is rolling; soil of the ridge lands is of a soft gray, sandy character; that on the streams is a loam of great fertility.

Farm products are wheat, corn, rye, oats, hay and tobacco. This county ranks sixth in the production of corn, third in oats, and second in tobacco, of the counties of the State. Over 13,000,000 pounds of tobacco were produced in one year. Fruits, vegetables and dairy products are of considerable importance, and prove valuable, with proper care and attention. The chief industry is tobacco growing, and much is of the finest grades of bright wrappers. Almost every farmer is engaged in this line of agriculture.

The raising of fine stock, horses, cattle and sheep, is attracting the attention of the farmers as a source of profit; especially sheep raising, which is being conducted very successfully.

Most excellent railroad facilities are furnished by the Southern, the Lynchburg and Durham and the Atlantic and Danville railroads, which traverse the county in all directions.

Minerals are iron, copper, slate, plumbago, manganese, gold, and mica; several of which have been worked to some extent. The Wolf Trap Lithia Well of this county, situated on the Southern railway, has attained an excellent reputation, and the water is shipped to all parts of the county, also beyond its limits. Gold is profitably mined at Red Bank.

Timber is plentiful, such as hickory, oak, pine, and poplar. Almost every section of the county is bountifully watered by the Staunton, the Dan, the Banister and Hico rivers and their tributaries, rendering it one of the best watered counties in the State; and also affording excellent water power for numerous flouring and saw mills, agricultural implement factories, etc.; some being of large capacity. The new courthouse is a model in convenience and capacity, with modern fireproof vaults.

This section of Virginia has a mean annual temperature of fifty-eight degrees and the climate is pleasant and healthful. Schools and churches of the various denominations are numerous and convenient; four first-class high schools in the county; finances excellent, with ten flourishing banks of the county, June 1, 1906.

Population, census of 1900, 37,197. Increase since census of 1890, 2,773. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 7,948.

Houston, the county seat, is situated on Banister river, and on the Lynchburg and Durham division of the Norfolk and Western railway. It is a thriving town of over seven hundred inhabitants, surrounded by a fertile section of the county. It contains two flouring mills; also numerous churches, schools, a high school, two banks, a newspaper, and a lodge of Masons.

South Boston, a town of considerable importance, the largest in the county, containing a population of 3,000, is situated in the southern part of the county on the Richmond and Danville, and Norfolk and Western railroads, 109 miles from Richmond, in what is known as the bright tobacco belt of Virginia. It is well drained, healthful, and has good water, and a fine system of water works, an electric plant, excellent graded schools, numerous churches, two newspapers, and four banks with a combined capital and surplus of \$290,000.00. It is rapidly growing as a tobacco center, ranking second in the leaf tobacco markets of the State; sales amounting last year to sixteen million pounds. Besides its large establishments for the manufacture of tobacco, several large stemmeries and prizeries, with improved machinery, have been erected of late years.

In addition to all enumerated, this progressive town can make the following exhibit of progress since 1901: a cotton mill, lumber mill, foundry, wagon factory, lounge factory, broom factory, table factory, show case factory, a handsome new hotel, sixty-four new dwellings, a fine Masonic temple, two large buggy factories, and an electric power on Dan river for manufacturers, etc. These enterprises, in connection with those already

in operation, such as wagon works, woolen mills, furniture factory, etc., make a town of considerable importance. The town is fast recovering from the great fire of 1906, and will be built better than before.

Other towns are: Clover, population, 400; Scottsburg and Virgilina, population 200, each having a bank. The last-named is one of the most important copper districts in the South. There are a number of copper mines in operation in this section, and extensive developments are in progress; the outlook for a large output of a high grade ore is very promising.

HANOVER COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1720 from New Kent, and lies in the central part of the State, between the Pamunkey and Chickahominy rivers, five miles north of Richmond, and contains 478 square miles. Surface is level in eastern part, and undulating in central and western.

Soil, light sandy, or gray loam; river lands very productive and valuable, yielding fine crops of corn, oats, and wheat, and well adapted to trucking. Sweet potatoes and melons, for which the county is noted, attain here their highest perfection. The higher land in the central and western portion is especially suited to the culture of tobacco and the grasses. Considerable attention is paid to fruit culture. Several large canneries for fruits and vegetables are in successful operation. Trucking is extensively and profitably carried on, and a considerable number of the farmers make dairying and poultrying a prominent and successful part of their occupation. Truck farming may be considered the most profitable industry of the county, the more valuable on account of the proximity to the Richmond City market, and others.

This is not, strictly speaking, a stock and grazing county, but it produces many fine blooded horses and cattle, and winter feeding of fat stock is carried on successfully.

Railroads are the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, and the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Minerals are mica, feldspar, asbestos, phosphate of lime, and gneiss; also marl of several varieties and greensand are found here in large quantities, and are very profitably used on the lands.

Timbers are oak, pine, hickory, ash, elm, and poplar. Considerable quantities of lumber, cross-ties and cord wood are marketed.

The county is abundantly watered by the North and South Anna, Pamunkey and Chickahominy rivers, and their branches. Several sawmills are in operation, also a large fertilizer factory.

The climate and the health of the county will compare favorably with any portion of Eastern Virginia, and with churches and schools it is well supplied. Two high schools put up within the past two years.

Hanover, the county seat, is located on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, in the northern part of the county. It is a small village containing several fraternal orders, church, public school, etc.

Ashland, the principal town of the county, is a very attractive, growing town of 1,147 inhabitants, by census of 1900, showing an increase of 199 since census of 1890. It is situated seventeen miles north of Richmond, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, with its numerous daily connecting trains; and owing to its proximity to Richmond and easy communication, it has grown to be a favorite residence for business men of that city. The location is healthful, the society excellent, and it is an important educational center, being the seat of Randolph-Macon College, one of the oldest and most noted schools in the State, besides a graded school of a high order; and while mainly a residential town, with many fine homes, it has an excellent trade, and considerable business operations. These have been stimulated the past year by the large demand for residences; all vacant property is now occupied by the numerous families that

have moved in, and still the demand for residences continues. Progress is also noted in the enlargement of the Ashland Roller Mills and the addition thereto of latest improved machinery, and in the construction near by of grist, saw, and planing mills, that are doing a flourishing business. The Henry Clay Iron Company has a handsome building and is an ornament to the town.

There are many fine estates in this county, and the farm products aggregate a large amount, besides having taken high position for quality at former Richmond expositions.

The people are intelligent, enterprising, and hospitable, and extend a hearty welcome to immigrants, and to others who come into their midst to locate and avail themselves of the splendid opportunities here presented to capital and enterprise.

Population of county, census of 1900, 17,618. Increase since census of 1890, 216. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 4,024.

This sketch would be incomplete without reference to Hanover as having been the birthplace of both Patrick Henry and Henry Clay, two of the most eminent orators and statesmen this country has ever produced.

HENRICO COUNTY.

Henrico was one of the original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. It is situated at the head of tidewater, on the north side of the James river, which divides it from Chesterfield, and south of the Chickahominy, which separates it from Hanover.

Its length is twenty-seven miles, mean breadth about eight miles, and it contains 273 square miles, the greater portion of which is in cultivation. The river lands are the most productive, best improved, and command the highest prices. The surface is undulating; the soil, varying from light loam to stiff clay, is susceptible of a high state of cultivation. The lands upon the James river are generally alluvial, of a deep chocolate color, and are among the best wheat lands of the State.

The city of Richmond divides the county into two nearly equal parts. The portion lying below Richmond, on tidewater, is less improved than that above the city; the lands are cheaper, population less dense, and, consequently, a better field is offered in this section for settlers with small means.

Farm products are varied and extensive, consisting principally of corn, oats, wheat, and tobacco; also barley and rye are raised to some extent. The grasses, clover and timothy, succeed well, and hay is an important crop.

There are many large nurseries, orchards, and vineyards in the county, and considerable attention is given to this line of industry. There are also a number of dairy and poultry farms adjacent to the city of Richmond, that do a large and successful business. Market-gardening and trucking are very extensively carried on, and rank as perhaps the most profitable industries of the county. This county, with Richmond in the center, and four railroads traversing the county, has very superior market advantages. There is nothing that a farmer cannot sell at fair prices.

Considerable attention is given to the introduction and rearing of blooded horses and cattle, and to the improvement of sheep for mutton and spring lambs.

The county is traversed by two lines of the Chesapeake and Ohio, the York river division of the Southern, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railways; furnishing to all sections convenient communication.

The Seven Pines electric railway from Richmond to the National Cemetery, a distance of nine miles, affords accommodation to a thickly populated and growing section.

The minerals are granite, marble, marl, potters clay and brick clay, greensand and coal. The coal and granite are found above tidewater, in the upper part of the county. The latter is in great abundance and of very superior quality.

Timbers are pine, oak, ash, maple, cedar, hickory, walnut, chestnut, and cypress. These are quite limited in quantity; but the proximity of the coal and lumber yards of Richmond obviates, to a great extent, any inconvenience that might arise from the scarcity of fuel and timber.

James river, on the southern border, and the Chickahominy on the northern, with their tributaries, furnish abundant water supply and drainage. The lower portion of the county enjoys the advantages afforded by water navigation on the James, and also its excellent shad, herring and sturgeon fisheries.

The climate is mild and healthful, and water abundant and good. The only local disease is a mild type of intermittent fever, and that is chiefly confined to unfavorable localities.

This county enjoys exceptional educational advantages, with its admirable public schools, and its close proximity to the high schools and colleges of Richmond. Churches of all denominations are distributed over the county, and telephone and mail facilities are ample and convenient. The public roads are carefully looked after, and much improvement is shown in this very important particular. On account of location, social advantages, and in many other respects, some of which have been briefly alluded to, Henrico offers to home seekers superior advantages. Realizing the favorable opportunities presented, quite a large number of foreigners, chiefly Germans, have located in the county; which is indicated to some extent by the largely increased population, as shown below.

Population, census of 1900, 30,062. Increase since census of 1890, 8,056. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 7,665.

Richmond, the county seat, and capital of the State, is situated on the border of the county, on the north bank of James river, at the head of tidewater. It is a most attractive city, having extensive commerce, trade and manufactures, and is the chief market of the State. A full description of the city will appear in a separate sketch, under the head of cities.

Barton Heights, now a part of Richmond, is a growing and attractive place. Population 763.

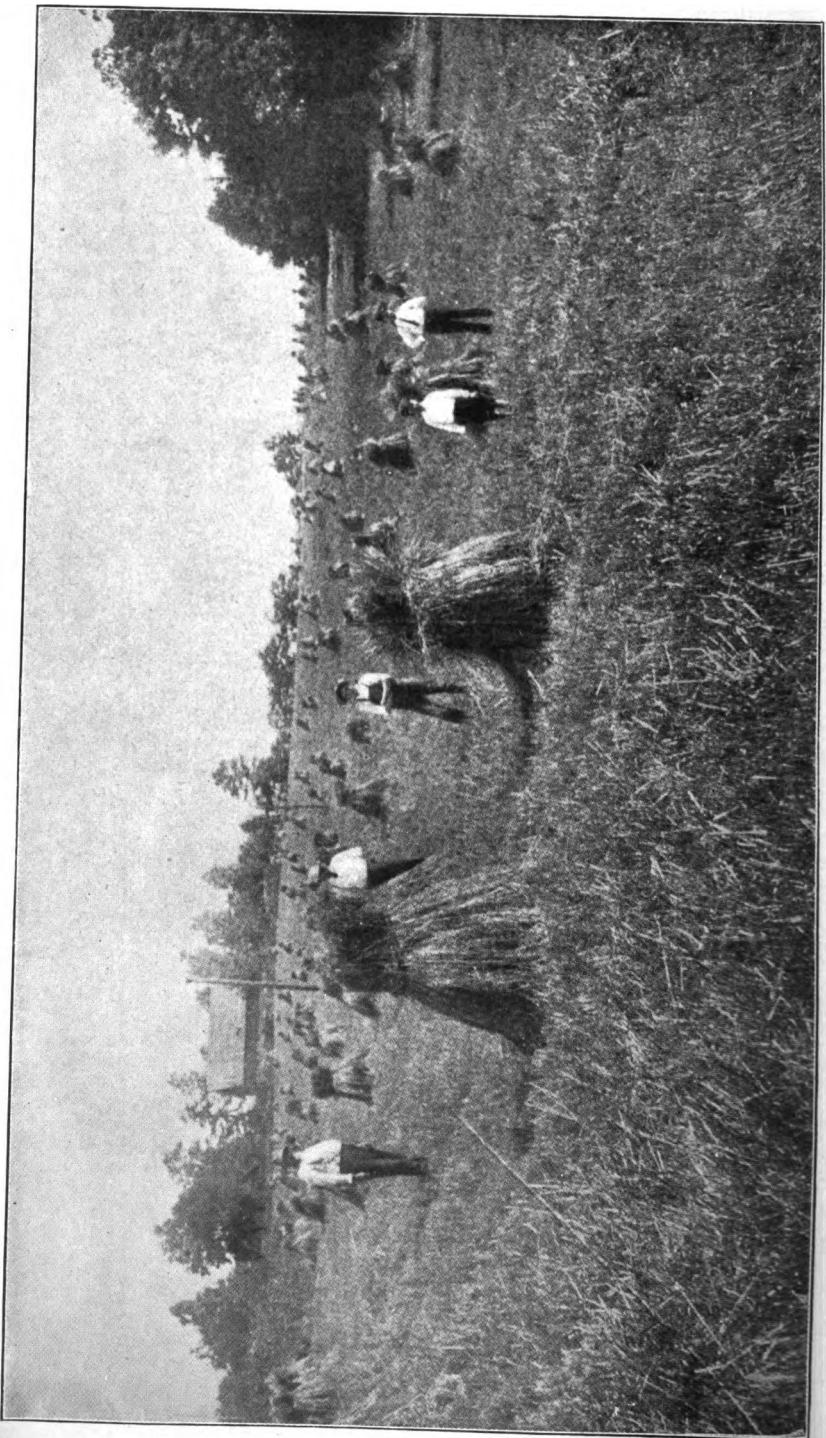
HENRY COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1777 from Pittsylvania, and named in honor of Patrick Henry. It is situated on the southern border of the State, 180 miles southwest from Richmond.

It is nearly a square of eighteen miles, and contains 425 square miles. Average price of improved lands, \$10 per acre. Averaged assessed value, \$5.25 per acre. Surface is undulating, and in parts, hilly and mountainous. One-third of the land is in cultivation. Soil, a red clay, and fertile, producing a good crop of corn, oats, rye, wheat and tobacco. The last is the staple crop, over 3,000,000 pounds of the finest bright quality being raised annually. The numerous curing tobacco barns scattered over sections of the county give the appearance there of a continuous country village. The varieties of tobacco grown in Henry are noted for their superior quality; and quality considered, this is one of the finest tobacco counties in America. The soil is well adapted to the production of sweet potatoes, which yield largely under good cultivation.

Grass does well in this soil, and numbers of horses, cattle and sheep of fine breeds are grown. One individual crop of hay last year was valued at \$30,000.

Fruits of the usual kinds do well, especially apples, peaches, and grapes; also nectarines, apricots and figs have been grown. Dairy and garden products are varied and valuable.



A VIRGINIA OAT FIELD--YIELD, 70 BUSHELS PER ACRE--OWNED BY HON. J. M. BARKER, OF HENRY COUNTY.

The county is traversed from north to south and from east to west by its lines of railway, the Danville and Western and the Norfolk and Western, which furnish ready means of communication to the markets, giving impetus to its agriculture and trade.

Limestone, mica, asbestos, granite, soapstone, and allanite, are found in paying quantities, and the iron ore is inexhaustible. There are also chalybeate and alum waters; but undeveloped.

This county compares favorably with other sections of the State in its timber supply; the most numerous and valuable species being pine, oak, poplar and hickory.

Smith and Mayo rivers, with their numerous branches, afford an ample water supply, and good water power. Numerous flour mills and sawmills, and an agricultural implement factory, and leather factory, are located on these waters. There are also a number of tobacco factories in different portions of the county, that are doing a large and successful business.

The climate is salubrious, with comparatively mild winters and pleasant summers; health good, with no section of the State freer from malaria; water excellent, with perennial streams of fine freestone water in all parts of the county; churches and schools numerous and convenient.

Population, census of 1900, 19,265. Increase since census of 1890, 1,057. Number males twenty-one years and over, 4,020.

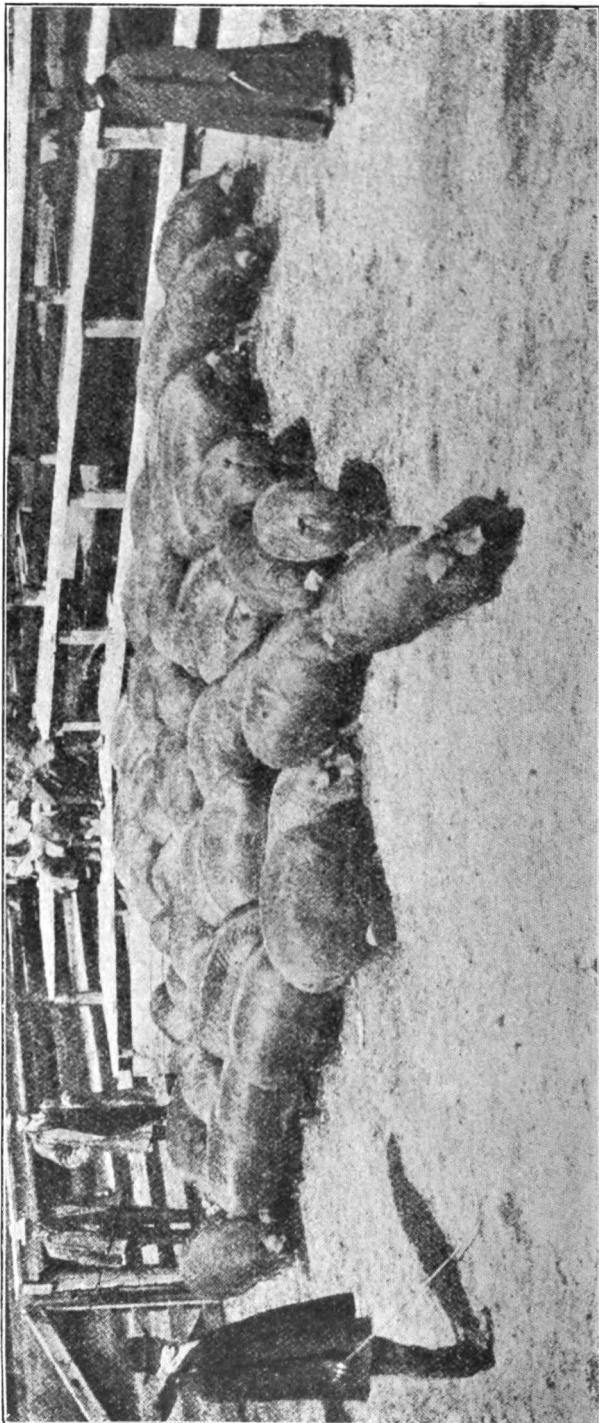
Martinsville, the county seat, located on the Danville and Western railroad, at its intersection with the Winston-Salem division of the Norfolk and Western railroad, is an enterprising business town of 2,384 inhabitants, census of 1900. Its growth has been phenomenal since the completion of its several lines of railway. It has water works, electric plant, paved streets, iron foundries, machine shops, saw, corn and wheat mills, numerous churches, schools and fraternal orders, newspapers, two banks, one a national, and a large number of successful business houses of all kinds. But Martinsville's most important enterprise, however, is manufacturing tobacco and handling the leaf; indeed, it may be termed strictly a tobacco town, with its eighteen tobacco factories, employing over two thousand hands and manufacturing eight million pounds annually; and its two large warehouses for the sale of leaf tobacco, at which six million pounds were sold last year. Its volume of business is indicated by the fact that the internal revenue tax on plug tobacco was much greater at this place last year, than at any other place in the State, amounting here to \$500,000. Situated in the heart of the county, and surrounded by a rich tobacco section, it possesses all the elements essential to prosperity and growth in this line.

Ridgeway, situated on the Norfolk and Western railroad south of Martinsville, is a village of some importance, and has a population, census of 1900, of 332.

Bassett is also a thriving place of 200 population, located on the Norfolk and Western railroad, eight miles west of Martinsville. It has a large furniture factory and a stove factory, employing seventy-five hands, and several large stores, and one bank.

This county is showing considerable progress, and with its rich lands, suited to all species of agriculture, from planting to stock raising, and with its favorable climate and location, it is destined to still greater growth, which will be largely accentuated by the building of the Mount Rogers and Eastern railroad now in contemplation. There are now four high schools in the county; numerous manufactures are springing up all over the county—American Furniture Company, Henry County Canning Company, at Martinsville; Pittsburg Mica Company, Ridgeway; Gravely & Gravely Woodworking Plant (locust and oak); G. F. Lester Hardwood Working Plant, and a number of smaller ones have been established within the past year or two.

PORK MADE AT LESS THAN THREE CENTS PER POUND—FATTENED ON VIRGINIA COWPEAS.



HIGHLAND COUNTY.

Highland county, formed in 1847 from Bath and Pendleton counties, is northwest from Richmond about 150 miles.

It is nearly a square of about twenty miles each way, and contains 407 square miles. The surface is mountainous with very fertile valleys between, the best of which will bring \$100.00 per acre, and in some instances more. The mountains furnish fine range for young stock and sheep, upon which they grow and thrive well. About one-fourth of the land is in cultivation. The soil is mainly limestone.

Farm products are wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, butter, honey, cheese, dried fruits, and maple sugar, leading the State in the last product, and fourth in buckwheat. The western portion of the county produces abundant portions of grass and hay wherever cleared; blue grass not inferior to that of the best lands of Kentucky, being indigenous to this soil. The grazing quality of the land can hardly be surpassed in the State; some of the best cattle marketed east and north are fattened in this county and taken right off the grass, no corn feeding needed, and large numbers are sold each year, some for the export trade. It is also splendidly adapted to sheep, large numbers of which are grown. Apples, pears, peaches, and all fruits suited to this latitude, can, with proper care and attention, be grown in this county. Agriculture, combined with stock growing and grazing are the most profitable industries.

There is no railroad in the county, though one or more are now in process of location. The nearest railroad station is Barton, on the west side of the Alleghany mountains, fifteen miles. A branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad from Ronceverte to Elkins, West Virginia, passes near the western border of Highland, and is of inestimable value to the transportation facilities of the people, both freight and passenger.

Transportation is confined mainly to wagoning on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike eastward to Staunton, and from southern part of the county to the Hot Springs and Millboro.

Iron, coal, and marble are known to exist in abundance in the county; and probably other valuable minerals will be found when access to the market will justify more extended explorations.

Another of the splendid natural resources of the county awaiting convenient transportation facilities is the timber, large quantities of the most valuable of which are to be found; such as walnut, cherry, oak, poplar, linden, and other species.

The numerous streams forming the head waters of the Potomac and the James rivers have their source in this elevated watershed of the two rivers, and furnish an abundant water supply, and excellent water power, besides abounding in fish of the choicest fresh water varieties.

Manufactories consist of two sash and door factories, which also dress large quantities of lumber for building and other purposes; several fine flouring mills, equipped with modern machinery, and a large number of sawmills.

A fine mineral spring, which is gaining prominence on account of its curative properties and pleasant bathing, is situated in the southern part of the county.

The climate is healthful and invigorating; delightful in summer, moderate in winter for the altitude, and free from destructive wind storms. Water in the greater part of the county is exceptionally fine. It is well supplied with churches and schools—an academy at McDowell, and graded schools at Monterey and Doe Hill. Nearly all the principal neighborhoods of the county have telephone communication with the outside world, and most of the postoffices have daily mail. Progress is being made along all lines, especially in agriculture, horticulture, and stock raising; and farmers are supplying themselves liberally with improved machinery for agricultural purposes. This county is gradually coming to the front. A great deal of

residential and other building is steadily going on. The people are genial and hospitable, and there is no place where a living can be more easily made, and where the people enjoy more the comforts of life.

Population of county, census of 1900, 5,647. Increase since census of 1890, 295. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 1,335.

Monterey, the county seat, is located in the central portion of the county, forty-six miles from Staunton on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike. It is a very pretty, busy little town of 246 inhabitants, and each year new buildings are being erected. During the past year two steam factories were built for the manufacture of lumber for building purposes—sash, doors, etc.—and it contains, besides, two wagon factories, a furniture factory, newspaper, and several public schools and fraternal orders.

McDowell, nine miles southeast of Monterey, is a flourishing village of 136 inhabitants, and shows considerable improvement in the last few years.

New Hampden is another village, nine miles from the courthouse, in Crabbottom, a famous blue grass valley; and Doe Hill, another, in the northern part of the county.

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY.

This county was one of the original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. It is situated on the south side of the lower James river, 98 miles southeast of Richmond, but only 50 miles air line; and extends from the James river, its northern boundary, to within eight miles of the North Carolina line.

It is thirty-five miles long, with a mean width of about ten miles, and contains an area of 352 square miles. The surface is generally level, the soil from gray medium to light sandy loam, easily tilled and productive.

Farm products are corn, oats, peanuts, and potatoes. All the large and small fruits, melons and vegetables, find here a soil and climate admirably adapted to their growth and perfection. Large quantities of these are shipped from this county to the northern cities.

Poultry succeeds well, embracing everything from the turkey to the guinea fowl; and game is abundant; the streams furnishing geese, ducks, swans, and other water fowls; the swamps, sora, woodcock, and snipe. The fish and oyster industry is large and valuable; large quantities of fish are taken in the spring and shipped to northern markets. Trucking is extensively engaged in, especially in the eastern portion of the county. This industry, its fisheries, and its peanut crop, constitute the most important productions of the county. Of stock raised, hogs are the most important, of which it produces a considerable number. The Smithfield Hams have a world-wide reputation.

Market advantages are exceptionally good, both by water and by rail. Water transportation is furnished by the Old Dominion Steamship Company, and by sailing vessels that ply in the numerous inland streams, almost to their very source. Railroads are the Norfolk and Western, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Atlantic Coast Line, which traverse almost all sections. These roads, together with the navigable waters, place all parts of the county within easy and quick communication with the markets of the whole country.

This county has valuable and extensive deposits of marl, which is used widely, particularly for peanut culture and for clover.

The timber supply is very good, consisting of the usual varieties. Considerable quantities of pine, cypress, juniper, gum, etc., are sold in the Norfolk and Portsmouth markets.

Ample drainage and water supply is afforded by the James river on the northeast border, the Blackwater on the southern, and their numerous tributaries flowing from the center; these afford a sufficiency of water power in every neighborhood for saw and grist mills. The climate is mild, salu-

brious, and not subject to rapid variations of temperature; health as good as any portion of tidewater; water abundant, from never-failing springs of freestone, fresh and pure.

The county is well supplied with churches of the various denominations. One of the most interesting relics of the past, especially to the antiquarian, is St. Luke's church, which stands in the forest five miles from Smithfield. Built by European hands in 1632, it is perhaps the oldest church in Virginia, and said to be the oldest in America. Educational advantages are very favorable, consisting of two academies of high grade, and a good system of public schools. Telephone service is excellent; every village connecting, and many private telephones. Mail facilities are all that could be desired, and the financial condition is good. In progress and general advancement there has been marked improvement in this county within the last decade.

Population, census of 1900, 13,102. Increase since census of 1890, 1,789. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 3,200.

Isle of Wight, the county seat, is an inland country village of about fifty inhabitants, located near the center of the county, about eight miles from Windsor and seven from Smithfield; its nearest markets, Suffolk and Norfolk. Windsor station is also a town of some importance on the Norfolk and Western railroad.

Smithfield is, however, the largest town and shipping point in the county. It is situated at the confluence of Cypress and Pagan creeks, four miles from James river, with navigable water to the town. It was an important trading post long before it was incorporated in 1752. It has a population, census of 1900, of 1,225; an increase of 334 since census of 1890; while at present, it would number about 1,800. It has two banks, fifty stores, factories, churches, schools, and all the industries that accompany a busy town.

Smithfield is known first of all for its celebrated hams, which have been on the market over a hundred years; and now, each year, there are packed and shipped from here about ninety thousand of the finest hams that are known to the world, some of which are shipped to Europe. However, the main enterprise of the town is the peanut business, employing large numbers of hands at its factories, that are said to be the largest in the State, and probably in the world. There are, on an average, at least eighteen hundred bags of factory hand-picked and cleaned peanuts shipped from here daily, the business having increased so much in the past few years, that for five years there have been two daily steamers required to transport them from this place.

Besides steamers, many sailing vessels are employed in the trade of this place, which embraces the shipment of a large amount of lumber, potatoes, fruit, eggs, flour, oysters, and fish; also a large trade in cattle, sheep, farm products, truck, etc.

During the past few years there were several new business houses erected, and at least fifty new residences, many of which are very handsome and costly; an ice plant, water works, and a large and well-equipped gas plant.

JAMES CITY COUNTY.

This county was one of the original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634; and here, at Jamestown, 1607, was the first settlement by the English in this country. The principal portion of the county lies along the north side of the lower James river; one portion extending across the peninsula to the York river on the northwest. It is distant from Richmond forty-five miles, and contains an area of 160 square miles.

The surface is generally level, with comparatively a small per cent. in cultivation; soil, silicious with a mixture of clay, and naturally fertile.

Farm products are wheat, corn, oats, peanuts, and potatoes. Grass succeeds fairly well, especially clover. All the fruits common to this latitude

are successfully cultivated; also melons, truck, etc. Trucking is extensively carried on, and is one of the profitable industries of the county.

Game is abundant in field, forest and stream, and the sportsman could not find a more inviting country. Those of the rural population not engaged in the cultivation of the soil, are employed in oystering and fishing; and these latter may be considered the most profitable industries of the county. Fish of all the valuable species are very abundant in all the waters; and from York river, oysters of fine size and quality are obtained. These industries give employment to a large number of men, and afford desirable articles of food for the inhabitants. In stock, sheep do very well.

Market advantages, by rail or water, are ample and convenient. Transportation facilities are very convenient to every section; with steam and sail vessels on the James and York rivers on either side, and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad passing through the center from east to west.

Marl is found of good quality, and in large quantity, also fine brick and other clays.

The timber of the county has been exhausted to a considerable extent; yet there still remains some valuable pine and a fair supply of hardwoods, such as oak, hickory and maple. Sawmills and grist mills, in sufficient numbers to meet the demands, are distributed over the county; one barrel factory and one knitting mill.

The climate is equable, the temperature being so equalized by surrounding large bodies of water that the extremes in summer and winter are avoided. Health is unsurpassed; and water supplied from artesian and ordinary wells is very good. Churches are numerous, representing the different Protestant denominations. Public schools are reasonably convenient to all parts of the county. Telephone service is ample, both local and long-distance, and mail facilities are good. Progress and advancement has been general and rapid. The financial condition is excellent. There are four banks in the county.

Population, including the City of Williamsburg, census of 1900, 5,732. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 1,517.

Williamsburg, the county seat, is located on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, in the southern portion of the county, about midway between the York and the James rivers; and is the oldest incorporated city in the State, having been settled in 1632. In 1698 the seat of government was moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg, and it continued the capital until 1779, when it was removed to Richmond.

Williamsburg was once the center of the wealth, fashion and learning of the Old Dominion; the influence of which has left its impress, not only upon the inhabitants of the city and surrounding country, but upon the State at large, in the men of State and national reputation that have gone out from its ancient seat of learning. William and Mary College, which is located here, and is the oldest collegiate institute in the United States—with the exception of Harvard College—was founded in 1693, and dates from the time of England's sovereigns, William and Mary, who contributed to its endowment, and for whom it was named. This institution has been three times destroyed by fire; the last time by the Federal soldiers during the late war; but it was rebuilt by private subscription, and is still doing a noble work. The Eastern Lunatic Asylum, founded in 1773, is also located here. It is a State institution containing a large number of patients and now in full tide of activity. There are numerous churches, the most noted of which is Bruton Parish church, which contains the fount from which Pocahontas was baptized; also several fraternal orders; a prosperous high school, and several public and private schools. Under the head of "Cities," will be found a more detailed account of this historic place.

Other towns of the county are Toano and Green Spring. At the former, a large flouring mill and a sawmill have been erected, and trucking is extensively carried on in the vicinity. At Green Spring, a large lumber plant

is in operation, turning out daily many thousand feet of fine lumber, besides a great deal of the finished product.

In this county are some noted points and relics of antiquity. Of the former, nothing possesses more interest than Jamestown, which was settled, May 13, 1607, by Captain John Smith and his companions. Of this deeply interesting spot, little had remained but a churchyard and the ruins of an old church till recently, when in preparation for the Jamestown tricentennial a handsome new church and hotel have been built. Another curious relic of the past is the old stone house, on Ware creek, a tributary of the York, which is supposed to have been built by Captain John Smith. This county was the scene of two battles fought during the Revolution; the first June 25, 1781, at Spencer's Ordinary; the other near Green Spring, once the elegant home of Sir William Berkeley. It also felt the shock of battle at Fort Magruder during the late war, May 4 and 5, 1862.

KING AND QUEEN COUNTY.

King and Queen county was formed in 1691 from New Kent, during the reign of William and Mary, on account of which it takes its name. This is an eastern county, thirty miles northeast from Richmond; it lies between the Mattapony and Piankatank rivers, and is about sixty miles long by ten miles wide; area 336 square miles.

Surface along the river is level; the back country undulating and sometimes hilly; about thirty per cent. in cultivation; soil, gray and chocolate loam, and variable in quality and productiveness. Some lands are heavy and stiff; others light. The river lands, which constitute a large part of the area, are very productive; and the extensive beds of marl found here furnish ready and permanent means of improvement.

Farm products are corn, wheat, oats, rye and hay. Some of the light lands produce profitable crops of peas, which are also used as a fallow crop. Some good tobacco is raised in the upper portion of the county, and its cultivation is gradually extending. Many of the farmers grow good crops of clover, timothy, and orchard grass hay; and stock for domestic use is raised. Sheep husbandry is especially profitable. Fruits and vegetables are in great variety and abundance. The adaptability of the soil and convenient water transportation are rapidly developing fruit culture and truck for markets, especially Irish and sweet potatoes, to which the lands seem specially adapted. These may very profitably be classed as among the most profitable industries of the county.

Fish also, principally shad and herring, constitute a large item in the production and exports of the county, and in the lower parts of the county, on York river, large quantities of the best of oysters are caught, and the business is so profitable as often to engage the attention of the people of that section to the neglect of their agricultural interests.

There is only one railroad in the county, namely, the Southern to West Point; but this necessity is supplied by convenient and economical water transportation on its two rivers, the Mattapony and Piankatank, which also afford ample drainage and water supply.

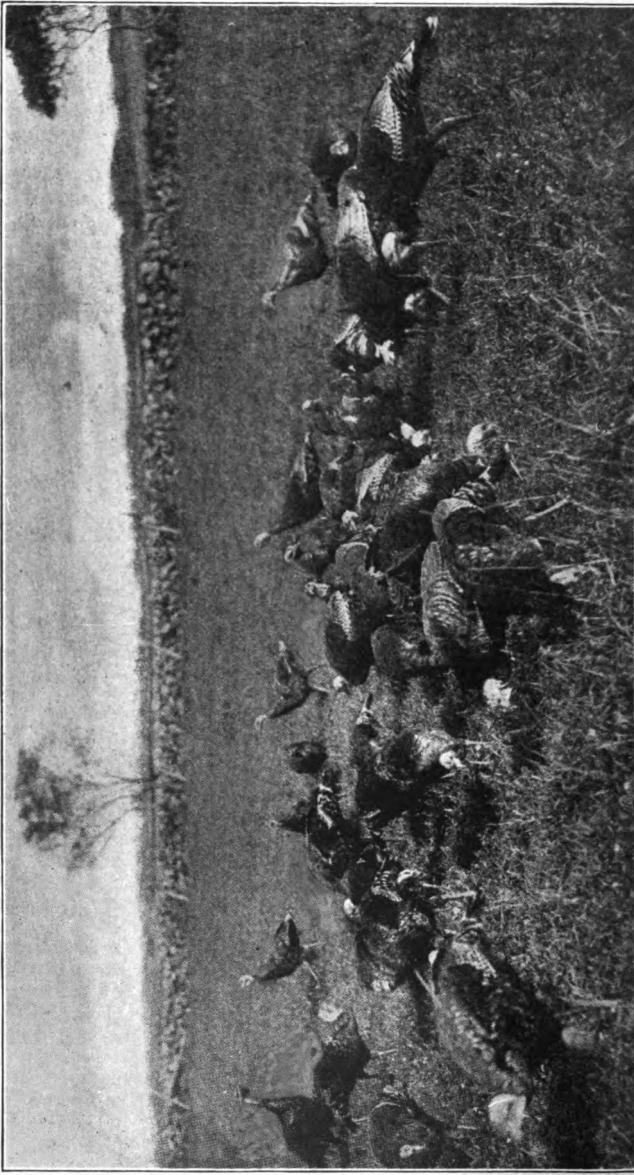
Timber is abundant, and consists of the usual varieties, such as pine, oak, hickory, walnut, beech, ash, poplar, etc. There is considerable trade in lumber, also in cord wood and railroad ties. Quite a lucrative business is carried on in sumac leaves, which find a ready market at good prices.

The county is amply supplied with grain mills for all domestic purposes.

Climate is mild, enabling the farmer to engage in outdoor work the year round; health good, with no disease peculiar to this locality except occasional chills and fever. The county is well supplied with public schools and numerous churches of the different denominations.

Population, census of 1900, 9,265. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 1,924.

TURKEY RAISING IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.



King and Queen, the county seat, is located in the southern part of the county, near the Mattapony river. It is a small country village of about fifty inhabitants, and has a mill, church, and several machine shops. Its nearest market is Richmond.

There is much to recommend this county to the home seeker. Society is good; the people are educated, refined and religious; and there are few sections in which the people live more easily and enjoy a higher standard of comfort, than here in the tidewater section of Virginia. The forests furnish game, the rivers the finest of fish, and the land nearly everything else necessary for comfortable subsistence.

In addition to what has been said of the trucking interests of King and Queen county, it is worthy of note that there are in successful operation a cannery at Mantapike, and a pickle factory at Walkerton, besides several brineries in different parts of the county. Large quantities of tomatoes and English peas are produced for the former, as well as small fruits and berries; and for the latter, cucumbers, melons and gherkins.

There are a number of villages through the length of the county, namely, Newtown, Owenton, Indian Neck, Biscoe, Saint Stephens, Walkerton, Stevensville, Cumnor, Little Plymouth, Centreville, Buena Vista, and Plainview.

Telephone lines have been partially installed, and are now in successful operation, with one or more other lines projected.

KING GEORGE COUNTY.

King George county was formed in 1720 from Richmond county. It lies in the northeastern portion of the State, forty-five miles from Richmond, and forms a part of the peninsula known as the Northern Neck. It is bordered on the north by the Potomac river, which separates it from the State of Maryland; and on the south by the Rappahannock river, which forms the boundary between it and Caroline and Essex; with Westmoreland and the Potomac on the east, and Stafford on the west; and contains an area of 183 square miles.

A rather small proportion (about twenty per cent.) of the land is in cultivation. The surface is rolling; lands generally good, especially on the rivers, and easily cultivated.

Farm products are corn, wheat, tobacco, rye, oats, and potatoes, of which considerable quantities are produced. Commercial fertilizers are generally used. Fruits of all kinds yield and pay well in this section, small fruits, grapes, and berries, receiving increased attention. The production of truck and vegetables is yearly increasing, the rich river lands being especially adapted to their production. Stock succeeds finely, especially sheep; owing to the mild climate, very little provender is required for them.

This county has no railroads, but this deficiency is amply supplied by its splendid water navigation. With the Potomac on its northern border, and the Rappahannock on its southern, it has a frontage of twenty miles on each river at convenient points, upon which steamers and sail vessels touch for freight and passengers to and from Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Washington, Norfolk and Baltimore. Besides the valuable transportation facilities afforded by these streams, they furnish large resources in fish, oysters and wild fowl; the first ranking as one of the most important industries of the county.

Marl of various kinds is found in abundance, and has been successfully used for many years as a fertilizer.

A very small proportion of the county is in original timber, the greater portion yet remaining being on the water courses.

There are grain mills sufficient for the needs of the people; mercantile establishments are numerous; good telephone service from Fredericksburg

through the county; a large number of churches of the various denominations, and several tomato canneries.

Population, census of 1900, 6,918. Increase since census of 1890, 277. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 1,541.

King George, the county seat, is a small village of about thirty inhabitants, located in the central part of the county. It has a school, churches, and fraternal order.

The means of plenteous, and even luxurious, living are abundant in this county; and, with its fine natural advantages, and low-priced lands, it offers splendid inducements for investment or a home. There are some large and valuable estates in the county, and when for sale, they can be bought for much less than their intrinsic value.

KING WILLIAM COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1701 from King and Queen; and is situated twenty miles northeast from Richmond, on a narrow peninsula between the Mattapony and Pamunkey rivers, which unite at West Point to form the York. It is thirty miles long with an average of about eight miles in width, and contains an area of 246 square miles.

The lands are now being offered at a very low price, which will not continue any great length of time, as present prices are attracting investors from the north and west.

The surface is level on the rivers; otherwise rolling. About forty per cent. of the land is under cultivation; the soil generally light chocolate, with clay subsoil, and very productive, especially on and near the rivers.

Farm products are corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, peanuts, peas, potatoes, etc. Clover, timothy, millet, alfalfa, and other hay crops do well, and hay may be considered one of the staple products of the county. Fruits of all varieties are grown, and melons and early vegetables are quite profitable. Trucking, especially in the lower end of the county, is one of its chief occupations; and is found very profitable, owing to easy and quick marketing facilities.

In this portion of the county the fish and oyster industry is a very important and profitable one. All the choice varieties of fish, such as shad, herring, rock, trout, etc., are supplied by the Mattapony and Pamunkey rivers, which bound two sides of the county. Water fowls are also abundant; and poultry does well and is profitable, especially for the early market. Stock raising is very successfully engaged in on the large farms, especially those on the Mattapony and Pamunkey rivers, which are well adapted to this industry.

This county has good shipping facilities, and market advantages, by rail or water; with the York river branch of the Southern railway, and with steamers and sail vessels traversing both rivers. Regular lines ply between West Point and Baltimore and Norfolk, by way of York river.

Large deposits of marl are found in many sections, which has been used with much benefit to the soil. The greensand along the Pamunkey is one of nature's best restorers, producing splendid results wherever applied, and large quantities are shipped on the river.

About ten per cent. of the area is in original timber, and consists of yellow pine, oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut, beech, ash, and some walnut. It is utilized for cord wood, for staves, and for lumber.

Abundant water and drainage are furnished by the Mattapony and Pamunkey and their tributaries. Manufactories located in different parts of the county are corn and flour mills, sawmills, planing mills, veneering mills, pickling industries. Several large oyster houses are found here, and also a large banking company. Most of the above are new enterprises recently established.

The climate is mild in winter and pleasant in summer; the health of the county will compare favorably with other sections of the State; water is good and abundant; churches numerous and of nearly all denominations; schools are conveniently situated all over the county, and in successful operation; county roads are being rapidly improved with road machinery, and systematic plan of working; telephone service is good, both local and long distance; mail facilities ample; taxes are light and assessments low; financial condition excellent, with healthy surplus; and in farm products and industries this county is exhibiting considerable progress.

Population, census of 1900, 8,380. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 1,825.

King William, the county seat, is twenty-seven miles northeast from Richmond, and two miles from the Mattapony river. It is a small country village, with a public school and church.

The chief town of the county is West Point, situated at the extreme southeast portion of the county, at the confluence of the Mattapony and the Pamunkey, and at the terminus of the York river division of the Southern railway. It is an enterprising town of 1,307 inhabitants, census of 1900, and located on deep water navigation at the head of York river, has the best of harbors, with water of sufficient depth for the largest ocean steamers, and with extensive wharves, where ships are regularly loaded with cotton, flour, lumber, etc., for Europe and South America. There are also several large lines of steamers from this point to New York, Boston, and Baltimore, and a weekly line to the head of navigation on the Mattapony river. West Point suffered a considerable loss last fall in the burning of the cellulose factory located at that place; but in spite of this misfortune it has gone steadily forward, and is now on a firmer basis than it has been for many years. The large pickling establishment and the woodworking factory located here are actively employed; and the oyster business is constantly increasing. Improvements have been going on at Beach Park, and much will be done to make it an attractive summer resort. There is not a vacant house in the town for rent, though there is a great demand for them.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1651 from Northumberland, and is located in the northeastern part of the State, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and on the Chesapeake bay, fifty miles from Norfolk, and sixty miles, air line, from Richmond.

It contains an area of 137 square miles—80,486 acres, 885 farms. Average size farms, sixty acres; farm lands from averaged assessed value \$8.00 per acre.

Surface is mostly level, but in some parts rolling; soil a sandy loam, with clay subsoil, and is easily improved with clover and peas and the judicious use of fertilizers. Farm products are wheat, corn, oats, peas, potatoes, varied trucks and grasses; of which trucking is the most important and profitable, owing to cheap transportation rates; but some of the lands produce fine crops of corn and wheat. Fruits of all kinds are abundant, and early fruits and berries are especially profitable, owing to proximity to Baltimore, Washington, and other markets. The most important source of profit and support to the people is the fish and oyster interest, and this industry is attracting to the county considerable numbers of settlers from other counties of the State, and from other States. As one of the counties of that isolated peninsula known as the Northern Neck of Virginia, there are no railroads; but water transportation facilities are excellent and cheap, with steamers plying between Baltimore, Norfolk and Fredericksburg, which touch at the various landings in the county. In recent years the introduction of naphtha and gasolene boats has brought this section

into closer communication with the rest of the State, and made mail facilities among the best.

Live stock of the county consist of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; all of which are raised to some extent; but poultry raising is perhaps attracting most attention on account of easy access to market and the great demand for eggs in the northern markets. Wild water fowls and rabbits are also shipped in great quantities from this section.

Timbers are oak, hickory, chestnut, dogwood, poplar, pine, and holly, of which a considerable amount is shipped; also a large quantity of cord-wood.

Ample water supply and drainage are furnished by the numerous creeks, tributaries of the Rappahannock river, and Chesapeake bay, from the interior of the county. Manufactories and enterprises are a large number of grist mills, sawmills, fruit and vegetable canneries, fish factories, manufacturing guano and oil, and numerous oyster packers, shipping the raw oysters on ice to northern and western cities.

The climate is mild, health good; the county remarkably free of low and swampy places; water clear and pure, from artesian wells, ordinary wells, and springs; churches are numerous and conveniently located; educational advantages consist of public schools, and the Chesapeake Academy, a large preparatory school of high curriculum. Telephone facilities are ample, connecting with telegraph at Fredericksburg; and financial condition of the county excellent. In progress and general advancement conditions are very encouraging.

Population, census of 1900, 8,949. Increase since census of 1890, 1,758. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 2,192.

Lancaster, the county seat, is located in the northern part of the county. It has a population of about seventy-five, a church, and a public and private school.

Other towns are Wheaton, in the western end of the county; Kilmar-nock, in the central part; and Irvington and Whitestone near the mouth of the Rappahannock. Irvington has a population of 1,100, probably the largest town between Fredericksburg and the Chesapeake bay. Here are located an academy, churches, public schools, canneries, fish factory, a national bank, home office of a fire association, and the only newspaper in that section, *The Virginia Citizen*.

LEE COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1792 from Russell and named in honor of Henry Lee, then Governor of Virginia. It lies on the southeastern slope of the Cumberland mountains, in the extreme southwest corner of the State, 450 miles from Richmond; having Kentucky on the north and west, Tennessee on the south, Scott and Wise counties in the east, and is marked at its extreme western limit by the widely known Cumberland Gap.

The county is sixty miles in length, by seventeen in breadth, and contains an area of 433 square miles. Undeveloped lands may be had from \$5 to \$10 per acre. Average assessed value, \$4 per acre.

The surface is hilly, and some parts mountainous, especially the western part, but the mountains are generally rich to the top. The soil is limestone and sandstone, and while a large proportion of the county is very fertile and productive, the two principal valleys in the eastern part are especially noted in this respect. About one-half of the area of the county is in cultivation, and produces abundant crops of corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, hay, etc. Some attention is also paid to the cultivation of tobacco of fine grades. Average yield of corn, twenty-five bushels per acre; best crops are from fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre. Wheat yields six to thirty bushels per acre.

This is a fine grass county for both the cultivated grasses and the indigenous blue grass, especially in the eastern portion. The broad and beautiful valleys in this section which have been for many years cultivated in corn, have been principally converted into grazing lands; and the county is now rapidly coming to the front in the production of horses, sheep and cattle, having an annual surplus of 6,000 sheep and 5,000 cattle, the great proportion being stock cattle. This county has also ranked among the first in the State in the production of hogs. Considerable attention is being paid to the cultivation of fruit, having at least 2,500 acres in orchards of the various varieties. Fruit growing and stock raising rank as the most profitable industries of the county.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad extends through the entire length of the county, affording excellent railroad facilities. The Virginia and Southwestern, also, extends through a small portion of the county.

Lee is well watered by Powell's river and its tributaries. In the southeastern and eastern corners, Black Water and Wild Cat creeks flow through small sections of the county. These streams offer a large number of fine water powers, affording from 60 to 250 cubic feet of water per second. Powell's river towards its lower end, in the county, is navigable through the winter months for bateaux, and furnishes transportation for large quantities of grain and forest products, 50,000 bushels of wheat being shipped in this way during the winter season. This method of transportation, however, has been largely superseded by railroads.

This county is rich in minerals; such as iron, coal, lead, zinc, limestone, barytes, kaolin; but the most important are the iron and coal, which with proper development, will be a source of vast wealth to the county. To an almost unlimited extent of fossil red iron ores, are added extensive deposits of brown ores, and of coals. It contains some of the finest known veins of bituminous, splint and cannel coal. There are also mineral waters—chalybeate, white, red, and black sulphur—but not important to any great extent.

This county is not surpassed in the extent of its timber products; and with increased transportation facilities, this will form one of its most important resources. There are large quantities of oak, poplar, walnut, cherry, ash, cedar, beech, chestnut, hickory, dogwood, maple, etc. The seemingly boundless forests stretch unbroken for miles. The lower portion of the county is noted for the extent and size of its cedar timber. Manufactories consist of sawmills, and four fine flouring mills.

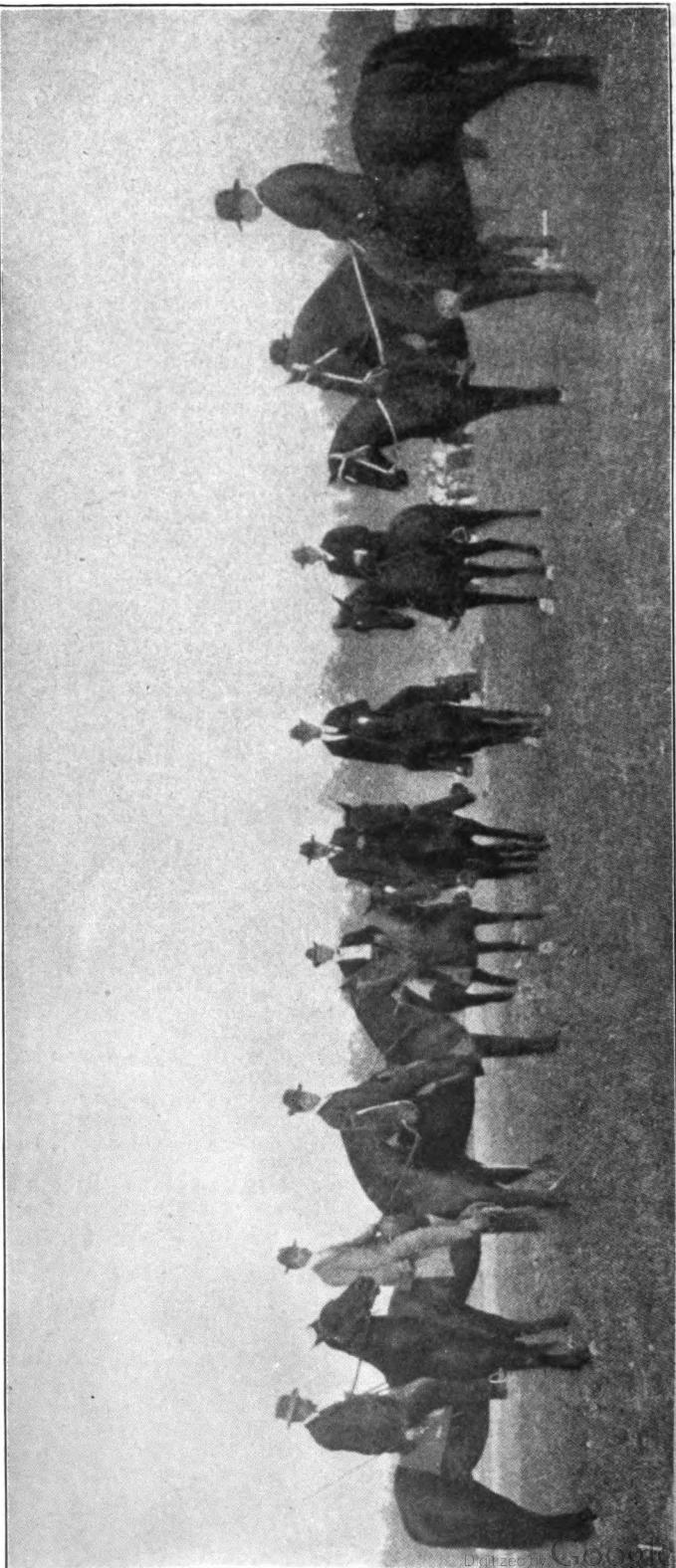
Some of the caves of this county, especially in the great limestone belt of Powell's valley, are worthy of notice, as among the most marvellous in the world for their great extent and wonderful beauty. One, King Solomon's, a few miles from Jonesville, the county seat, is said to rival the Mammoth Cave in extent, and to excel the Luray in gorgeous splendor of decoration.

Climate is mild; summers not oppressive, winters not severe; health, excellent; water the best, freestone and limestone. It is well supplied with churches of the various denominations. Educational advantages consist of a large number of public free schools, which run six months in the year, and several high schools. The county is almost a network of telephone lines, and mail facilities are good. Progress and general advancement in the county is shown in the steady improvement of the lands and buildings and in improved methods of farming, with introduction of farm machinery. Financial conditions also are favorable, the county being out of debt with some surplus.

Population, census of 1900, 19,856. Increase since census of 1890, 1,640. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 4,163.

Nature has left nothing undone to stamp the area covered by Lee county as one of its most favored localities; and, with all its splendid natural advantages, it must excite surprise that no more strenuous efforts have been

VIRGINIA SADDLE HORSES.



made heretofore to open them up to commerce. Could it now have the number of furnaces and mining and timbering stations of which it is capable, it would rank as one of the foremost counties west of the Blue Ridge; and the only conditions wanting are capital, enterprise, and accessibility to market.

Jonesville, the county seat, is a thriving village of six hundred inhabitants, located about the middle of the county, within four miles of Ben Hur station on the Louisville and Nashville railroad; and is a center of trade for the valuable farming sections which surround it; it has numerous stores of general merchandise, saw and planing mills, flour mills, tannery and buggy factory.

Pennington Gap, a new town, is the largest town of the county, population about 1,000.

LOUDOUN COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1757 from Fairfax. It is the northernmost of the Piedmont counties, 100 miles north of Richmond, and lies on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge mountains.

It contains an area of 519 square miles. Average size farms 160 acres. Loudoun's real estate value exceeds that of almost any county in the State, aggregating about \$7,000,000. The surface is varied, with mountains, gently sloping hills and broad valleys. About sixty per cent. of the land is under cultivation, of which the greater part is exceedingly fertile; soil, clay and loam, with some sand.

Farm products are wheat, corn, rye, oats, hay, etc. Average yield of wheat is about twenty bushels, and of corn, thirty-five bushels per acre; though fifty and sixty bushels of the latter are not an unusual yield. This county takes first rank in the production of corn, and third in amount of wheat and grass raised in the State. Bluegrass also is indigenous here, rivaling the best bluegrass lands of Kentucky.

Much attention is paid to improved breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; and large numbers of sheep and cattle are grazed annually. This county stands first in its wool clip, and third in the number of horses raised, of which there are many blooded, with fine records. Loudoun ranks first in the number of her milch cows, and the amount of butter made; and large quantities of milk and cream are shipped daily to Washington.

Fruits of the various kinds grow in great abundance, and bring heavy returns when properly attended to. The county also ranks high in this industry. This is strictly an agricultural county, grain and stock raising being the chief interests; and it is probably not exceeded in the State for good farming. Markets are Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, which are convenient and accessible.

The Washington and Ohio division of the Southern railway traverses the central portion of the county from east to west, and furnishes an outlet for the products of this splendid county.

Minerals are iron, copper, soapstone, hydraulic lime and marble; the latter, especially, is very fine. Timber is abundant, consisting principally of oak, hickory, walnut and chestnut.

This county is well watered by the Potomac, which skirts its entire northern border, and its numerous tributaries; which also furnish fine water-power, if properly utilized. Manufactories consist principally of flour-mills and some woodworking industries. Two flour-mills have been erected within the last two years.

The climate is pleasant and rather more genial than other sections of the same latitude, being on the eastern and southern slope of the Blue Ridge, and protected by it. The health of the county is good, and the water, from springs and wells, of excellent quality, and abundant. Farm lands are exceedingly well watered, it being a rare occurrence that a farm is found



VA. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

A DAY OF GLORIOUS SPORT IN GOOD OLD VIRGINIA.

The convenience of the Richmond market renders dairying and poultry raising sources of considerable profit to the people. Stock raising and grazing are specialties with some of the farmers, and the western, or Green Springs section, is also specially adapted to this industry.

Railroad facilities are ample, and are furnished by the Chesapeake and Ohio, which extends almost through the entire length of the county; and the Southern, skirting the western end. These bring the county into convenient communication with Richmond City, its principal market, and with the country north and west.

This county is rich in minerals, such as gold, copper, iron, mica, soap-stone, ochre and pyrites. Gold has been mined with varying success, and often profitably. A mica vein has also been worked, and extensive beds of iron ore lie contiguous to the Chesapeake and Ohio railway. The three sulphur or pyrite mines, near Mineral, in this county, are worked more extensively than any other mines of the sort in the United States, employing large numbers of men.

Timber consists of oak, pine, poplar, hickory, walnut, maple, ash; and second growth pine abounds to a considerable extent.

The county is well watered by the North and South Anna rivers, and their tributaries, which also furnish abundant water power. Good flour and corn mills are located in every neighborhood. Public spirit and enterprise is shown in the erection of three splendid iron bridges over the rivers.

There are numerous fine residences and a tobacco factory. The climate is delightful, having the milder Piedmont, blended with the pleasant climate of Midland Virginia. Health, there, can hardly be better. The water is delightful and abundant, from springs and wells. Churches are numerous, representing all denominations; no neighborhood is without exceptional privileges in this respect. Facilities for a thorough education in every branch of study are ample in this county. In addition to a good public free school system, there are at several points in the county excellent high schools where children from any section of the county may enjoy good educational advantages free of charge. Mail facilities and telephone service are ample, a good telephone line connecting with all parts of the State. The county roads are receiving extra attention, and marked improvement is being made in this respect. The financial condition of the county is excellent. The people are public-spirited, refined, sociable and kind, vieing with one another in hospitality, and "the latch-string hangs on the outside" to those who will come and partake of their hospitality and home comforts. These and other advantages, such as its great agricultural and mining resources, challenge comparison with other sections of the State in presenting attractions to those in quest of a permanent home.

Population, census of 1900, 16,517. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 3,679.

Louisa, the county seat, is situated on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway sixty-two miles west of Richmond, with which it has communication both ways by three daily passenger trains. It has a population census of 1900, of 261. It has several mills, churches, fraternal orders, a graded public school, a bank, and a newspaper, and is a place of considerable business.

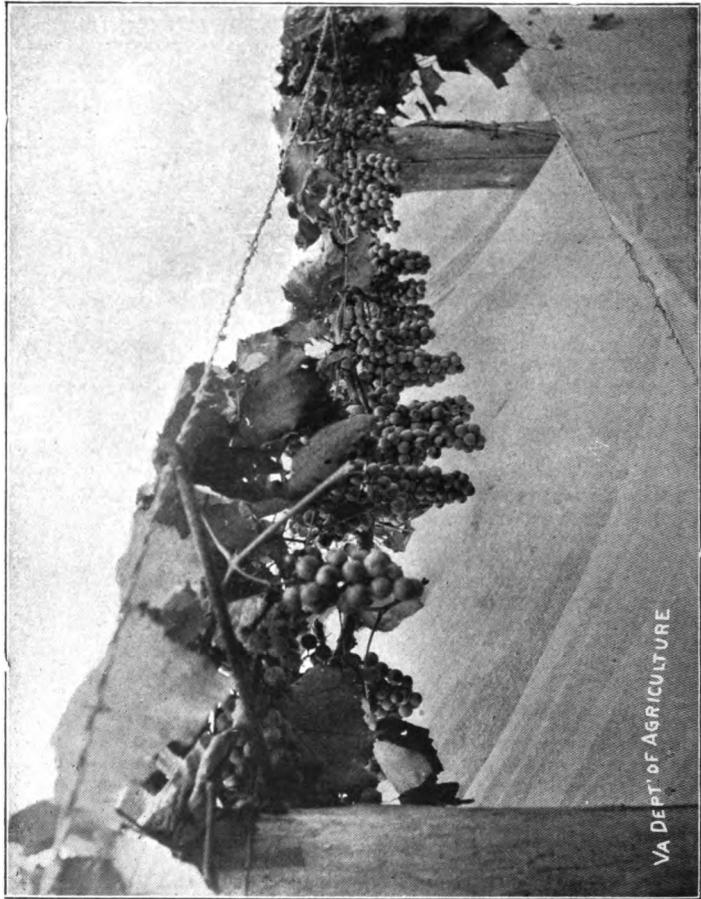
There are several smaller towns, including Mineral, a new place, which has a good bank, and is growing.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Lunenburg was formed in 1746 from Brunswick, and is a southern county, lying near the North Carolina border, fifty-one miles southwest from Richmond. It is thirty miles long, with an average width of fifteen miles, and contains an area of 471 square miles.

GRAPES GROWING IN SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA.

VA DEPT' OF AGRICULTURE



Lands can be bought very low, and this fact is attracting the attention of investors and homeseekers. The surface is level, or gently undulating, and about one-third of the area is in cultivation. Soil, a grayish slate or of sandy texture, easily tilled. Farm products are wheat, corn, oats, grass, cotton and tobacco; the last being the most important and valuable and yielding annually two million pounds, of good grade. Cow peas and clover also do well, and the soil and climate are well adapted to fruits, and the grape. Sheep do well, and rarely need feeding or housing. The growing of fine wool should become a profitable industry in this county, owing to its favorable conditions of climate, soil, etc.

Three roller mills have been recently put in operation, two operated by steam and the other by ample water power. There are ten or twelve lumber manufacturing plants for sawing and dressing lumber; one large rock quarry, operated by the Virginia railway, and several flour and corn mills, run by a good water power derived from several large streams running through the county.

The Virginia railway, which traverses the entire length of the county from east to west, has just been completed, and will add greatly to the transportation facilities. Already the large timber interests of the county are being rapidly developed, and property values have increased wonderfully in the last two years.

There are three banks in the county, all doing a good, substantial business; schools are being improved; three graded and one high school have been established in the county, and there are a number of churches of the Protestant denominations. The health of the county is good; the people are kind and hospitable, and society is excellent.

The towns of Victoria and Kenbridge, on the Virginia railway, both have good schools, and are building up rapidly.

Fine whetstone is found in the county, but no valuable minerals. The timber is very good, consisting of oak, pine, hickory, walnut, maple, chestnut and elm. The county is well watered and drained by the Nottoway and Meherrin rivers, on the north and south borders, respectively, and by their numerous tributaries, which penetrate the county in all parts, and also afford many eligible mill sites.

Population, census of 1900, 11,705. Increase since census of 1890, 333. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 2,494.

Lunenburg, the county seat, is located about the center of the county, twenty miles south of Burkeville, a station on the Southern railway, with which it has daily communication.

MADISON COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1792 from Culpeper, and lies on the east side of the Blue Ridge mountains, in the northern part of the State, sixty-five miles northwest of Richmond. On the northwest is Page, from which it is separated by the Blue Ridge mountains; on the north, Rappahannock; Culpeper on the east; Orange on the southeast; Greene on the southwest, the Rapidan river forming the dividing line.

It contains an area of 336 square miles; 1,200 farms; average size of farms, 140 acres; assessed value, \$6.00 per acre. About one-third of the area is in cultivation.

The surface is rolling; the soil varies from loam, sand and slate, to red clay, and is very productive; especially on the rivers, which embrace extensive and fertile bottoms. This is an excellent grass and grain producing county, and the slopes of the mountains are especially adapted to tobacco, potatoes, etc.

Owing to its exemption from late frosts, this section is especially adapted to fruit culture; and the pippin and other valuable apples do well, with proper attention. Grape culture is also a profitable industry, especially

in the section bordering on Orange, the character and quality of the soil here being peculiarly favorable to this fruit. Vegetables do well, and the dairy product is considerable.

Nearest railroads are the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Southern, and the Norfolk and Western; near the northern, eastern and western boundaries, respectively.

Minerals are iron, copper, ochre and graphite; but none have been fully developed. Timbers are chestnut, oak, pine, walnut, hickory, ash, etc.

The county is watered by the Rapidan, Robertson, and Conway rivers and their tributaries. Numerous flouring and grist mills, furniture factories, two stove factories, one chicken coop factory, tanneries, a dairy and a cheese factory embrace the most important industrial enterprises of the county.

The Blue Ridge mountains, which extend along the entire northwest border, are 3,860 feet above sea level at the highest point. The top and slopes furnish excellent grazing when cleared, and cattle there thrive well, owing to lower temperature and freedom from insect annoyance.

It has macadamized and other roads.

There are numerous churches of different denomination, distributed well over the county. The Woodbury Forest High School, the Warwick High School, Locust Dale Academy, the Oak Park Female Institute, and the Rock Spring Female Institute, all excellent schools, afford magnificent educational advantages.

Population, census of 1900, 10,216. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 2,190.

Madison, the county seat and principal town, occupies an elevated position in the center of the county, and commands a picturesque view of the surrounding country. It has a population of about five hundred, and is a thriving, busy town, with graded streets, churches, public schools, newspaper, Masonic lodge and one bank.

MATHEWS COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1790 from Gloucester, and is one of the extreme eastern counties of the State, lying on the Chesapeake bay, which bounds it on the east with Mobjack bay, and North river on the south and west, a small portion of Gloucester on the west, and Piankatank river on the north, separating it from Middlesex; thus forming a peninsula, united to the mainland by a very narrow neck of country. It is twenty miles long and nine miles across at the widest point, and contains an area of ninety-two square miles.

Average size of farms is forty acres. Taking all the advantages of locality, soil and climate into consideration, land is cheap and desirable, selling at from \$5 to \$30 per acre. That, however, lying immediately on the water courses, is very valuable, selling at from \$20 to \$110 per acre, if it has an oyster shore attached to it. Average price of improved farm lands is about \$20 per acre, with an averaged assessed value of \$10 per acre.

The surface is level, soil a sandy loam, easily cultivated and responding readily to fertilizers. Farm products are corn, wheat, rye and oats. Fruits do well, but it is particularly adapted to the raising of truck and vegetables.

Poultry raising for the northern markets is profitable, and water and marsh birds are abundant; but much the most important and profitable products of the county are its fish and oysters, which are a source of large revenue, and furnish employment for very many of its inhabitants. It ranks as among the first counties of the State in the yield of its fisheries, and is also renowned for their superior excellence. Several canning factories are being operated successfully.

The nearest railroad station is West Point, in King William county, distant about thirty miles; but this deficiency is amply supplied by daily steamers from Norfolk and other seaboard cities.

Shell marl is found in many localities, and utilized to some extent; also a species of peat, well adapted to composting, is found in the ravines. Principal timbers are pine and oak.

In addition to the surrounding waters mentioned, the East river, extending through the central part of the county, divides it into two nearly equal parts, called East and West Mathews.

Churches of the various denominations are conveniently located. Owing to prevalence of salt-water breezes, the health is good, and this is one of the most thickly settled counties in the State.

Population, census of 1900, 8,239. Increase since census of 1890, 655. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 2,149.

Mathews, the county seat, is situated in the eastern part of the county, on a branch of the East river, and is a town of considerable importance, having a population of about three hundred, a daily mail, graded streets the usual county buildings, stores, etc.

Hicks Wharf is the next town in importance.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1764 from Lunenburg, and is on the southern border of the State, ninety miles southwest from Richmond. It has an average length of thirty-six miles and a width of twenty miles, and contains an area of 640 square miles; about one-third of the lands in cultivation.

Surface is generally undulating; average elevation above sea level about five hundred feet; the soil variable, light sandy to stiff clay, easily cultivated, and readily responding to good treatment; along the valleys of the streams it is alluvial and exceedingly fertile.

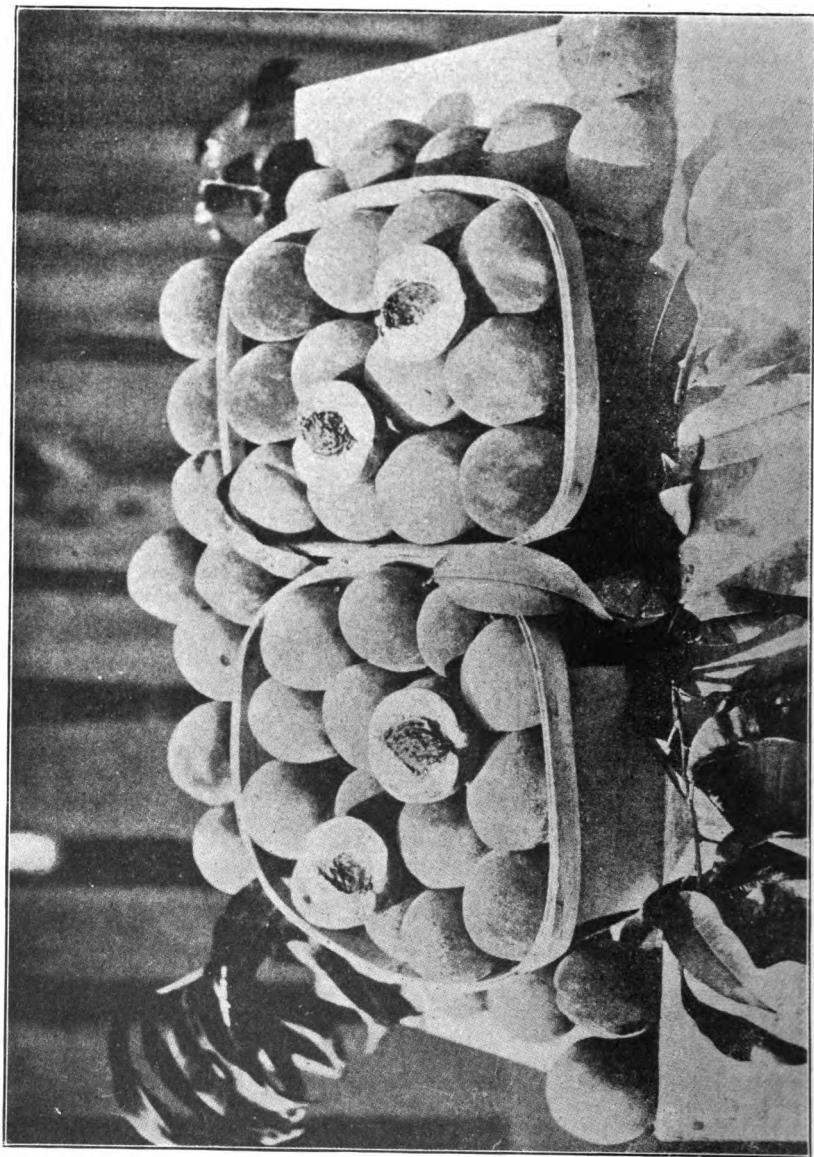
Farm products are tobacco, peanuts, wheat, corn, oats, cotton and hay. This county ranks third in the State in the yield of tobacco, which is three and a half million pounds annually, and of fine grade. The various grasses, clover, alfalfa, orchard grass, timothy, etc., grow luxuriantly on good soils. Fruits are apples, peaches, pears, apricots, cherries, grapes, melons and berries of all kinds, which are produced in abundance, large areas being appropriated to orchards and to grape culture. Irish and sweet potatoes, and all the garden vegetables can be abundantly grown; also poultry does well in this section, and wild game is abundant. Tobacco being the leading crop of the county, the farmers have been so absorbed in its culture as to neglect other farm industries; but an interest has recently been awakened in stock raising; and, owing to the mild climate and consequent small cost of raising stock, this industry is destined to assume large and increasing proportions.

This county is splendidly supplied with railroad facilities. Three railroads—the Seaboard Air Line, the Atlantic and Danville, and the Richmond and Danville branches of the Southern railway, traverse all sections of the county, affording ready access to nearest markets, and putting the county in close touch with the principal cities of the eastern part of the State.

Water navigation is now by bateaux, but will eventually be by steamers, on Roanoke, Dan and Staunton rivers; and these streams, with the Meherrin river on the northern border, and their innumerable tributaries, render this one of the finest watered counties in the State, and also afford many eligible sites for mills and manufactures.

In some portions of the county gold, copper, granite, soapstone and kaolin exist, but are undeveloped. Mineral waters are abundant and noted, especially the celebrated Buffalo Lithia Springs, on the southern border of the

VIRGINIA PEACHES.



county, whose waters are famous the world over for their potential health-producing and medicinal properties. At Chase City, Clarkesville and Jeffress, near South Hill, there are also mineral waters noted for their medicinal ingredients, and adaption to a wide range of diseases.

Timbers are oak, hickory and pine, principally; but these are considerably culled, although there still exists some fine bodies of timber of original growth; but the greater proportion of the timber of the county is second growth, which springs up spontaneously on lands left out of cultivation. A large lumber company of New Jersey has recently bought timber lands in this county, and is preparing to establish immense lumber plants for its manufacture. Sawmills are in nearly every neighborhood, and several wagon and buggy factories are in operation.

The climate is delightful, there being little cold weather and slight fall of snow; while the heat of summer is usually tempered by gentle breezes. Pure, clear water from springs, or from wells as good as from the natural springs, is everywhere abundant, and largely mineral. Health of the county is excellent; indeed, the county is noted for its general healthfulness and the longevity of its people.

Churches of the various denominations are numerous, every section of the county being supplied in this respect; and a very large proportion of the population are members of some denomination. Educational advantages are excellent, graded and public schools being so situated as to make them accessible to every neighborhood. Southside Academy, located at Chase City, is an incorporated institution, and is well equipped with accomplished instructors to furnish the higher educational advantages.

Telephone service is ample and efficient; Chase City, Clarkesville and Boydton are connected with the North Carolina system. There are a large number of postoffices and a number of rural free delivery routes in the county; and mail communication and facilities in every locality are all that could be desired. Public roads intersect all sections, and are kept in fairly good condition.

There has been considerable progress in this county on the line of small manufacturing industries, and improved methods of farming. Financial condition of the county is good; rate of taxation low; and lands, with few exceptions, free of encumbrance. The people of the county are moral, law-abiding and noted for their hospitality.

Population of county, census of 1900, 26,551. Increase since census of 1890, 1,192. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 5,615.

Boydton, the county seat, located near the center of the county, on the Atlantic and Danville branch of the Southern railway, and six miles from the line of the Richmond and Mecklenburg railroad, is a thriving town in the center of a rapidly-growing country, with a population, census of 1900, of 527.

The greatest impetus given to the business interest of Boydton is its tobacco trade. Three large prizeries have recently been erected, and within the past year or two the sales of tobacco have increased threefold, so that it is now one of the chief industries of the town. Its two banks do jointly a business of a half million dollars. A large lumber business is conducted here, and the business extends into adjoining counties in this State and North Carolina, and has a large trade in the north. It has, besides the public schools, a splendid graded school, where young men can be prepared for a college or business course; also numerous churches, several newspapers, and sawmills and grist mills.

Chase City is a town of considerable importance, situated in the north-western portion of the county, on the Keysville and Durham branch of the Southern railway, three and a half hours' ride of Richmond. It has a new and progressive population, and although a comparatively new town, it is already a rival of many older towns in all departments of business. It contains three banks. Its sales of leaf tobacco exceed previous years about

forty per cent., over 3,000,000 pounds being sold. Its postoffice has been advanced to a Presidential appointment. Mercantile houses are more numerous, and sales largely increased in volume. Two cheroot manufactories have been erected, with demand beyond their capacity to supply. The wagon and buggy manufacturing companies have erected immense buildings and employ over one hundred hands. Also a large furniture factory, which turns out beautiful work; and a spool and shuttle factory.

Not in the history of the town has there been erected so many new buildings as during the past three years. A sanitarium, with hotel combined, which cost \$100,000, is in successful operation; its surroundings are beautified by walks, drives, shady retreats, flower plats, etc. An electric plant has been built, and mineral waters are conveyed to suitable points.

A business men's association has been organized, and has resulted in great benefit to the town. Population of town by census of 1900 was 542, and is greatly increased since.

Larkesville is also a town of considerable business importance, and one of the most populous in the county. It is located on the south side, at the confluence of the Staunton and Dan rivers, which form the Roanoke, and on the Atlantic and Danville branch of the Southern, and Keysville and Durham railroads. It has a population, census of 1900, of 723, which shows an increase of 67 since last census.

It is surrounded by a fertile agricultural section, which finds in Clarkesville a ready market for its products. It has large tobacco warehouses and is a good market for the sale of leaf tobacco. It has also wagon, buggy and coffin factories, banks, good churches and schools.

South Hill and La Crosse on the Atlantic and Danville branch of the Southern railway, are new towns in the eastern portion of the county. The growth of South Hill has been very remarkable. Ten years ago there was nothing but the depot; now it is nearly as large as Chase City; with large tobacco warehouses, churches, schools, and two prosperous banks and many mercantile houses. It is located in one of the best bright tobacco districts in the State, and the sales of leaf tobacco last year amounted to several millions of pounds. Ogburn's Mineral Spring, near by, is one of the best mineral waters in Virginia.

La Crosse at the crossing of the Atlantic and Danville and the Seaboard Air Line railways, is a thriving little town with many business houses, good schools, etc. It is destined to be a town of considerable magnitude and importance.

The home seeker will find much to commend this county to his attention; nor will he here find himself among strangers; for a large number of people from the North and West are scattered through the county, having purchased lands and settled here since the war, who will give the gratifying assurance that they are well pleased with climate, lands and people.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

This county was formed from Lancaster in 1675. It is situated in the eastern part of the State, forty miles east of Richmond, and lies between the Rappahannock and the Piankatank rivers, with Chesapeake bay on the east.

It is thirty miles long with an average width of six miles; and contains an area of 156 square miles. Lands are rather low in price, but are increasing in value. The surface is generally level, with an elevation above tidewater of ten to thirty feet on the rivers, and a hundred feet or more further back. The soil is light and dark loam, with clay subsoil, easily cultivated and readily improved.

Farm products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, etc., and the lands are especially adapted in some parts to the growth of clover. Peaches, apples, pears,

plums, apricots, and the smaller fruits and berries do well; also vegetables of the various kinds; giving employment to several fruit and vegetable canneries. Being convenient to market, this county is very favorably located for trucking, which is carried on to a considerable extent, especially in the lower part of the county.

Poultry is a profitable and increasing industry, with several large poultry establishments in the county. Stock is grown to some extent, the most profitable branch of which is spring lambs. The most extensive and profitable industry, however, is in fish and oysters, for which this county is scarcely second to any in the State. It has several fish and oyster canneries and fish fertilizer factories.

Large deposits of marl abound, and this has been extensively used with great benefit to the soil in connection with clover and cow peas, in proper rotation of crops.

Timbers are oak, pine, chestnut, ash and cypress, of good quality and quantity. The county is well watered by the surrounding water courses and their tributary streams, which also afford water power for numerous grist mills. There are also many steam mills in operation. Water communication and transportation is direct by daily steamers to Baltimore, Fredericksburg and Norfolk.

The climate is mild and pleasant, the water generally good, and the health excellent. Churches are numerous, and of all the Protestant denominations. School facilities are ample, and there is daily mail to every portion of the county. The financial condition of the county is very favorable, and it is considered as progressive as any of the counties of this portion of the State, and may be said to offer exceptional advantages to those who wish to purchase lands in this section. Society is good and the hospitable people extend a hearty welcome to those seeking homes in their midst.

Population, census of 1900, 8,220. Increase since census of 1890, 762. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 1,968.

Saluda, the county seat, is located near the center of the county. It has a population of about 150; several churches and public schools, an academy, a grist and planing mill, and two carriage factories.

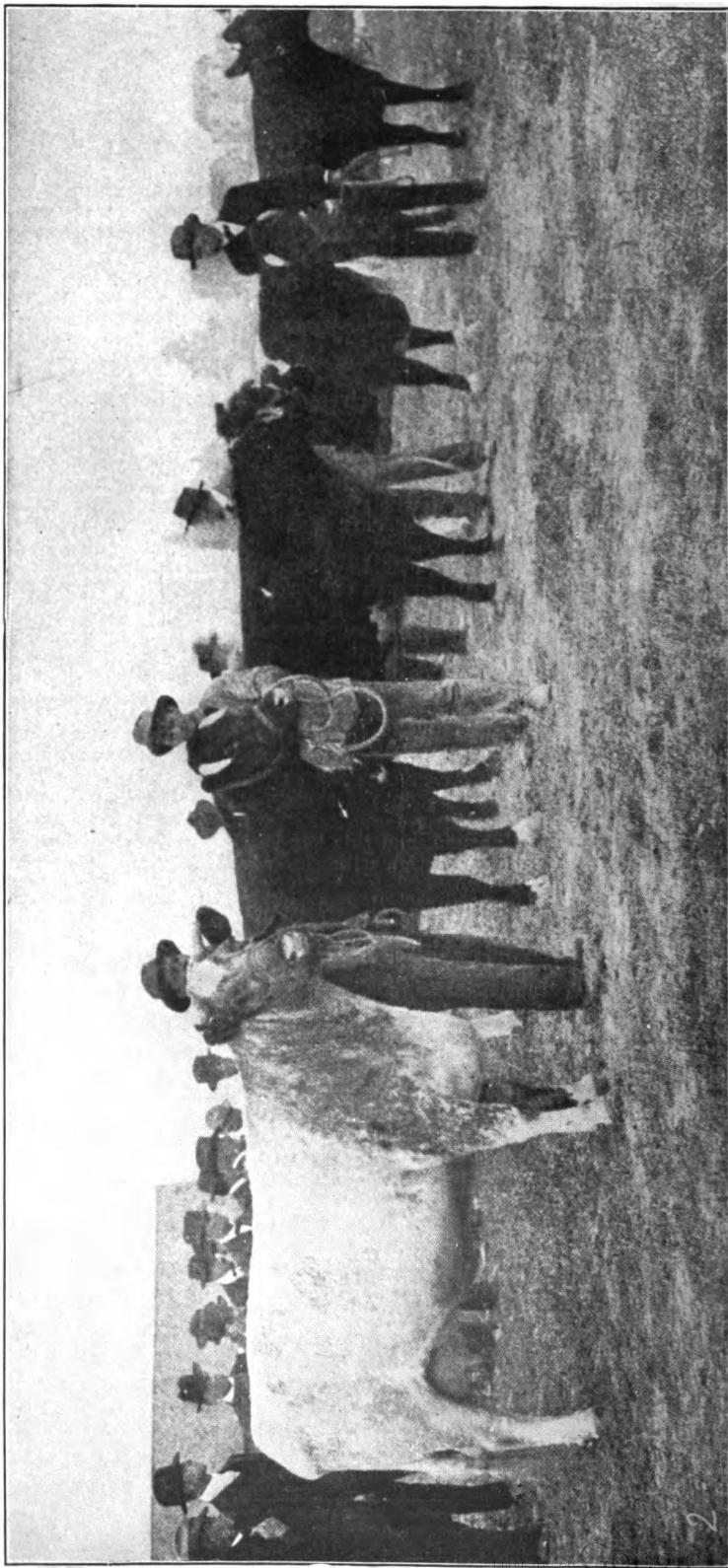
The past year has shown marked improvements in this county in building, notably at the town of Urbanna a \$20,000 bank building, a \$15,000 ice plant, a fine brick church, and many excellent residences. A northern gentleman has invested a large amount in the purchase and repair of the Rose Gill estate, an old colonial residence on the Rappahannock river, once the home of an English governor. Several pickling plants are located in different parts of the county, and a considerable amount of capital has come into the county during the past few years. Good crops, generally, have also contributed to the prosperity of the county; and while fine steamers ply the rivers daily, the county needs railroad facilities to connect it with the cities of the State. All parts of the county are threaded with one of the finest telephone systems in the country, communication on long-distance 'phone being carried on with West Point and every home.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1776 from a portion of the territory then known as the Fincastle district. The balance of the district was merged into Washington and Kentucky counties, the latter comprising the present State of Kentucky. Montgomery has since been shorn of much of its original territory by the formation of several new counties on every side.

It is 175 miles southwest from Richmond, about midway between that city and the extreme southwest, and is about twenty-two miles on each of its irregular sides, containing an area of 394 square miles.

VIRGINIA FINE CATTLE.



The surface is rolling and mountainous generally. The soil varies according to the geological structure, being principally clay and limestone, and some portions slate and freestone; the latter a lighter soil, and generally thin and sterile on the hills. The greater portion of the county is very rich and productive, yielding fine crops of corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, etc. It is especially adapted to the grasses, both the cultivated and the natural blue grass; so that the production of hay, grazing and stock raising are extensively carried on and are very profitable. Some of the finest herds of shorthorn cattle in the State are found in this county, and it is also specially adapted to the growing of sheep. Fruits of all kinds are readily and abundantly grown, and the vegetable and dairy products are also items of considerable revenue to the farmer.

The Norfolk and Western railroad, passing through the center from northeast to southwest, a distance of twenty-eight miles, furnishes a convenient line of transportation from all points of the county. The New River division of the Norfolk and Western railroad runs along the west line a short distance.

The minerals of the county are iron, zinc, lead, coal, gold-bearing rocks, copper, pyrites, millstone, limestone and slate. Only iron and coal are now being worked, the latter quite extensively.

There are numerous mineral springs in the county; the principal of which are the Alleghany Springs, four miles; the Yellow Sulphur, three miles, and the Montgomery White, one and a half miles from the Norfolk and Western railroad. These springs are noted for the excellent medicinal properties of their waters, and may justly be ranked among the most attractive and desirable summer resorts in the State.

Timber of different kinds native to this latitude is very abundant in some sections of the county, especially in the north and the south sides. Oak of different varieties, chestnut, walnut, hickory, elm, ash, poplar and pine are found. Some of the most valuable timber is sold for export purposes, and considerable quantities of shingles and barrel staves are manufactured and shipped.

This county is well watered by New and Little rivers and the head waters of the Roanoke; which afford much valuable water power, utilized to a considerable extent in manufacturing enterprises of various kinds. Besides its numerous flouring mills and sawmills, it has iron furnaces, foundries, stove and pipe works, woolen mills, furniture factory, etc.

The climate is delightful and healthful, and water abundant and of excellent quality. Churches of all the denominations are numerous; and educational advantages very superior, with the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, located at Blacksburg, in this county; an excellent female school at Christiansburg, and the public schools of the county in a flourishing condition. Telephone service and mail facilities are good.

Population, census of 1900, 15,852. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 3,623.

Christiansburg, the county seat, is situated near the center of the county, one mile south of Christiansburg station, Norfolk and Western railroad, and on the summit of the Alleghany mountains, 2,200 feet above tidewater. It is a beautiful and growing town of 659 inhabitants (last census), and is surrounded by a fertile and picturesque country. The streets are macadamized and lighted, and there are quite a number of good hotels, wholesale and retail stores, and establishments for the manufacture of saddlery, tinware, boots, shoes, etc.; also a flouring mill, newspaper, bank, several fraternal orders, churches of the various denominations, and schools, both public and private. Its female schools are noted throughout this section as being on a higher basis than is usual in country towns. In every respect a substantial and steady growth is evidenced here, as shown by the largely increased business of the bank, and of the business houses.

Other towns of the county are Radford, Blacksburg, Shawsville, Elliston, and Lafayette.

Radford is the most populous and important town in the county. It is beautifully situated on New river, in the western boundary of the county, and on the Norfolk and Western railroad, at the junction of its main line with the New River division, twelve miles west of Christiansburg.

Blacksburg, an important and prosperous town of 768 inhabitants, census of 1900, is located in the northwestern portion of the county, eight miles north of Christiansburg station on the Norfolk and Western railroad. It is beautifully situated in the midst of a fine farming country, with rolling grass and grain fields, dotted here and there with handsome residences, and presenting a picture of landscape scenery beautiful in the extreme. It has good churches and schools, and is a very active business center and a desirable residence town. The new railroad, from the Norfolk and Western at Christiansburg to this place and the adjacent coal fields, has added very largely to the importance and business of the town, besides being of great benefit and convenience to the surrounding agricultural section.

Blacksburg is especially noted as the seat of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, a military institution that is doing an admirable work in educating the young men of the State in agriculture, the mechanical arts and engineering. The buildings are principally brick, large and commodious, and the college grounds extensive and very attractive. The college farm, consisting of 338 acres of excellent land in fine state of cultivation, is devoted to experimental purposes. The shops are well equipped with valuable machinery for iron and wood work; also with foundry and forge. The income of the college consists of an annuity from the Federal government and a liberal appropriation by the State. It is one of the largest and most progressive schools in the State, being taxed to its full capacity in the number of pupils. The military feature is decidedly attractive and useful.

NANSEMOND COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1639 from Isle of Wight, and is located in the southeastern portion of the State sixty-six miles from Richmond. It is thirty-five miles long and nineteen miles wide, extending from Hampton Roads on the north to the North Carolina line on the south, and contains an area of 393 square miles.

Average price for improved lands, \$25 per acre; averaged assessed value about \$10 per acre. About one-third of the area is in cultivation. Sixty-five thousand acres of the Dismal Swamp is embraced in this county. The soil is sandy loam, with clay subsoil. The lands on the river are of very fine quality.

Farm products are corn, oats, wheat, cotton and peanuts. In the production of the last, this county ranks among the first in the State. Vegetables of all kinds grow to great perfection, and come into market early; especially melons, peas and tomatoes. The Nansemond potato has long been celebrated for its superior quality. A large proportion of the land is devoted to trucking. This and peanut raising are the most profitable industries of the county. Fish and oysters are abundant; also water fowls, such as ducks, geese and swans.

The railroads are the Seaboard Air Line, the Norfolk and Western, the Southern, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Virginian railway and the Suffolk and Carolina; which not only afford large transportation facilities, but are a source of much business and prosperity to the county. Access to market is also furnished by steamers on Nansemond river.

A great abundance of marl of superior quality is found, and much used on the lands. There is still some good timber in the county, such as pine, cypress and juniper, which find a ready and profitable market. Nansemond river, in the middle and northern portion, and Blackwater and its tributaries, in the southern and western parts, afford ample water supply and drainage.

In climate, health and water, this county compares favorably with other portions of this section of the State. Churches are numerous and largely attended; telephone service and mail facilities are all that could be desired; the rate of taxation is low; and altogether, this is one of the most prosperous counties in the State.

There are eight high schools in the county and five banks. The following is a list of a number of the industries: Six water mills for grinding corn, and two steam grist mills; eight peanut factories; about twenty-five lumber plants; two barrel and box factories; two butter-dish factories; one knitting mill; two foundries; two factories making peanut-pickers; six brick factories; two planing mills; four machine shops; two ice plants; one electric and one gas plant, and one meat packing house and cold storage.

Population, census of 1900, 23,078. Increase since census of 1890, 3,386. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 5,634.

Suffolk, the county seat, is an exceedingly prosperous and progressive town of 3,827 inhabitants; which is an increase of 473 since the last census. (See Cities of Virginia.)

NEISON COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1807 from Amherst, and lies on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, seventy-five miles west of Richmond. It is separated from Augusta on the northwest by the Blue Ridge mountains, and from Buckingham on the southeast by James river. It contains an area of 472 square miles.

The surface is rolling, the soil generally is red clay, except on the rivers, which is dark alluvial, and very productive. Farm products are corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, buckwheat and the grasses, especially clover and timothy.

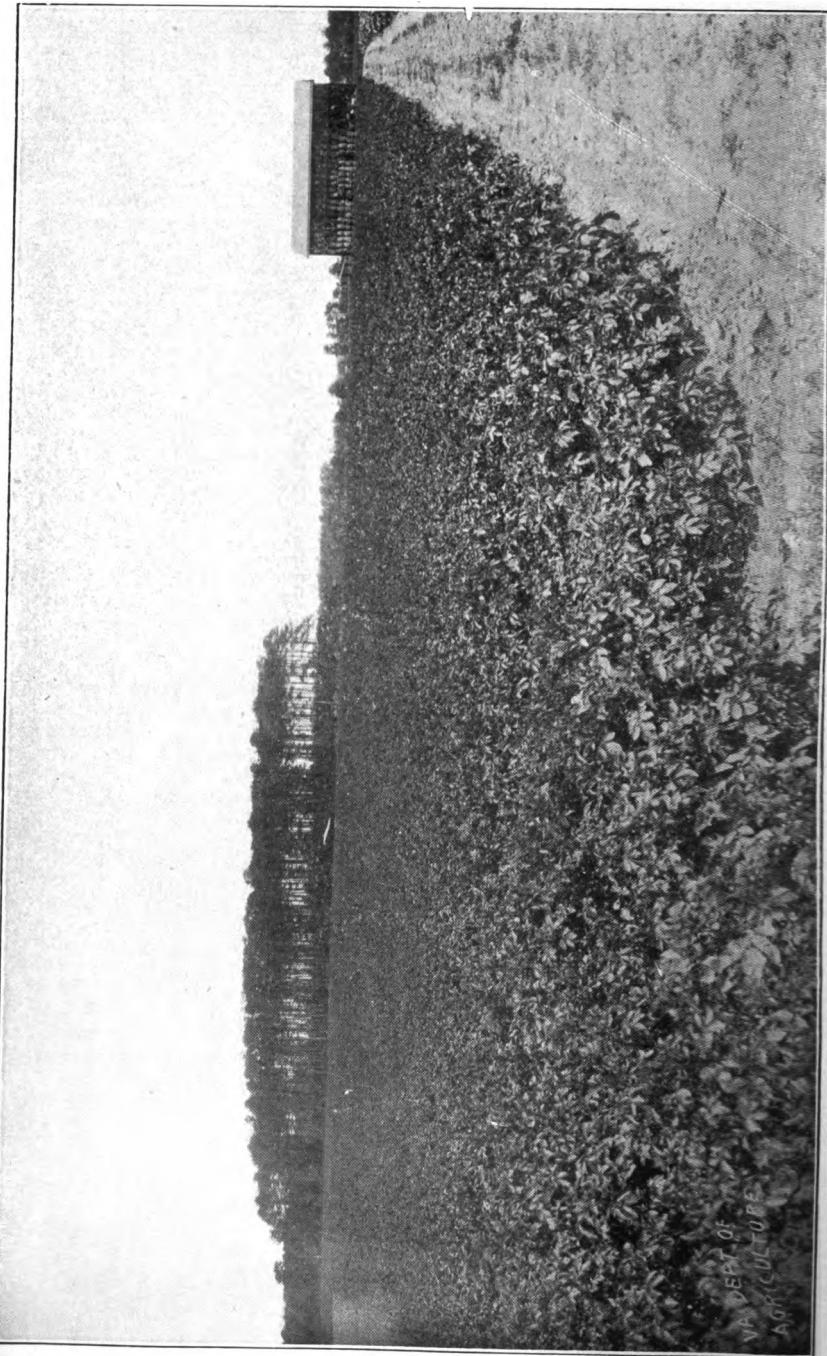
This county is especially adapted to the growth of fruits and vegetables of all kinds; indeed, it may be considered one of the best sections in the State for fruit. The Albemarle pippin, and the Pilot, another famous apple, and a native of this county, flourish here. Grapes also grow to perfection in this county, and have received increased attention the past few years, with gratifying results. There are several large vineyards in the county, and some wine cellars. Poultry is extensively and profitably raised. Of the various products of the county, however, tobacco is the chief money crop of the farmer.

The mountain lands furnish fine pasturage; and horses, cattle, and sheep especially, are raised here in large numbers for northern markets.

Railroads are the James river division of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, on the southeastern border; the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad on the northern border; and the Southern, extending through its middle part from northeast to southwest. These afford ample and convenient communication and transportation to the markets, north and south.

Minerals are iron ore, both hematite and magnetic; copper, manganese, lead, asbestos, kaolin and soapstone; of which iron, copper and manganese have been worked to a considerable extent. Four companies are working up soapstone into wash-tubs, etc., and they cannot supply the demand from New York and Philadelphia alone. Chalybeate and sulphur waters are found in various parts.

The rutile mined in this county is of excellent quality, being very pure. The market for this mineral is yet limited. For the present uses made of rutile, the demand is not very great. These include a limited quantity in alloys and certain grades of steel, for the manufacture of artificial teeth, and of porcelain-ware, serving in both as a pigment. Up to the present time the demand for rutile in the United States has not exceeded 200 to 300 pounds annually. The Nelson county plant is capable of producing 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per day.



POTATO FIELD IN TIDEWATER VIRGINIA.

There are six soapstone plants in the county. These are operated by electric power developed on the Tye and Rockfish rivers.

Timber consists principally of walnut, pine, poplar, oak, chestnut and hickory; and is abundant.

The James river, on the southeastern border, and its tributaries; the Tye and the Rockfish rivers, and other streams extending through the county, afford ample water and drainage, and also splendid water power. The famous cataract, Crabtree Falls, is situated in this county on a branch of Tye river. There are a number of sawmills, and tanbark and cross-ties are considerable industries.

The climate is temperate, invigorating and healthful; and the water pure, fresh, and everywhere abundant. There are several excellent private female schools, and numerous public schools; and churches of the various denominations are distributed throughout the county. Telephone and mail facilities are good, and the financial condition of the county very favorable. A fine estate, at Oak Ridge, in this county, has recently been purchased by a party in New York, which has since added several thousand acres of land, and stocked it with large numbers of fine-grade sheep and cattle. Doubtless others will do likewise, when the splendid advantages of this section shall become more generally known.

Lovington, the county seat, is located in the central part of the county, four and a half miles north of Montreal station, on the Southern railway, with which it has daily mail communication. It has a population of about 300, and several churches, public schools, wheelwright shops, a newspaper and a Masonic lodge. Other villages are Afton, Buffalo and Arlington.

Population of county, census of 1900, 16,075. Increase since census of 1890, 739. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 3,536.

NEW KENT COUNTY.

This county was formed from York in 1654. It lies nine miles east of Richmond, between the Pamunkey and the Chickahominy rivers. It is twenty-six miles long and from seven to nine miles wide, and contains an area of 233 square miles. It has 625 farms; average size of farms 150 acres. Good lands can be bought in this county at from one-tenth to one-half the price of lands of the same quality in the north.

The surface is generally level, but is undulating in parts. The soil in the interior is light and sandy; on the river bottoms a stiff clay or loam; the latter are very extensive and exceedingly fertile. Farm products are corn, wheat, oats, early vegetables, sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes, for the last of which the soil is specially adapted; also red clover, vetch, rape, and other valuable grasses, grow here to perfection.

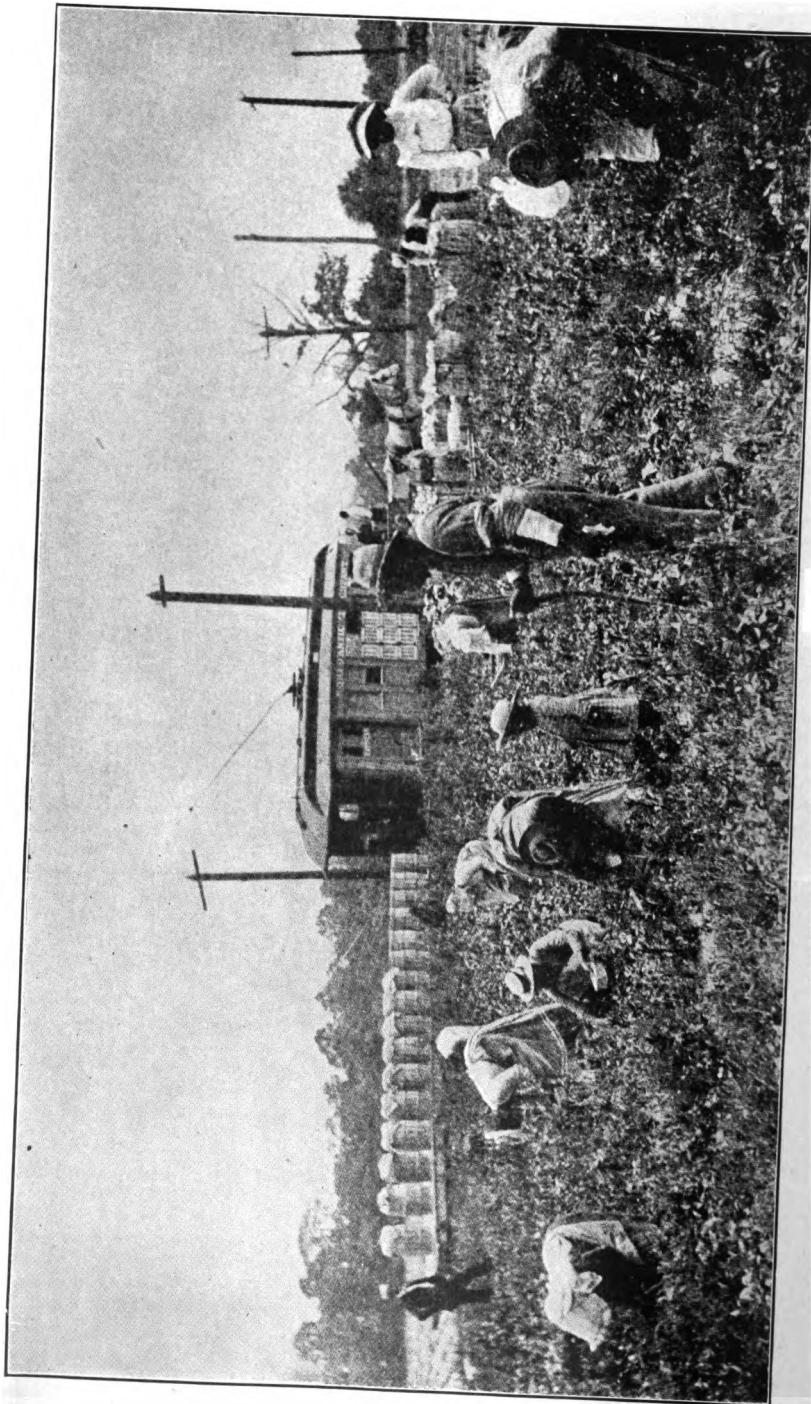
Poultry and trucking are important products; perhaps the most important in the county. Horses, cattle and sheep do well; especially the last. These can get green food the year round, except a few days when there is snow, which is soon gone. Bermuda grass grows in great luxuriance, and makes first-class pasture.

Good markets are near by, and transportation by water and rail convenient, with the York River railroad on the north, and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad in the southern part.

Marl is abundant, and of excellent quality. The timber consists of oak, hickory, maple, pine, cypress, ash, gum, etc. Much cord-wood and ship-timber is annually marketed from this county.

The Pamunkey, the Chickahominy and the York rivers on the northern, southern and eastern borders, respectively, and their tributaries, afford ample water supply.

The climate is excellent, not objectionably warm in summer, nor cold in winter. Churches of the various denominations are conveniently located, and public schools sufficient for all demands. Sawmills are running on



TROLLEY CARS THROUGH THE TRUCKING FIELDS.

full time; ship-timber men are actively employed; and, with good prices for their products, the farmers are in a prosperous condition. The people are intelligent and cultivated, and are noted for their sociability and generous hospitality. Two telephone lines are being installed.

Population, census of 1900, 4,865. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 1,105.

This county is noted as having been the marriage place of George Washington.

New Kent Courthouse, the county seat, is located in the northern central portion of the county, thirty miles from Richmond, and is a small inland country village of about 100 inhabitants. The nearest market is Richmond.

Other towns in the county are Barboursville and Providence Forge. The latter, at the head of Chickahominy navigation, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, is a thriving village.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1691 from lower Norfolk, afterwards called Nansemond, and is situated in the southeast corner of the State, on Hampton Roads, 75 miles southeast from Richmond.

It is twenty-four miles long, with a mean breadth of nineteen miles, and contains an area of 425 square miles, two-thirds of which is in cultivation. The lands are rapidly growing in value and importance. Average assessed value, \$30 per acre. The surface is level, the soil a sandy loam, with clay subsoil, is mellow, easily cultivated and improved, and, when properly managed, is very productive.

The principal farm products are corn, Irish and sweet potatoes. In the production of potatoes, it ranks first of the counties of the State. Fruits of the various kinds grown in this latitude, such as apples, peaches, figs, pears, and the small fruits, yield abundantly.

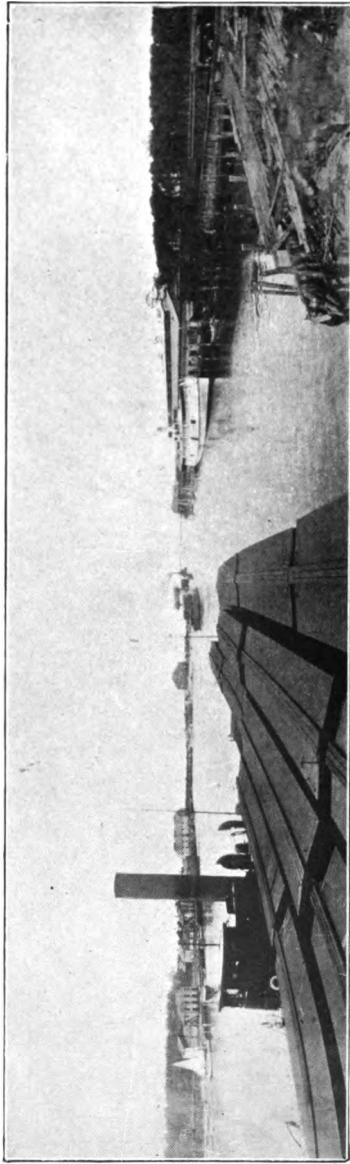
This is also the greatest trucking center in the United States. Market facilities, climate, soil, and indeed all nature, seem to have designed it for a great garden; and it is being rapidly utilized as such, in the production of vast quantities of potatoes, cabbage, kale, peas, beans, beets, squashes, cucumbers, spinach, melons and berries; which are shipped to northern and western markets, and bring into the county millions of dollars annually. Freights are low, and communication with the cities north is so rapid that perishable fruits and vegetables can be gathered in the evening, and placed in the New York markets by sunrise next morning. Another valuable consideration to the farmer and trucker is, that, owing to the long growing season, he is enabled, by wise rotation of crops through the year, to grow something constantly, so that the land is never idle. A well-known trucker sold in 1905, off of ten acres, six thousand dollars' worth of produce. Another planted 1,000 barrels of seed potatoes.

The market advantages of this county are unsurpassed, on account of the convenience to Norfolk, Portsmouth, Berkley, Ocean View and Virginia Beach; and being also within twelve hours of New York, Philadelphia and Washington, by rail and water. The latter especially furnishes exceedingly low freight rates; for example, a barrel of potatoes to New York, 400 miles, for twenty cents; the same to Baltimore, 200 miles, for sixteen cents; or a barrel of kale or spinach to New York or Philadelphia for fifteen cents.

The water courses abound in the finest fish and oysters, rendering this a very extensive and valuable industry, and giving employment to several thousand people.

Six lines of railway traverse the county in every direction, affording convenient communication and market facilities to all sections; and these facilities are largely supplemented by extensive water navigation on Elizabeth river, and on the Dismal Swamp, the Albemarle and the Chesapeake canals.

SHIPPING TRUCK ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA.



Many of the farms are located in the immediate locality, or on navigable water, which enables the farmer and trucker to secure convenient and cheap transportation, by means of small craft of every description.

While the timber of the county has been to a large extent cut off and manufactured into lumber, there is still considerable timber remaining, and enough for all practical purposes; especially in the Dismal Swamp section, which furnishes large quantities of valuable timber, such as pine, cypress, cedar, juniper and gum, interspersed with the oaks and other hard woods.

Elizabeth river, extending into the central portion of the county, and its numerous branches penetrating every part, afford ample drainage.

In the southwestern corner, partly in this county and partly in Nansemond and extending into North Carolina, is the great Dismal Swamp. This, when drained, is of great fertility, and is especially adapted to the production of corn and potatoes.

The climate is mild, genial and equable; and is insured against sudden changes in temperature by the close proximity of the great Gulf Stream, by which it is warmed in winter and cooled in summer, as this holds a regular temperature of seventy degrees at all seasons. The lowest drop of the thermometer has been sixteen degrees above; and the winters are but little felt or feared here, compared with sections further north. There are more sunny days here in the fall, winter and spring months, and a more liberal and well-distributed rainfall, than in any other portion of the United States.

The water and the health of the county are good; churches are numerous, both white and colored; and educational facilities are unusual. There are about 150 schoolhouses, some of them \$10,000 in value, two stories, brick; first-rate high schools, and even night schools. They have ten months sessions; teachers' salaries range from \$40 to \$100 per month; and provision is made to spend \$80,000 more on new schoolhouses. There are two telephone lines in the county; telegraph stations everywhere; and mail facilities are excellent.

The enterprise and public spirit of the people have kept pace with the development of their resources and commerce, as is seen in the many beautiful shell turnpikes radiating the county in every direction, and the recent purchase by the county of all the pikes, bridges and ferries; so that tolls are everywhere dispensed with, and crops are hauled to market and to wharf with comparatively light labor and expense.

No county in the State is in a better financial condition; or is more prosperous; and no section of the country offers a more inviting field, and a more profitable farming investment to enterprising and industrious settlers. Its people are generally native Americans, and are principally Virginians and Carolinians, with a considerable number of Northern and Western settlers attracted since the war by the many advantages presented by this section.

Population of county, census of 1900, 50,780. Increase since 1890, 21,881. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 13,951.

The above is a great showing when it is considered that portions of the county have been annexed to Portsmouth, Norfolk and Berkley, since the last census.

Portsmouth, the county seat, is situated on the west bank of the Elizabeth river, opposite the city of Norfolk, with which it is connected by a steam ferry. The streets are wide and well paved; the buildings substantial, and many of them handsome and imposing. It is a port of entry, and the harbor is one of the best on the Atlantic coast; accessible at all seasons of the year to vessels of the largest class. It has a large and splendidly-equipped United States Navy Yard, naval hospital, also a great naval station and dry dock, capable of accommodating the largest ships. For full description of this city and the town of Berkley, and the great and growing city of Norfolk, see "Cities and Towns."

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

This county was originally a portion of Accomac, and occupies the southern portion of the Eastern Shore peninsula. It is located in the extreme eastern part of the State, 78 miles from Richmond, with the Atlantic ocean on the east, the Chesapeake bay on the west, and Accomac county on the north. Thirty miles long with an average width of five miles, it contains an area of 232 square miles.

The surface is level, the soil light sandy, with clay subsoil, very easily improved; one-half of it being under cultivation. There are many fine farms in the county. Farm products are sweet and Irish potatoes, corn, rye and grasses, especially clover. Fruits do well, especially apples, and the smaller fruits, berries, etc. It is especially adapted to the growth of vegetables of all kinds, ranking first in the State for the yield of onions per acre. Trucking is carried on to a large extent; the lands are especially adapted to this industry, and are scarcely excelled in this particular in the State. The most important and profitable products of the county, however, are Irish and sweet potatoes. Last year the growers were favored with an abundant crop of both, and at remunerative prices; and it will long be remembered as the best and most prosperous year within the recollection of the people. A very conservative estimate of the Irish potato crop marketed from this county annually is placed at 400,000 barrels, with an increase from that source of \$1,000,000.

The numerous rivers, bays and inlets with which its shores are indented, contain fish and oysters in great quantities, variety, and of superior excellence; forming a source of cheap and luxurious living, and large revenues to the inhabitants. Water fowls are also abundant, and a source of much profit and sport to the huntsman.

The New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad passes through the center of the county for twenty miles, terminating at Cape Charles City, on the Chesapeake bay, from which point a steam tug and barge line connects with Norfolk; thus affording excellent transportation facilities to the markets, north and south.

Pine and oak are the principal timbers; of which there is considerable quantity.

The climate is mild and salubrious, its almost insular position rendering it free from extremes of heat or cold. The health of the county is excellent, and the water good. Churches and public schools are numerous and convenient, and it has, besides, one academy. Telephone service and mail facilities are ample, and the county roads are well located and kept in good condition.

In progress and general advancement this county is rapidly moving forward, and it already occupies a position in the front rank in these respects; of which there is no better evidence than the increase of population and its excellent financial condition, having a surplus of \$25,000 loaned on mortgage. It is also noted for its hospitality and its splendid social advantages.

Population, census of 1900, 13,770. Increase since census of 1890, 3,457. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 3,367.

Eastville, the county seat, is located on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad, and has a population by last census of 313. The streets are excellent and well lighted; and it has an academy, a Young Men's Christian Association building, a lodge of Masons and several churches.

Other towns in the county are Cape Charles, with a population, census of 1900, of 1,040; and Franktown.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1648. It is one of the five counties constituting the Northern Neck, and lies at the mouth of the Potomac river, on the Chesapeake bay, sixty miles northeast from Richmond.

It is twenty-five miles long and seven to eight miles wide, and contains an area of 235 square miles. About forty per cent. of the area is in cultivation. Surface is level, soil rich and alluvial on the streams; on the uplands, light and sandy, and easily improved.

Farm products are corn, wheat, oats, rye, sweet and Irish potatoes. Clover does well, and the raising of clover seed has assumed considerable proportions. Garden vegetables and fruits of all kinds, and of the best, are produced. Fowls and eggs, in great abundance, are marketed. The trucking interest is largely on the increase.

There are some very good breeds of stock kept, and conditions are improving yearly in this respect.

This county is scarcely second to any in the State in the extent and value of its fisheries and oyster beds, and water fowls abound in great abundance. The fishing season lasts about half the year, employing a large number of men and vessels. There are many large and important fish factories in operation in the county engaged in the manufacture of fish-oil and fish fertilizers (commonly known as fish chum), and this industry ranks as the most profitable in the county. Other enterprises are oyster packing plants, canneries, saw mills, planing mills, etc. Unparalleled commercial facilities exist on account of its numerous navigable waters, with coast-line and inland lines of steamers connecting with Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria and Norfolk, affording excellent market advantages for its products—melons, fresh vegetables, oysters, fish, wild fowls and poultry.

The most valuable timbers are oak, pine, poplar and chestnut, considerably depleted, but still yielding quantities of cord-wood, railroad ties, ship-timber, etc. Poplar chiefly is exported.

Water and drainage is amply supplied by its numerous inland rivers and creeks. The climate is temperate, variable and moist, and health generally good. Water is of good quality, as artesian wells are easily bored, and afford excellent water.

Churches are numerous and attractive, public and private schools well conducted, and telephone service is to all important points.

Taxes are low, and people generally out of debt.

Taken as a whole, the county is progressive and up-to-date along all lines of public improvement and private enterprise, and offers many inducements to homeseekers.

Population, census of 1900, 9,846. Increase since census of 1890, 1,961. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 2,486.

Heathsville, the county seat, is located in the center of the county. Population about 300. It has a graded school, lodge of Masons, and several churches. Reedville is another town of considerable population and importance, where a fish factory, for the purpose of manufacturing the immense catches of menhaden caught in the bay into fertilizer and fish-oil, does a large business.

NOTTOWAY COUNTY.

Nottoway county was formed in 1788 from Amelia, and is located in the south-central part of the State, thirty miles southwest from Richmond.

It is twenty-five miles long by about twelve miles in width, and has an area of 304 square miles. Average size of farms, 85 acres.

Lands in this county are low. Many valuable tracts can be bought at a very reasonable price. The surface is rolling, and soil a clay loam.

Principal farm products are wheat, corn, oats and tobacco; especially the latter, of which the yield is very large and of excellent quality.

Railroads are the Norfolk and Western and the Southern, which intersect at Burkeville, and furnish convenient transportation facilities for the products of the county. Minerals are kaolin, mica, granite and soapstone, but undeveloped. There are five banks in the county.

The most valuable timbers are pine, oak, hickory, walnut, poplar, chestnut, cedar and ash.

Ample water supply and drainage is furnished by the Nottoway and Little Nottoway rivers, and numerous creeks, tributaries of the Appomattox, on which are situated flour mills and sawmills.

Public schools and churches abound; there are three high schools.

Population, census of 1900, 12,366. Increase since census of 1890, 784. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 2,668.

Nottoway, the county seat, is located near the center of the county, on the Norfolk and Western railroad. Population 175. It has a grist mill, public graded school, private school, fraternal order, and excellent water power.

Other towns are Burkeville, Crewe and Blackstone.

Burkeville is a thriving, growing town, located in the northwestern portion of the county, at the intersection of the Norfolk and Western and Southern railroads. It has a population (census of 1900), of 516, which is an increase of 106 since last census.

Crewe is a railroad town, and, although the youngest, is the most populous in the county, having a population (census of 1900), of 1,329, an increase of 442 since census of 1890, and growing in size and importance.

Blackstone, also a comparatively new town (having been built up since the war), is a place of considerable importance and business, being the largest shipping point for produce on the Norfolk and Western railroad from Lynchburg to Petersburg. Blackstone is primarily a tobacco market, being the fifth largest market for dark tobacco in the State. Its business in this line was exceedingly prosperous last year, showing a considerable increase with a number of busy warehouses. It has two very prosperous banks, which show a decided increase of business over the previous year. A factory for the manufacture of handles and spokes is one of the new industries established recently, and is now in successful operation. The Blackstone Manufacturing Company now has an electric plant, by which they can carry on their work night and day. There is an up-to-date telephone exchange extending to adjoining counties, and a fine new passenger depot has been built which would be an ornament to a larger town. The Blackstone Horse Exchange has been organized, with the result that it is now one of the good horse markets in the State. \$15,000 has been invested in water works soon to be constructed, and numerous business houses and private residences have been recently erected, the town limits thereby being considerably extended. There have been large sales of town lots, besides other large deals in real estate. The freight and passenger receipts of the railroad have multiplied largely, and business of all kinds shows large increase. Besides the above there are numerous stores and shops, a fertilizer factory, bark, sumac and grist mills, tobacco factory, several good churches, public school buildings, two splendid institutes—male and female—and an influential newspaper.

ORANGE COUNTY.

This county was formed from Spotsylvania in 1734. It is situated in the Piedmont section, sixty miles northeast from Richmond. Its greatest length is thirty-eight miles, and width ranges from five to fourteen miles, containing an area of 349 square miles.

The surface in the eastern part is undulating and hilly; mountainous to some extent in the central and western portions, with about one-third of the area in cultivation, of which the greater portion is of most excellent quality. The soil is a dark red clay, producing large crops of grain, grass and some tobacco.

This is a fine grass-growing and grazing county, and, as a result, the rearing of cattle and sheep, of good quality, is extensively carried on; and

for sheep especially, it is perhaps second to none outside of the blue grass region.

This county is peculiarly adapted to the growing of apples, cherries, grapes, and all the standard varieties of fruit. The raising of small fruits, especially, is a rapidly-increasing and profitable industry. Large areas are being appropriated to vineyards, and large quantities of grapes are annually shipped to the northern markets. Fruit growing and stock raising rank as the most profitable industries of the county.

The Southern, Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Fredericksburg railways afford excellent transportation facilities to all parts of the county.

Minerals are iron, gold, asbestos, fire clay, marble and limestone, some of which have been successfully worked.

The supply of timber is very good, consisting of oak, hickory, walnut, pine, chestnut, poplar and sycamore. The county is abundantly watered by the Rapidan and North Anna rivers, and their numerous tributaries, which also afford excellent water power.

Climate, health and water are all that could be desired, and churches of the different denominations are numerous and conveniently located. Public and private schools afford abundant educational facilities.

This county, with its great diversity of agricultural products, fine fruit and grazing facilities, fine water, pure mountain air, and ready access to good markets, is a very desirable section for home seekers who want to engage in agricultural pursuits.

Population, census of 1900, 12,571. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 2,785.

Orange, the county seat, is located in the west-central part of the county, eighty miles northwest from Richmond, and is the center of the railroad system of the county. Elevation above sea level, 524 feet. Population, census of 1900, 536. It has made large progress during the past few years, embracing a handsome bank building, a new postoffice building, an electric light plant, a fire department, several attractive and commodious business establishments, and a large number of new dwelling-houses. There are also steam grist mills, newspapers, and a graded school, lodge of Masons, and numerous churches. The mills are doing the largest business in their history, and their products are being shipped in large quantities to many points.

Gordonsville, another town of considerable importance, is situated in the extreme southwest portion of the county, at the junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and Southern railways, and has a population, census of 1900, of 603. This place has shown marked improvement of recent years in its electric plant, new concrete pavements, banks, etc. Gordonsville has excellent schools, public and private—the Piedmont Academy ranking as one of the best schools in the county. Many western people have settled in the town and surrounding county, and both the merchants and farmers report a steady growth in trade.

PAGE COUNTY.

Page county was formed in 1831 from Shenandoah and Rockingham, and constitutes a part of the rich and beautiful valley of the Shenandoah.

It is situated in the northern part of the State, ninety miles northwest from Richmond. The whole county is a valley thirty miles in length, and about eleven miles in width, with the Blue Ridge for its eastern and the Massanutten mountains its western boundaries. The Shenandoah river extends through its entire length, and the county contains an area of 317 square miles.

The surface is gently undulating, and the soil a rich limestone of great fertility, yielding large crops of wheat, corn, oats, rye, and the grasses. Grazing facilities, especially in the Blue Ridge section, are excellent, and



"IN THE SHADE OF THE OLD APPLE TREE."

The famous tree pictured above is the "Handy" apple tree in Patrick county, and has borne 132 bushels at one crop.

horses, cattle and sheep are extensively grown. Fruits and vegetables do well. Dairy and poultry products are considerable, and a source of much profit.

The Shenandoah valley division of the Norfolk and Western railroad passes through the center of the county its entire length, affording to all sections convenient transportation facilities, north and south.

Situated within five hours' run of Baltimore and Washington, these cities afford excellent markets, though much of the poultry, dairy and vegetable products find a home market in the hotels, boarding houses, tanneries, and other enterprises.

Minerals are iron, copper, ochre, manganese, limestone and marble, the most important of which are iron (which is in great abundance, and being extensively marketed), and manganese of superior quality, which is shipped to northern furnaces. There has been considerable activity recently in the manganese and copper mines, and the prospect for their more extensive development and operation is good. The Oxford ochre mine at Stanley, in this county, is in very successful operation. There is much valuable timber, such as oak, pine, walnut, ash and poplar, being worked by the large number of sawmills in operation in the county, and also supplying large quantities of tanbark for its numerous tanneries and leather works, which do an extensive business, shipping most of their product to Europe. Besides these, there are planing mills, furniture factory, twenty-five fine flouring mills, woolen mill and a stave and barrel factory—one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the valley.

The Shenandoah river—extending through the county its entire length—and its branches afford a plentiful supply of water and magnificent water power. The climate is mild and invigorating, healthful, and free from malaria. Water is limestone of excellent quality. There are also a number of chalybeate and sulphur springs in the county. Churches in every neighborhood, and educational advantages all that could be desired. Telephone service is ample, and there are excellent mail facilities. Financial condition of county is good, and the farmers are prosperous, as shown by their improved dwellings and barns, some of the former being handsome structures in modern style.

Population of county, census of 1900, 13,794. Increase since census of 1890, 702. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 3,247.

Luray, the county seat, is a beautiful town of 1,147 inhabitants (census of 1900), situated on the Shenandoah valley division of the Norfolk and Western railroad, and in the center of the rich and beautiful Page valley. It has macadamized streets and paved sidewalks, numerous schools, churches and fraternal orders, two newspapers and two banks—in a very prosperous condition. A furniture factory recently established here gives employment to about sixty workmen. The tannery and bark works located here are large and successful enterprises. The water works and gas plant recently installed have given new life and enterprise to the town. The noted Luray caverns, which annually attract thousands of visitors, are one mile distant from the town. Luray is becoming a very popular summer resort, with its splendid hotel accommodations. Its wonderful caverns have a national reputation.

Shenandoah is a growing town situated in the southern part of the county. It has a population, census of 1900, of 1,220; which is an increase of 469 since last census. The large iron furnace at this place was put in blast many years ago, and is now in successful operation, producing a maximum of 140 tons per day.

PATRICK COUNTY.

This county was formed from Henry in 1781. It is situated in the southwestern portion of Virginia, 158 miles southwest from Richmond, air line, and is the most western county of the State south of the Blue Ridge, which

forms its western boundary. It contains an area of 489 square miles. The surface is hilly and mountainous in the western part, with fine bottom lands along the numerous streams. The soil varies from sandy to a red loam, and is productive.

Farm products are corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco and the grasses. In the southern half of the county, along the North Carolina line and the portion adjoining Henry county, is the fine tobacco belt. About half of the county is really in the famous Blue Ridge section, well adapted to grain, grass and cattle, especially the northern portion on the "Meadows of Dan"—a beautiful plateau on and near the top of the Blue Ridge. Stock raising is a considerable industry, and with proper attention could be made very profitable.

This is an exceptionally fine county for fruit. The soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to its growth, and the people, realizing these advantages, are turning their attention largely to its culture. To those who are interested in this industry, Patrick offers inducements second to none in the State. Lands are cheap, and apples grown here have taken first honors for size, color and flavor wherever exhibited. There are thousands of acres of first-class lands in the county, notably on the face and at the foothills of the Blue Ridge, and in the rich coves, that are unexcelled for apples and fruit of all kinds; these lands can be bought for from \$4 to \$6 per acre, producing more and better fruit than lands in other sections rating at \$50 to \$100 per acre.

Railroads are the Danville and Western, extending from Danville to Stuart, the county seat. The Mount Airy and Eastern railroad extends from Mount Airy, North Carolina, to the lumber districts of the western part of the county, some twenty-one miles, having been built to carry out the timber. The recent survey for the Mount Rogers and Eastern railroad, through the northern part of the county, is also interesting the people very much, and brightening the prospects for better railroad facilities in the near future. The Norfolk and Western railroad is also building a branch road to the Hairston Iron Works.

The minerals of this county would be a source of material wealth if developed. They are iron (magnetic and hematite), manganese and lead. The iron is of very superior quality and of unlimited quantity, and was worked by the Confederate government during the war. There are also extensive quarries of very valuable building stone, and soapstone is found in large quantities.

There are several mineral springs in the county, notably the famous "Patrick Springs," seven miles below Stuart, which is filled every summer to its utmost capacity by the people of Danville and Martinsville; and some wonderful cures have been effected by its waters.

The forest growth of this county consists in the main of oak, walnut, poplar, pine, maple, ash, hickory, chestnut, beech, cherry, sycamore, and other hard woods. Yellow poplar, and oak timber for staves, framing timber, tanbark and cross-ties, are the leading and most valuable timbers of the county, and the supply—especially of the oak—is practically inexhaustible. Patrick is rich in all the hard woods, except pine and walnut, most of the latter having been shipped out.

All sections of the county are well watered by the Dan, Little Dan, Ararat, North and South Mayo and Smith rivers and their numerous tributaries, and the water power is abundant for manufacturing purposes. Numerous sawmills and roller flour mills are located on these streams and in different sections of the county.

The climate is excellent—pleasant in summer, and not too severe in winter.

There are quite a number of public schools and churches in the county convenient to all sections. Stuart Normal College, located at the county seat, is an excellent school for the equipment of teachers for work in the public free schools. Mail facilities of the county are ample, and its finan-

cial condition is good. Considerable attention is being given to the roads of the county, and a new turnpike from Stuart towards Meadows of Dan and Floyd has been built. All that is needed to advance the county to the front rank in importance is capital to develop its resources. Ten miles distant from Stuart is "Lover's Leap," and within about twenty miles are the "Pinnacles of Dan," which are among the most beautiful of all mountain scenery.

Stuart, the county seat, is a village of 371 inhabitants, census of 1900. It is situated on South Mayo river, and is the western terminus of the Danville and Western railroad, from which large quantities of fruit, vegetables, poultry and other produce are shipped to the markets. The streets are graded and lighted, and it has two banks, two schools, four churches, two fraternal orders and a newspaper, a business men's association established, and a joint stock company, organized for the purpose of erecting a furniture factory, and a hardwood working establishment.

Population of county, census of 1900, 15,403. Increase since census of 1890, 1,256. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 3,218.

PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1767 from Halifax, and is the central southern county of the State, 110 miles southwest from Richmond, and bordering the North Carolina line. It is thirty-five miles long and about twenty-five miles wide, and is the second largest county in area in the State, containing 986 square miles.

Numerous farms in the county have been sold to northern buyers at good prices. The surface is generally rolling and hilly, with some low mountains; but a very large area of fertile bottom lands along the streams. The soil is varied in character and adaptable for the cultivation of almost every known crop of the latitude. The soil of the uplands is light, gray and gravelly; producing an immense quantity of the finest bright yellow tobacco, nearly doubling in quantity any other county in the State, and totaling over 17,000,000 pounds by last census, and constituting it the money crop of the county. The soil of the lowlands along the streams varies from a stiff red to a sandy character, and is very fertile, producing fine crops of corn, wheat, oats, rye and grass. Fruits and vegetables of all kinds common to other sections of the State are grown to great perfection, and, together with the dairy products, peanuts, etc., are sources of considerable revenue to the farmer.

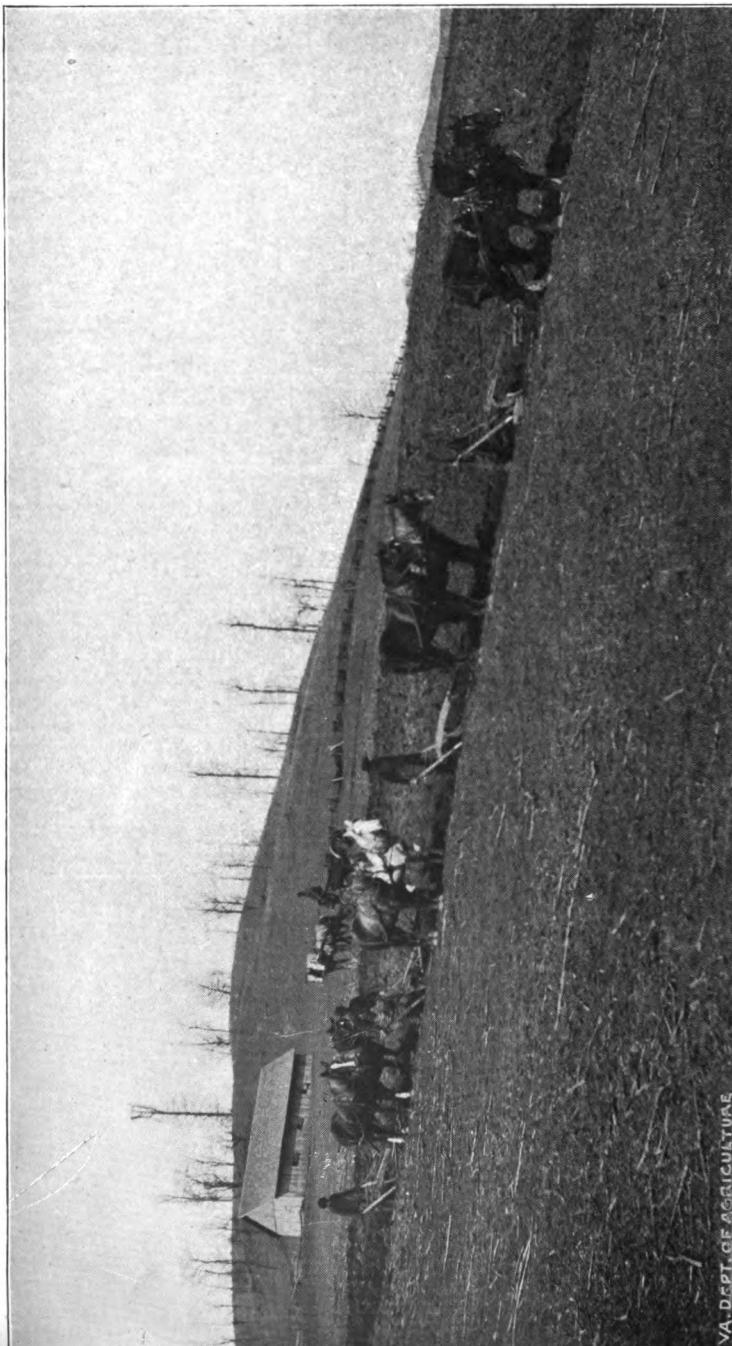
Market advantages are excellent, supplied by its convenient railroad facilities and the large demand at Danville, its manufacturing city.

For stock raising, it is principally noted for its large number of mules, and very recently lands have been purchased in the county by parties from without for the purpose of stocking them with high-bred horses. Stock-raising presents an inviting field of operation in this county, all the conditions being favorable to it.

This county has excellent railroad facilities, having connection with Richmond, Lynchburg, Martinsville, Greensboro and Norfolk, through its various lines—the Atlantic and Danville, Danville and Western, and the Southern and its branches.

Minerals also abound, the most notable of which is magnetic iron ore, a high grade of which is found in a productive vein running from Leesville, in Campbell county, southwest, through the county to the North Carolina line. It is worked very profitably at Pittsville, from which mines eight to twenty carloads are daily shipped to furnaces at Roanoke, Lynchburg and Philadelphia.

Mineral springs are chalybeate and sulphur. Timbers are hickory, oak, chestnut and pine, some of which is original growth, but the greater part second growth pine.



VA. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

PLOWING SOD LAND FOR CORN WITH STRONG TEAM.

Its streams are Staunton river on the north, and Banister, Dan and Hyco rivers in the central and southern portions. These rivers and their numerous tributary streams afford an ample supply of water and much valuable water power.

The manufactures of the county (other than those located at Danville, which will be mentioned in connection with that city) are a large number of flouring and grain mills, steam sawmills, tobacco factories, tanneries, stone and marble quarries, chair factory, and a large sash, door and blind plant.

This county can boast of a climate unsurpassed. Being near the 37th parallel of latitude, midway between the waters of the Atlantic, warmed by the Gulf Stream on the east, and the sheltering wings of the Appalachian range of mountains on the west, it has neither of the extremes of heat or cold, and is extremely healthful and free from malaria and epidemics. The water is freestone, abundant and good. Churches are numerous and of all denominations. With over two hundred schoolhouses, and a school population of 20,000, the subject of education is a very absorbing one, and it is fully met by the very efficient free school system of the county, supplemented by many private schools of high standing.

Telephone service and mail facilities are first-class. Much attention is given to road improvements and bridges, over \$10,000 being expended annually for that purpose; and as a result, the county has most excellent roads. Progress and improvement is apparent in all lines of agriculture and business. The financial condition of the county is good.

The population of the county (independent of Danyille), census of 1900, is 46,894, making it second in the State in population. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 9,892. Value of real estate, \$3,819,444.00; personality, \$1,138,420.00.

Chatham, the county seat, situated on the Southern railway, about midway of the county, has a population of 918 (census of 1900), which is an increase of 161 since last census, and is a thriving town of considerable importance. Its streets are lighted and have brick sidewalks. There are numerous churches, factories and fraternal orders; also two banks, public schools; newspaper and seven stores. Numerous handsome residences have recently been erected, and a general era of improvement and prosperity prevails.

POWHATAN COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1777 from Cumberland. It is located in the central portion of the State, twenty miles west of Richmond, James river forming its northern and Appomattox river its southern boundary.

It is twenty-five miles long and about fifteen miles wide, and contains an area of 284 square miles, one-third of which is under cultivation.

The surface back from the streams is gently undulating. The soil of the county varies from a light gray to a stiff red clay, and is fairly fertile, especially on the rivers.

Farm products are corn, wheat, tobacco, oats and hay, tobacco being the principal money crop—the annual yield amounting to 1,000,000 pounds, and considered among the best of the dark tobacco sent to the Richmond markets. All the grasses do well here, but those principally grown are clover, timothy, herd's grass, millet and orchard grass.

This is one of the finest apple counties in Middle Virginia, and peaches, pears, plums, grapes, berries, melons and other fruits yield just as well, and but little subject to damage from insects.

Vegetables are also easily and abundantly grown. Railroads are the Southern in the southeastern portion, the Chesapeake and Ohio skirting the northern border, and the Farmville and Powhatan through the center of the county, affording ample transportation facilities to Richmond and other markets.



A VIRGINIA TOBACCO FIELD.

Minerals are coal, mica, kaolin, iron and granite. The coal and mica have been developed, and successfully mined. There are several sulphur and chalybeate springs in the county, the most important being the Huguenot. The sulphur springs near Ballsville also possess valuable medicinal qualities. Timbers are oak, pine, hickory, chestnut, beech, etc.

The James and Appomattox rivers on the north and south borders, and their many tributary creeks, furnish ample water supply and excellent water power for manufacturing purposes.

The industries of the county are important, the most extensive being the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company, located at Clayville, which works from seventy-five to 100 hands regularly in the manufacture of brick. Also the Belmead Wagon Works, located at Belmead, on James river, seven miles from the county seat, is doing a thriving business in the manufacture of wagons, carts, jumpers, etc. Connected with this plant is a large saw and grist mill. There are several other grist mills in the county, besides two fine roller flour mills, doing a large business. Another factory worthy of notice is the hardwood works, located at Powhatan Courthouse, that manufactures croquet sets, shuttle blocks, etc., from dogwood, hickory, ash, white oak and persimmon wood. They work a considerable force of hands and handle large orders, some for export. Other industries are a spoke factory, and pipe factory, at which the famous and "original Powhatan" pipe is made.

The climate is very mild, admitting of outdoor work during the winter months, and stock does well with very little feed.

Churches of the various Protestant denominations are numerous and conveniently located to all sections. Public schools are ample and convenient to the school population; also there are many private schools. This county, as the number of Indian relics indicate, was at one time the hunting and battleground of the Red Man, and is happily named for one of their greatest chiefs.

The people are largely the descendants of the French Huguenots, noted for their kindness and genuine hospitality; and with its splendid natural advantages and cheap lands, capital and well-directed energy only is lacking to bring it to the forefront of the counties of the State.

Population, census of 1900, 6,824. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 1,545.

Powhatan, the county seat, is located near the center of the county, and near the Farmville and Powhatan railroad, eleven miles from Dorset station on the Southern railway, ten miles from Michaux ferry on James river, and eight miles from Rock Castle depot, C. & O. R. R. It is a small country village of about 125 inhabitants, and has a saw and grist mill and wood-working factory.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1753 from Amelia, and is situated in the south-central part of the State, sixty miles southwest from Richmond. It is twenty-five miles long and about twelve miles wide, and contains an area of 345 square miles (one-third of which is in cultivation). The surface is rolling; soil, varied; gray loam, red and chocolate loams, or sandy; generally productive and well adapted to the various farm products. Tobacco yields from 300 to 1,000 pounds per acre; wheat, eight to thirty bushels; corn, ten to fifty bushels; oats, ten to fifty bushels; potatoes, fifty to 300 bushels; and all forage crops, especially the legumes, are produced. But tobacco is the most profitable industry—the soil and climate being peculiarly adapted to it. The grasses—clover, timothy, red top, or herd's grass—are also profitably grown. This is not a natural grazing section save for sheep, and in that particular it ranks well. All the fruits and vegetables common to Virginia do well here.

Transportation and market facilities are ample, and furnished by the Southern, Norfolk and Western, and Farmville and Powhatan railroads. The minerals are iron, mica, copper, kaolin, coal and building stone; but all, as yet, undeveloped. Timber supply near the railroads has been much culled out, but in the central portion of the county pine, oak, hickory and poplar are in considerable abundance.

Ample water supply is furnished by the Appomattox river in the northern part, and numerous small streams in the middle and southern portions; these latter affording considerable water power, on which are located several flour and sawmills of large capacity. Climate temperate and exceedingly healthful. Springs abundant, and of purest freestone water.

Churches of all Protestant denominations are ample for the population. Educational advantages are very superior—with Hampden-Sidney College, the State Female Normal, and a fine system of public free schools and five high schools. Mail facilities ample—four daily mails. Telephone service now well organized and very useful.

Financial condition of the county is very favorable, and above the average county in the State. There are five first-class banks in the county. Few counties in the State are superior in the requisites for health, wealth and happiness. Intelligent and refined society, a moral and hospitable people, good lands and good improvements at cheap rates, are strong inducements to the intending settler, a number of whom from the North and West have already availed themselves of the advantages offered, and purchased farms in the neighborhood of Green Bay (on the Southern railway), in this county.

Population, census of 1900, 15,015. Increase since census of 1890, 351. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 3,156.

Farmville, the principal town and county seat, is situated in the northern part of the county, on the Appomattox river, at the junction of the Norfolk and Western and Farmville and Powhatan railroads. It is a thriving town of 2,471 inhabitants (census of 1900), and a place of considerable importance as a tobacco manufacturing center, being the fifth largest in the State, and an educational center.

The State Female Normal School is located here, and Hampden-Sidney College, six miles distant, reached by a good macadamized road, both thrifty and popular.

The Farmville Lithia Springs are noted for the curative properties of its waters, which are shipped to all parts of this and foreign countries. It has water works, paved streets and electric lights, a high school, several public schools, newspapers, bank, numerous churches and fraternal orders, and a business men's association; also a number of tobacco factories, wood-working establishments, fertilizer factories, woolen mills, a cannery and mill. Other towns are Prospect and Worsham.

PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1702 from Charles City, and is located in the eastern portion of the State, seventeen miles southeast from Richmond, on the south bank of the James river, which separates it from its mother county. It is triangular in shape, and contains an area of 302 square miles.

The surface is generally level. Soil, sandy loam and clay subsoil, generally thin; though there are extensive tracts of valuable alluvial lands on the rivers.

Farm products are corn, cotton, peanuts, tobacco, wheat, oats and the grasses, the light warm lands of the southern portion being best adapted to the peanut and cotton industries. The lands are well adapted to apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces and grapes; and berries, both wild and cultivated are abundant. The section adjacent to the river landings and

Petersburg are cultivated largely in trucking. Fish are abundant in the inland ponds and James and Appomattox rivers; and the marshes furnish water fowl of the choicest varieties.

Grazing facilities and the production of improved grasses is considerable, and live stock of all kinds do well. Transportation facilities, supplied by the navigable rivers (the James and Appomattox), and the Norfolk and Western railway and Atlantic Coast Line, are ample, and convenient to all parts of the county, affording easy access to the local and the northern and southern markets.

Marl of various sorts is abundant, and has been extensively used with good results. Fine white sandstone and valuable clays of several kinds have been developed to some extent. Timbers are pine, poplar, oak, walnut, gum, persimmon and other hard and soft woods, much of which is shipped north.

The James and Appomattox rivers and their tributaries on the north, Blackwater river in the center, and the tributaries of the Nottoway river in the southern portion of the county afford ample water supply and drainage; and there is fine water power at Falls of Appomattox, as yet undeveloped. Numerous saw, grist and flour mills are located in the county; also cotton gins, peanut factory, brick kilns, etc.

Climate is mild and equable, health good, and hygienic conditions carefully guarded. Water is soft, palatable and healthful.

Churches of the various denominations are sufficient for the population. Educational advantages (primary and grammar grade) very good. Mail facilities and telephone service ample, the latter consisting of local and long-distance service to Norfolk and Richmond.

The farmers are improving their lands and becoming more prosperous; the financial condition of the county very good and growing better.

Population, census of 1900, 7,752. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 1,839.

Prince George Courthouse, the county seat, a small inland village, is located in the northwest central portion of the county, and has several churches, a public school, and Masonic lodge. The nearest market is Petersburg, seven miles distant, with which it has daily mail communication.

Other towns are City Point and Newville. The former, situated nine miles from Petersburg, at the junction of the James and Appomattox rivers, is a shipping point of considerable importance, with a depth of water at its wharves sufficient for the largest class of vessels, and was used by the Federal government as a base of supplies during the siege of Petersburg.

PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY.

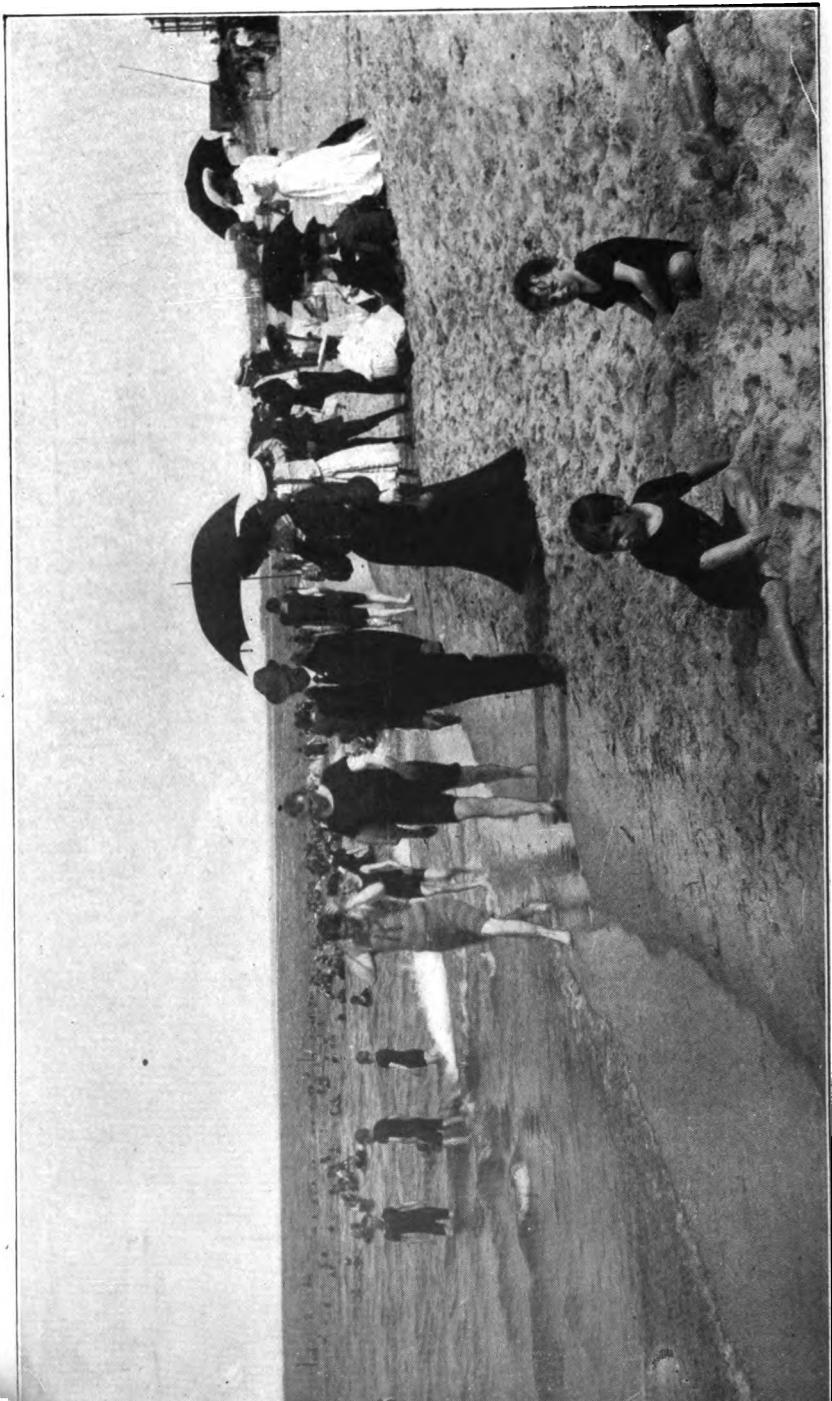
This county was formed in 1691 from Norfolk county, and lies in the extreme southeast corner of the State, 110 miles southeast of Richmond. It contains an area of 285 square miles, one-half under cultivation.

The surface is level, soil dark loam, marshy and sandy in some sections—with red clay subsoil, easily tilled and generally productive, especially the swamp lands in Holland swamp, Eastern Shore swamp and Blackwater. There are also some fine lands on the borders of the creeks and inlets. Farm products are corn, oats, potatoes and trucks.

The people are very extensively engaged in the latter, and large quantities of vegetables and fruits are annually shipped to the northern markets. For general trucks this is one of the finest sections of the State, especially the Pungo district. This county is noted for its fish—notably the catches in Back bay—and oysters of unequalled quality; and wild fowls of great variety are found in large quantities, the shipments of which produce large revenues to its citizens.

Nature has been exceedingly lavish to this county in the bestowal of natural products, not only in large extent, but of superior quality. This

SALT WATER BATHING ON THE VIRGINIA COAST OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.



is the home of the renowned Lynnhaven oysters and canvas-back ducks and other water fowls; the latter being in such abundance as to make gunning at certain seasons quite a profitable industry. Stock raising is principally restricted to the raising of cows for dairy and family purposes, although many stock cattle are fed. There are two dairies in the county. Considerable attention is paid also to hogs.

Transportation facilities are ample and convenient to all sections of the county, consisting of Norfolk and Western and Southern railway through center, with branch extending south; also the Albemarle canal along the southern border, and numerous navigable bays and rivers, besides an ocean front of over twenty miles. These afford very superior market advantages. Virginia Beach, a famous and attractive summer resort on the Atlantic shore, is in this county. It is connected with Norfolk by rail, and largely patronized. The timber consists of pine, cypress, oak, gum, cedar, elm, etc., and most abundant in the northeast portion of the county. North river running south, and the various sounds, bays and creeks afford ample water supply and drainage. Numerous sawmills are in operation in the county. Barrels, boxes and crates are manufactured; also large quantities of cypress shingles.

The climate is temperate, health fairly good, and water fine in most sections. Churches and schools are numerous and conveniently distributed. The county is well supplied with telephone communication, and mail facilities are good.

Population, census of 1900, 11,192. Increase since census of 1890, 1,682.

Princess Anne, the county seat, is a small inland country place, situated near the center of the county, 118 miles southeast of Richmond, and 18 miles southeast of Norfolk. Near the village is a steam crate and barrel factory. There is also a public school and church. The nearest market is Norfolk.

No other towns in the county except Kempsville, a small country village situated on a branch of the Lynnhaven river, eight miles south of Norfolk, and Lynnhaven, a new and improving summer resort.

With good lands easily tilled, abundant supplies from the waters, cheap and convenient access to market, climate pleasant and salubrious, and a county showing considerable progress in many respects, it would seem that this is a section where all should be contented and prosperous.

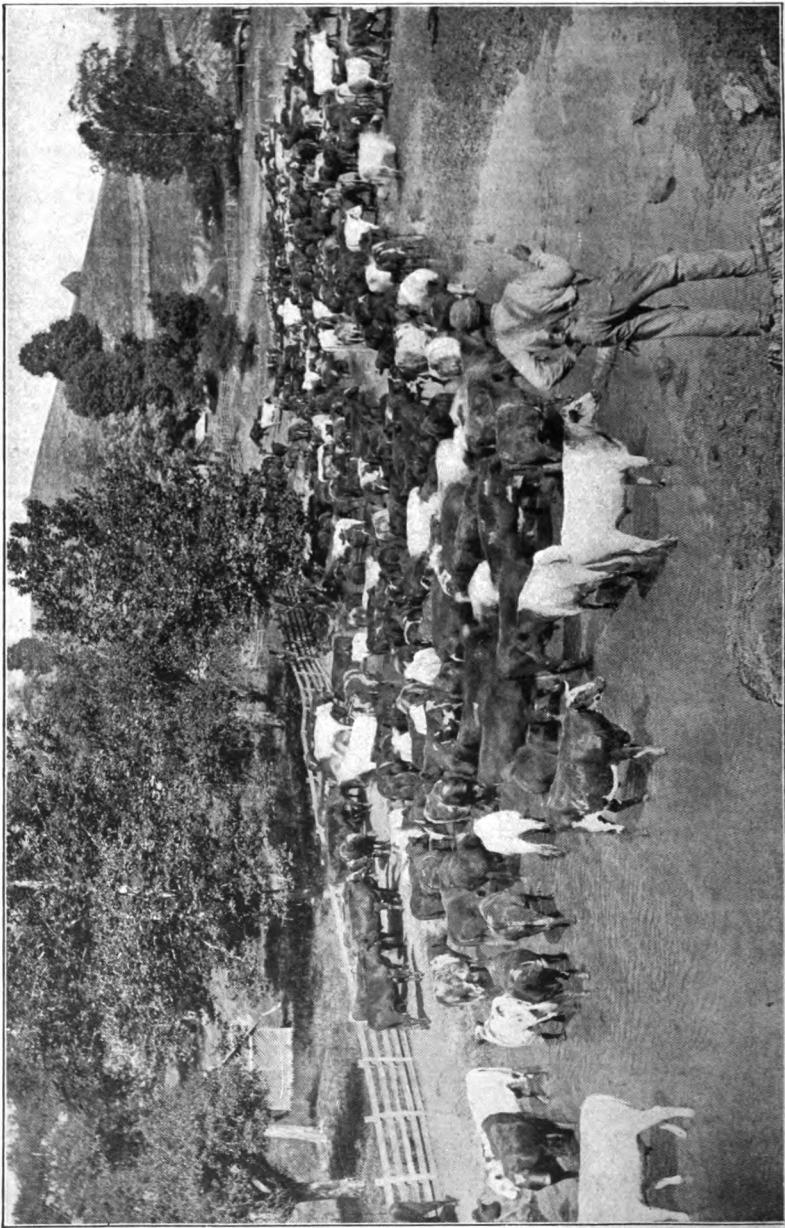
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1730 from Stafford and King George. It is located in the northeast portion of the State, seventy miles air line north from Richmond, and within about 30 miles from Washington, D. C., and extends from the Bull Run mountains on the north to the Potomac river on the south. It contains an area of 353 square miles.

The lands of this section are low in price, but under a proper system of cultivation can be made quite productive, and will undoubtedly increase in value and importance, owing to their close proximity to the National Capital. The surface is rolling, soil freestone and generally good. Some portions of the county contain as fine lands as are to be found anywhere in the State.

The principal farm products are corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, live stock, poultry and fruit. Average yield per acre: corn, 40 bushels; wheat, 12 bushels; oats, 20 bushels; rye, 12 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; and hay, one and one-fourth tons.

In the upper or northern end of the county, there are some fine blue grass lands, splendidly adapted to grazing and stock raising; hence cattle and sheep are raised in large numbers for the northern markets, and horses of all breeds, from draught horses to hunters and racers. Fruit of all



JUST FROM THE PASTURE, READY TO LOAD FOR EXPORT.
Virginia is the only State where fat cattle are exported direct from the pasture fields

kinds succeed well, and their culture is receiving increased attention. Grapes have been found to do well, and quite a large acreage is devoted to the vine in different sections.

Dairy products pay well, there being special facilities afforded by the Southern railway for placing the milk from stations in this section on the Washington market. Poultry raising has increased largely during the past few years, and is a profitable industry; in fact, the production of any food supplies for the Washington market brings good returns.

Railroad facilities are excellent, and are furnished by the main line of the Southern railway, which passes through the center of the county from northeast to southwest, and its Manassas division, extending northwest to its connection with the Baltimore and Ohio railway at Strasburg; while the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railway extends through the southeast portion, and on a line with the Potomac river. The principal railway stations in the county, other than Manassas, are Wellington, Gainsville, Hay Market, and Thoroughfare, on the Manassas branch; Bristow and Nokesville on the main line of the Southern and Occoquan and Quantico on the R. F. & P. railway. These places, while but small villages, are the concentrating points for considerable amounts of produce, and, during the summer season, the country places tributary to them are popular resorts for city visitors.

The Potomac river, on its southeast border, furnishes water transportation to that section, and fine fishing shores. Minerals are gold, copper, barytes, slate, soapstone, brownstone, limestone, marble and coal, but undeveloped except brownstone and slate, which are being successfully worked.

Timbers are pine, oak, hickory, chestnut and cedar. The county is well watered by the Potomac, the Occoquan and Bull Run rivers, and these streams also afford considerable water power. Its manufacturing enterprises are flouring mills, candy factory, capital \$50,000; spoke factory, planing and saw mills, barytes mines (employing about 100 hands), and a garbage factory, located at Cherry Hill. Climate is mild, being free from high and low temperatures. Health is excellent. Water, freestone, from springs and wells. Church buildings are good and all the principal denominations represented. Educational advantages consist of State Agricultural Normal School, Catholic Institute, Manassas Institute, a good system of public free schools, and an industrial school for colored youths. Telephone service embraces local lines and Bell and Southern long-distance. Mail facilities ample and extending to all sections. Public roads are well located and in good condition. This county has greatly improved agriculturally within the past fifteen years, and the financial condition of her farmers is better than at any period since the war. Many northern, western and English families have located in the county, cleared and put under cultivation large tracts of waste lands and erected thereon substantial improvements.

Population of the county, census of 1900, 11,112. Increase since census of 1890, 1,307. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 2,796.

Manassas, the county seat, is situated at the junction of the main line of the Southern railway with the branch that extends westward through the Shenadoah valley. It is 33 miles southwest of Washington and is a trading center for a productive, populous section of the county. It has a population, census of 1900, of 817, which is an increase of 287 since last census. Among its industries are a spoke factory, two lumber mills, cigar factory, and confectionery factory; also near the town is a brownstone quarry. There are numerous churches and public and private schools, a bank, newspaper, female college, fraternal orders and a large number of business houses. There are many fine residences both at Manassas and in the surrounding country, which is very picturesque and attractive. Quite a number of people from the North have located in this section within the past few years. Only a few miles distant from Manassas is the Bull Run bat-

tlefield, on which was fought two of the fiercest battles of the Civil War. Other towns of the county are Occoquan, population 297; Dumfries, population 160, and Brentsville and Potomac.

PULASKI COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1839 from Montgomery and Wythe, and named in honor of Count Pulaski, a hero of the Revolution. It is situated in the great Southwest valley, 200 miles air line southwest from Richmond. It is 23 miles long from north to south, 18 miles wide from east to west, and contains an area of 338 square miles, one-half under cultivation. Surface level and rolling and in some parts mountainous. The soil is rich and very productive.

Wheat and corn are the staple grain crops, the average yield of which is 15 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre, and from 35 to 50 bushels of corn per acre; also oats, rye and millet are grown to a considerable extent. The soil is well adapted to the artificial grasses, and immense quantities of fine hay are annually produced; but the greatest agricultural wealth of this county consists in its splendid grazing facilities, being the natural home of what is termed the Kentucky blue grass. It is unsurpassed in this respect by any county in the State for the territory embraced.

The quality of cattle produced is very fine—equal to any in the United States—and the annual shipments are very large, the great proportion being sold for export to the English markets, and that sold in the Baltimore markets conceded to be unsurpassed and commanding top prices. A recent shipment of twenty-four cars from Max Meadows station averaged 1,465 pounds, and brought the handsome sum of \$33,000.00, and another shipment of nine hundred head from this county averaged 1,450 pounds each. Much attention is paid by the leading agriculturists of the county to the introduction of superior breeds of cattle; also of horses, sheep and hogs, of which they make fine exhibits at their annual county fair. Large numbers of fine riding and driving horses are found in this county, and the lamb and wool product is very extensive.

All the fruits of this latitude, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, quinces and the smaller fruits, grow to great perfection here, and this industry is growing very rapidly in interest and importance. The dairy products and early vegetables find a ready market at the home towns, and are a source of considerable revenue to the people. Other market advantages are the numerous furnaces and mines of the county that take a large proportion of the farmers' surplus, and at good prices.

This county is well supplied with transportation facilities. The Norfolk and Western railroad (the great through line of railway from the Atlantic seaboard to the south and east) passes through the heart of the county from east to west with two important branches—one, the New River division, which passes through the eastern portion of the county and extends to the Pocahontas, Flat Top and other coal fields; and the other, the Cripple Creek division, which leaves the main line at Pulaski City and extends up New river, opening up the rich mineral section of the Cripple creek valleys. There are also short lines of railway extending to the Altoona and Tyler Brush Mountain coal mines, eight and five miles in length, respectively.

Noted as this county is for its great agricultural resources, it is no less so for its mineral wealth. Though small in the extent of its territory in comparison with other counties of this section, Pulaski is making a wide and favorable reputation in this respect—its mineral development in the past few years probably equaling any county of the State. Within its boundaries are found iron and coal in extensive deposits; also zinc, lead, manganese, millstone, grindstone, and whetstone rock of superior quality, and fine building stone, both in the limes and sandstone, the latter unexcelled in quantity and quality.

Timbers are oak, pine, poplar, locust, walnut and hickory, though all kinds of timber common to Virginia forests is plentiful.

The county is well watered by New river (which skirts its southern and northeastern boundaries) and Little river, and their tributaries. Among the latter Back creek, Peak creek, Big and Little Reed Island creeks and Laurel are the most important. These streams are well adapted to fish, the celebrated New river catfish being plentiful in that stream, and other streams well stocked with black bass and many other choice varieties. They are also capable of supplying a great deal of valuable water power for mills and manufacturing purposes.

Pulaski occupies a prominent, if not the leading, position among her sister counties in manufactories. Several large iron furnaces are located in this county, and are now, and through all the recent years of depression in the iron trade, have been in constant and successful operation. Here are also a system of zinc furnaces (12 in number) and the largest in the world, reducing the zinc ores of the New river basin to metallic zinc, or spelter, as it is called, which is recognized as the standard in the United States, as it is in a number of European countries, for alloy in its silver mintage.

Other public works are a half dozen or more large roller flouring mills, many grist mills and sawmills, and a splendidly-equipped foundry, making various kinds of machinery and fixtures for mills, furnaces, etc.

The climate is dry, invigorating and comparatively mild. The elevation being between 1,800 and 2,000 feet above sea level, the atmosphere is pure and free from malaria, rendering it exceedingly healthful. Water, very fine, principally limestone, though freestone water is found in some sections.

Splendid churches, of all the Protestant denominations, with good membership, Presbyterian and Methodist predominating. Educational advantages are good, with the public schools in a flourishing condition, fine graded schools at several points in the county and good school buildings. Local telephone service excellent throughout the county, and long-distance service through the Virginia and Tennessee Telephone Company, to points east and west. Mail facilities are satisfactory, with five daily mails to Pulaski (the county seat), and a daily mail at nearly every other postoffice in the county. The financial condition of the county is excellent, and public roads good.

There are several mineral springs containing alum, lithia, and iron, the most noted of which is Hunter's Alum Springs near Little Walker's creek, eight and a half miles from Pulaski City, which has had a growing reputation among the sick dating back 50 years; and under the new management and substantial improvements, it starts out well the present year.

Population of county, census of 1900, 14,609. Increase since census of 1890, 1,819. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 3,369.

Pulaski, the chief town and county seat, is located in the western part of the county on the Norfolk and Western railroad 316 miles from Norfolk, and 92 miles from Bristol, and is the terminus of the Cripple Creek railroad, extending into the noted iron and zinc ore fields of that section, and of the Altoona railroad extending to nearby coal fields on the north. It is a beautiful and flourishing town of 2,813 inhabitants (census of 1900), and shows an increase of 701 since last census. It is extensively engaged in manufactories, having 12 zinc furnaces in one plant in active operation, and two large iron furnaces which have been running continuously since they were put in blast ten or twelve years ago, except when out for repairs. Other manufactories are a large roller flour mill, foundry, and large wood-working manufactory. These operations, especially the iron and zinc furnaces, employ a large number of laborers, many of them skilled workmen, at good wages. No town in Virginia is more favorably located for manufacturing purposes on a large scale. Pulaski boasts of one of the finest courthouses and hotels in the State; also a number of handsome business houses and residences, many of them built of stone from the sandstone

quarries near by. The public schools of the city are good and well patronized, with handsome buildings, well equipped. There are also several excellent private schools. Churches are numerous, with good buildings—six white, embracing Baptist, Christian, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist and Presbyterian; and three colored churches—two Baptist, and one African Methodist. Recent additions are the Pulaski Opera House, a wholesale grocery and a large carriage and machinery building. The Crabtree Mineral Springs, near by, are improved and popular. Other enterprises are a newspaper, two banks doing a large business, and several fraternal orders.

Other towns are Newburn, Churchwood, New River, Dublin, Snowville and Allisonia. Some of these towns have manufacturing enterprises, and all have considerable population and are of business importance.

RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1831 from Culpeper, and is located in the northern portion of the State, 100 miles northwest from Richmond, and contains an area of 264 square miles—850 farms, average size farms 195 acres. Average price improved farm lands \$10 per acre. Average assessed value of lands \$6.75 per acre.

The surface is undulating, soil generally fertile and produces fine crops of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, rye and buckwheat. The soil and climate are especially adapted to the growth of fruit, and all kinds succeed well.

There are large areas of fine grazing lands in the county, and fat cattle, sheep and hogs, in large numbers, are annually shipped to the eastern markets.

Kaolin and iron have been found, but as yet are undeveloped. Timbers are oak, chestnut, pine, hickory, poplar and walnut, and are of good quality and of considerable quantity, especially along the line of the Blue Ridge mountains. Owing to inconvenient transportation facilities, very little timber is shipped from the county, but is manufactured into lumber by the numerous sawmills in operation. The mountain sections furnish large quantities of tanbark for market and local tanneries.

The county is well watered by the head waters of the Rappahannock river, which also affords most excellent water power. In climate, health and water it is everything that could be desired.

Society is excellent, and all sections of the county well supplied with churches and schools. Mail facilities are ample, and as transportation of the products of the county is wholly by wagons, considerable attention is paid to the turnpike and other public roads, which are kept in better condition than most counties with as broken surface; and although without railroad facilities, this fine county offers great inducements to settlers on its fertile lands, and the grazing is practically convenient to the Baltimore, Washington and Georgetown markets.

Population of county, census of 1900, 8,843. Increase since last census, 165. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 2,003.

Washington, the county seat, is located near the center of the county, 26 miles from Culpeper, on the Southern railway, and 18 miles from Kimball on the Norfolk and Western road, with which place it has daily mail communication. Population, census of 1900, 300. Increase since last census, 48.

Other towns are Flint Hill, Woodville and Sperryville. At the latter place there is a large tannery and many shops for the smaller mechanical industries.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1692 from old Rappahannock. It is situated 50 miles northeast from Richmond in the section known as the Northern Neck. It is thirty miles long by about seven miles in width, and contains an area of 188 square miles, one-third in cultivation. Average price im-

proved farm lands \$11 per acre. Average assessed value \$5.50 per acre. Surface undulating; soil a sandy loam with clay subsoil, and very fertile on the low grounds.

Farm products are wheat, corn, rye, oats, peas, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, and grasses of various kinds. Trucking is of considerable importance and largely on the increase. The most important and profitable products of the county are the fish and oysters, in which its streams abound in large quantities and of superior quality. Game is abundant and water fowl of choice varieties. Grazing facilities are fairly good. The usual farm stock—horses, cattle, hogs and sheep—are grown; the latter especially are found to be quite profitable.

There are no railroads, but water navigation is convenient via the Rappahannock river and inlets, the former being navigable for large vessels. Market advantages are excellent by a daily line of steamers to Baltimore, Fredericksburg and Norfolk.

Marl is found in large quantities and is used with good effect on the land. Timbers consist of oak, hickory, chestnut, gum, ash, maple, pine, dogwood and elm, the pine and oak being converted into lumber by the numerous sawmills in operation in the county. Rappahannock river and numerous creeks afford ample water supply. There are berry and vegetable canneries and a barrel manufactory for truck and oyster barrels. The climate is mild, health and water good, churches convenient; and educational advantages consist of Farnham Academy and numerous public schools. Telephone service and mail facilities ample, and public roads kept in good repair. This county shows considerable progress, and its people are prosperous and contented. There is much to recommend it to home-seekers in its mild climate, fertile soil—easy of cultivation—cheap and abundant living and convenient access to market.

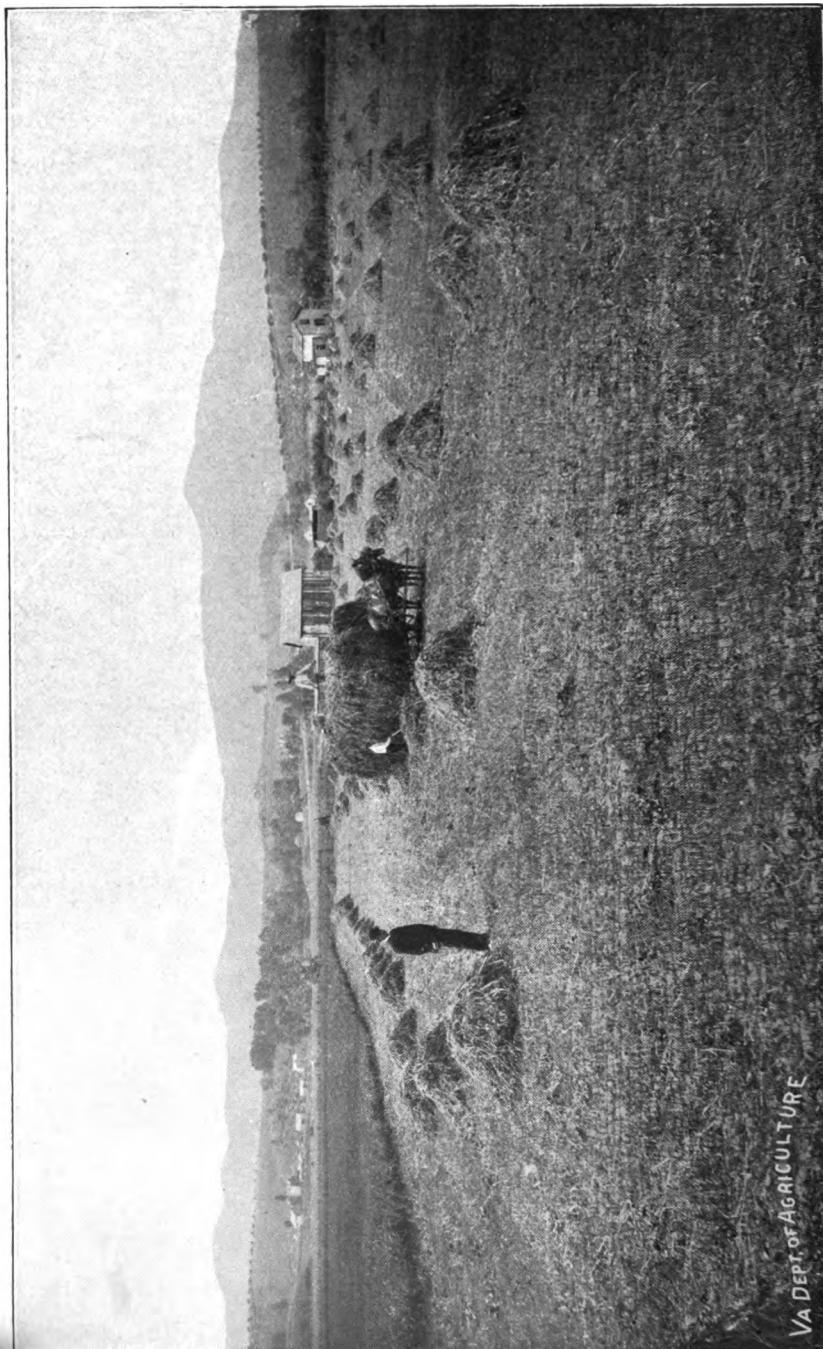
Population, census of 1900, 7,088. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 1,585.

Warsaw, the county seat, is an inland country village, situated near the center of the county, six miles from the river, and contains a population of about 150, one public school, newspaper, fraternal order, and several churches.

ROANOKE COUNTY.

This county, formed from Botetourt in 1838, is situated west of the Blue Ridge mountains in the famous Roanoke valley, 175 miles almost due west from Richmond. It is 20 miles long and about 15 miles wide, and contains an area of 297 square miles. Altitude at Salem, 1,006 feet. The surface is undulating, being divided into valleys and mountains, the latter principally on its boundaries. Soil alluvial, clay loam and limestone, very fertile, especially the valleys.

This is a splendid agricultural county, producing large crops of all the staple products—wheat, corn, oats, rye, hay, etc. This county has, in recent years, made great progress in fruit culture, all varieties of which known to this climate do well; such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, grapes and the smaller fruits. Vegetables also are grown to great extent and perfection, which, together with peaches, berries, etc., are put up in large quantities by the various canning establishments located in the county, and Botetourt county, adjacent. The apple culture especially has created much interest in the county, and it is coming to be one of the foremost apple-growing counties in the State, containing some of the largest orchards in the United States. Large shipments of apples are annually made to the markets of Europe direct from the orchards, yielding to the grower from \$5,000 to \$15,000 for the year's crop. Trucking is quite an important industry, and Roanoke City and the coal fields furnish excellent markets for this and other farm products.



Va Dept of AGRICULTURE

A FINE CROP OF FORAGE, CONSISTING OF COWPEAS AND MILLET—GROWN BY COL. A. M. BOWMAN, SALEM, ROANOKE COUNTY.

Grazing facilities in this county, in common with all others in this section of the State, are superior, especially in the blue grass section in the northern part. Cattle and sheep are raised extensively, and have direct and quick transportation via Shenandoah Valley railroad to the large markets, besides supplying the local demand in Roanoke and Salem.

Most excellent transportation facilities are furnished by the different lines of the Norfolk and Western system traversing the county, which include the main line east and west—the Shenandoah valley division leading northeast to the great cities of that section, and the Roanoke and Southern south through the tobacco counties of southern Piedmont and into North Carolina.

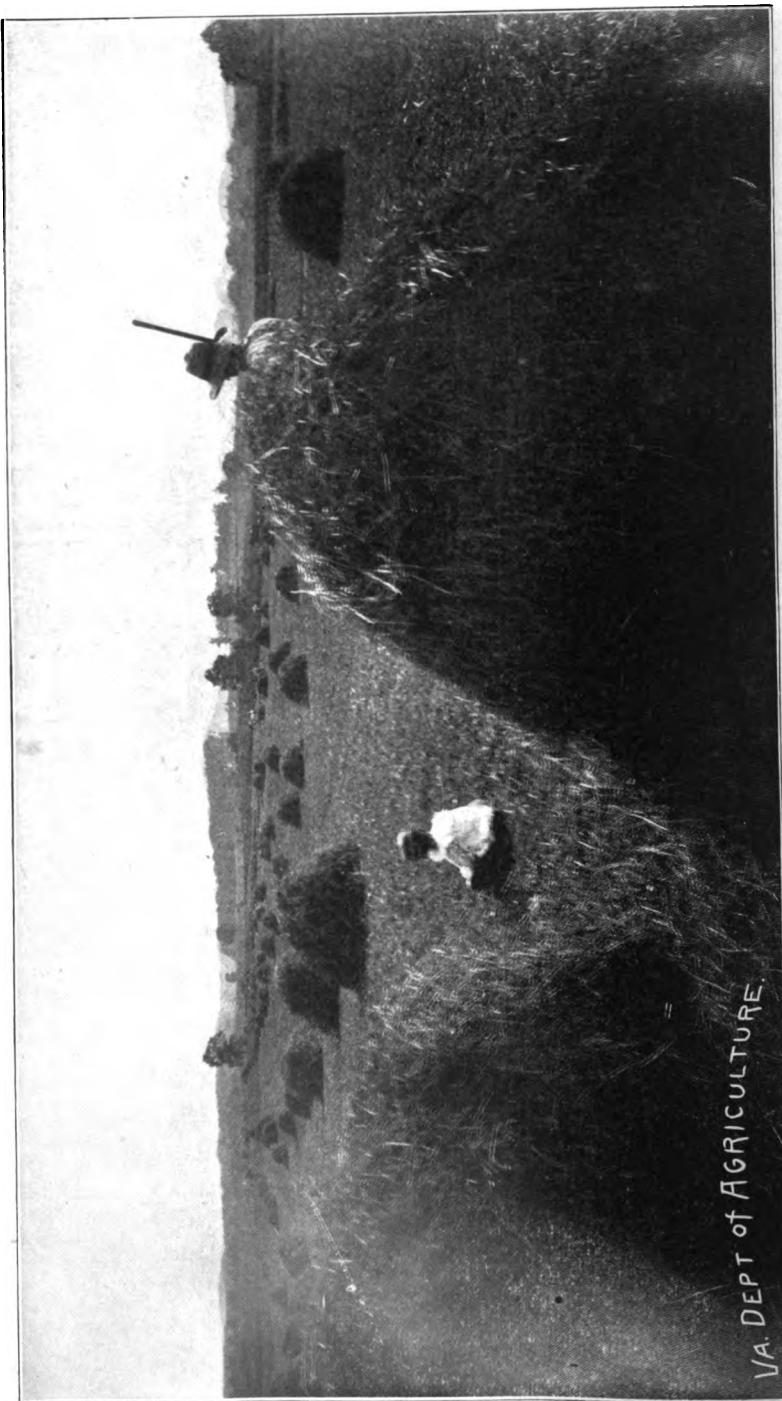
The minerals of the county are iron, manganese, barytes, marble, slate and limestone, the most valuable and important of which are its iron ores, magnetic and hematite, which are in great abundance and of superior quality, and are being extensively developed and worked. There are several mineral springs in the county, of high reputation for their medicinal properties, the most important of which are the celebrated Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, peculiarly adapted to consumptives. The most valuable varieties of timber are walnut, poplar, oak, chestnut, pine and hickory.

The county is watered and drained principally by the Roanoke river and its numerous tributaries passing through the center of the county and flowing southeast, and to some extent by tributaries of the James, running north. These streams furnish some very fine water powers, and are good fishing streams for bass and other varieties. Trout are also found in the mountain streams. Manufactories consist of flour mills and sawmills, roller mill supplies, woolen mills, steam tannery, a fertilizer mill, foundry, and a number of canneries. The climate is an average temperature, health excellent, water very fine. Churches are numerous, and include all the principal evangelical denominations. Educational advantages are very superior. In addition to its excellent public school system, there are male and female colleges of a high order, notably Roanoke College, located at Salem, and Hollins Institute, located six miles from the city of Roanoke in a most beautiful and picturesque section. Situated 1,200 feet above sea level, its climate is salubrious at all seasons, and it enjoys the further advantage of having excellent sulphur water on the grounds. This school is conducted exclusively in the interest of the higher education of young ladies, and is thoroughly equipped at a cost of over \$150,000. The mail facilities and telephone service of the county are excellent, and good county roads, including a splendid macadamized road, extend through the whole length of the county. The county is free from debt, and progress and advancement are apparent everywhere.

Population of the county (independent of Roanoke City), census of 1900, 15,837. Increase (independent of Roanoke City) since census of 1890, 1,895.

The above is a good exhibit of growth in population, as part of the county has been annexed to Roanoke City since last census, and the population thereof included with that city in the recent census.

Salem, the county seat, is situated near the center of the county, in the beautiful Roanoke valley, through which flows Roanoke river, and around which rise the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains. Lying 1,100 feet above the sea, it is deservedly noted for its salubrious and healthful climate, and is surpassed by no town in the State for beauty of situation, and wide expanse, fertility and picturesque scenery of the surrounding country. It lies on the main line of the Norfolk and Western railroad, and is connected by an electric railway line with Roanoke, six miles distant. The streets are well paved and macadamized. The water is of exceptional abundance and quality, being supplied by several large springs owned by the town. Salem is noted not only for the intelligence and refinement, but also for the high moral and religious tone of its population. Its eleven churches



V.A. DEPT of AGRICULTURE.

A PROFITABLE HAY CROP—2 1-2 TONS PER ACRE.

are well attended, represented by the Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, Episcopal and Catholic. Its educational advantages are of a very high order, it being the seat of Roanoke College, an institution for the education of males, widely known and justly celebrated as one of the leading colleges of the State; during its existence of a half a century, having attracted students from almost half the States of the Union, and several foreign countries. The college buildings are spacious, imposing brick structures; the grounds attractive, with beautiful greensward and luxuriant growth of forest and ornamental trees. Its able corps of instructors, laboratory, extensive library, location, and excellent moral and religious influence of the community, render it a most desirable school for the young men of our State. Other schools are the Salem Female Seminary, the Baptist Orphanage and the Lutheran Orphanage. These are comparatively young but growing institutions, in numbers and reputation. The graded schools (white and colored) rank among the first of the State for efficiency and good management. The town is supplied with excellent hotels, and three strong banks, two newspapers, and fraternal orders.

There are a number of flourishing industries and enterprises at Salem, some of them very extensive, affording employment to considerable expert labor. The most prominent are the machine works, steam tannery, woolen mills, carriage and wagon works, brick works, roller flour mills and ice factory.

The population of Salem, census of 1890, was 3,412, and by the local school census of 1905, it was over 5,000.

ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY.

This county was formed from Augusta and Botetourt in 1778, and named from its great natural curiosity, the Natural Bridge. This is one of the great valley counties lying between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains, 159 miles due west from Richmond. It is 31 miles in length and 22 in width, and contains 593 square miles (about three-fourths in cultivation). Average size farms, 185 acres. Average price of improved lands, \$20.00 per acre. Average assessed value, \$12.00 per acre. Farming lands have recently increased very much in value—many farms exchanging hands at \$50 per acre, and it is not an unheard-of thing for farms to sell at \$150 per acre.

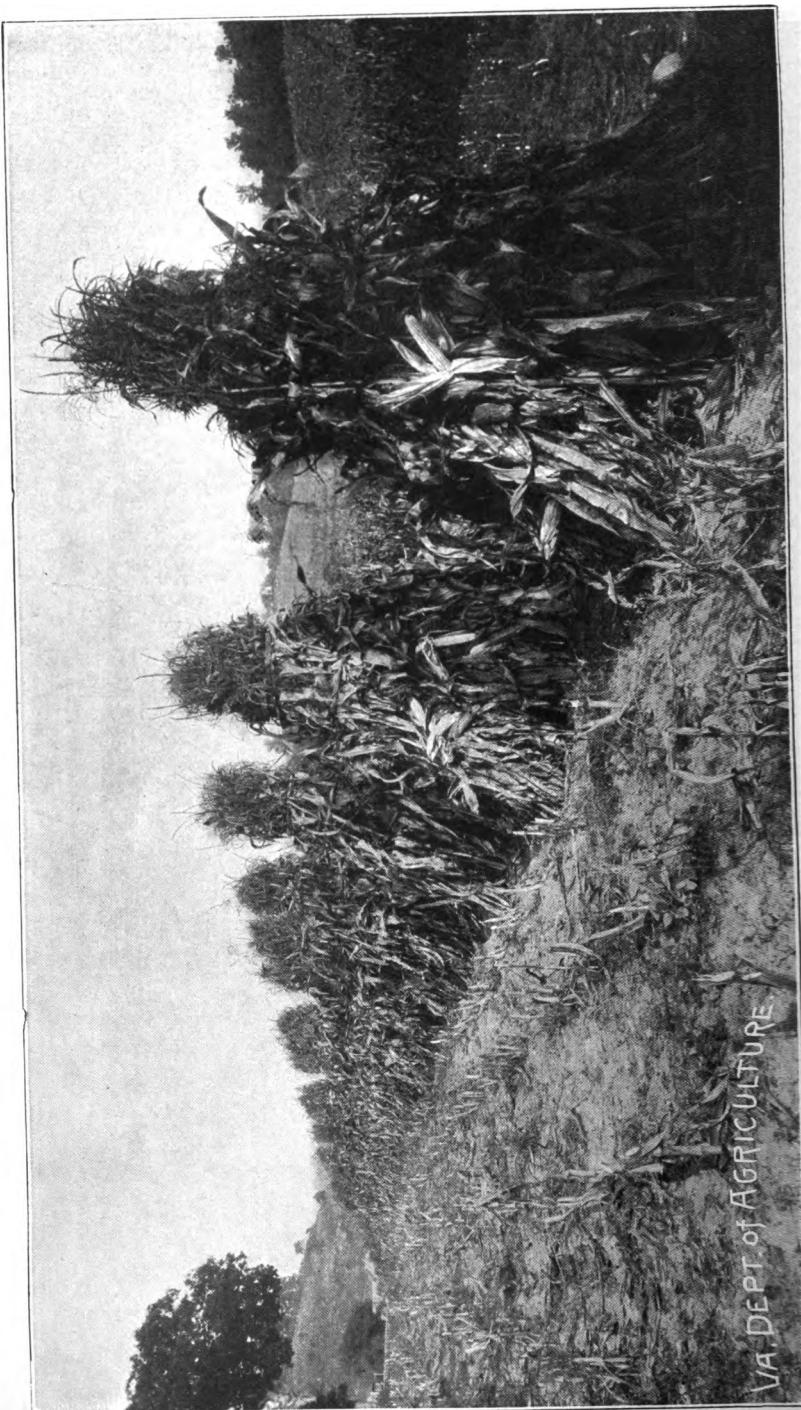
The surface is rolling and in parts mountainous, especially on the eastern and western borders. The soil is chiefly limestone, very fertile and highly improved, especially in the central portion of the county. Like all the valley counties, this is a rich agricultural and pastoral county, producing fine crops of grain and all the cultivated grasses. Fruits of all kinds do well, and farm dairying and poultry raising are sources of considerable profit. This county has some very fine grazing lands, which render stock-raising profitable and the chief farm industry.

Transportation facilities are very superior, embracing the Chesapeake and Ohio (and its branches), the Baltimore and Ohio, and Shenandoah Valley railroads.

The mineral resources of this county are very extensive and constitute one of its greatest sources of wealth and importance. Its various mineral deposits include iron ore, in large quantity and exceptionally fine quality, tin ore, manganese, barytes, kaolin, gypsum, marble of superior quality, and limestone, from which is produced a superior hydraulic cement which has a high reputation and a large demand. Several of these have been developed and are being successfully worked. The mineral waters of this county are numerous and of wide celebrity, embracing the Rockbridge Alum, Jordan Alum, Cold Sulphur, Wilson's White Sulphur and Rockbridge Baths—all places of popular resort for health and pleasure.

The scenery in many portions of Rockbridge is very grand and picturesque, and the county contains several points of great interest to the

CORN FIELD—YIELD, 90 BUSHELS PER ACRE.



traveler and pleasure-seeker, among which the most noted is the Natural Bridge, a natural rock arch 215 feet high and 100 feet wide, spanning Cedar creek, a small mountain stream 90 feet. It is famous as being one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world, of which Marshall said: "It is one of God's greatest miracles in stone." Clay spoke of it as "the bridge not made with hands that spans a river, carries a highway, and makes two mountains one." Other interesting points are Balcony Falls on the James, and Goshen Pass on North river.

Timber is abundant, of which the principal and most valuable species are oak, pine, poplar, walnut, hickory and chestnut. This county is abundantly watered by James river through its southern border, North river in the central portion, and by their numerous tributaries. They also afford excellent water power (some of which is utilized), and good supplies of fish, especially of bass in the James. The most important manufactories of the county are its large iron furnaces and cement works, both of which are extensively and successfully operated. There are also numerous grain and sawmills.

The climate is somewhat variable, though very healthful and invigorating, and water excellent. Churches are numerous; also educational advantages of a high order. Telephone service and mail facilities afford ample communication to all sections. This county is not only one of the largest, but ranks as among the most populous and flourishing in the State, and great impetus has been given to its advancement the past few years by a large influx of capital and enterprise which is shown in the growth of its towns and manufacturing plants.

Population of county, census of 1900, 21,799. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 5,135.

Lexington, the county seat, is situated on North river, near the center of the county, surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country. It is an active, thriving little city of 3,203 inhabitants (census of 1900). It has excellent railroad facilities, being located on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Valley division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. It is lighted by electricity and has water works that furnish an ample supply of water unsurpassed in quality. It has well paved streets, large public schools and school buildings, numerous private schools, beautiful churches (notably Grace Memorial church, Episcopal, which was erected in memory of General Robert E. Lee), three banks of large capital; also two newspapers, several fraternal orders, a successful wholesale grocery, large flouring mill and woodworking plant. But perhaps Lexington's most notable feature, and of which she is justly proud, are its two famous institutions of learning, the Virginia Military Institute and Washington and Lee University—the former a State institution founded in 1839 and controlled by a Board of Visitors appointed by the Governor; the latter chartered in 1782 as Liberty Hall Academy, first endowed by Washington, and later receiving the added lustre of the name of Robert E. Lee, its president for six years after the war. It is now a handsomely endowed, splendidly equipped and extensively patronized university. Lexington is also noted as the home of Stonewall Jackson before the war, and of Robert E. Lee after the war, and is the burial place of both.

Buena Vista is a new city of large manufacturing importance, beautifully situated on North river, and has a population of 2,388, census of 1900, which is an increase of 1,344 since census of 1890. Number of males twenty-one years and over, 604. It has two railroads—the Shenandoah Valley branch of the Norfolk and Western, and the James River and Lexington branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio; also several good hotels, handsome churches, fine public school buildings, private schools, a beautiful city hall and courthouse, good water supply system and electric plant.

Other important towns are Glasgow, Goshen, Collierstown, Brownsburg, and Balcony Falls.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

This county was formed from Augusta in the year 1778—128 years ago—and is almost as old as the Federal government, and lies west of the Blue Ridge mountains in the Shenandoah valley, about 130 miles northwest from Richmond. It borders on the State of West Virginia on the northwest, from which it is separated by the North or Shenandoah mountains. It contains an area of 870 square miles.

Its surface is rolling and mountainous on the southeast and northwest borders. The greater portion is valuable farm land and in cultivation, very fertile, and as a grain-producing county it has no peer. In the production of wheat, and average yield per acre, it ranks probably as high as any county in the State. Its best farms have produced as high as 45 bushels per acre, and 25 bushels is considered a fair average. Its yield of corn, oats, rye and barley are in like proportion—the latter embracing nearly half the product of the State. Not only is this a notably fine grain-producing county, but it is peculiarly a grass and stock section, and this is perhaps the principal source of its great prosperity. Hay is grown in great abundance, and being a natural blue grass soil, large numbers of choice cattle, horses, sheep and hogs are annually shipped from this county to the northern markets. Some of Virginia's finest horses are reared in this county, and it is considered one of the largest and best horse markets in the State, having regular sale days at Harrisonburg, at which the sales have been known to aggregate in one day \$25,000 to \$30,000, principally to northern buyers, and at an average price of \$100 per head.

Fruits of all kinds do well. No section of the State is better adapted to this industry, and it is receiving increased attention. Railroad facilities are excellent, with two main lines (the Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley railroads) extending through the county from north to south, and these connected by a cross line, affording ample facilities for marketing the large quantity of grain and other products, and the vast number of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs annually shipped to the markets. The extension of the C. & W. will, in the early future, bring this county in direct communication with the coal region of the west and Richmond in the east. This county has also great possibilities in the way of undeveloped mineral resources. It has iron, manganese, copper, coal, lead, ochre, marble of several varieties, and limestone abundant in every section. Mineral waters of great virtue are found, the most celebrated being Rawley Springs, eleven miles from Harrisonburg.

Much of the original growth of timber has been culled out, but there still exists a considerable quantity, especially in the mountain region, such as oak, chestnut, pine, poplar, cedar, etc.

The county contains a number of rivers and creeks. Of the former the principal streams are the Shenandoah, North and South rivers, and it is thus well watered and supplied with power for milling and manufacturing purposes. Manufactories are numerous and important, embracing more than 30 roller mills with a capacity of 50 to 175 barrels flour each per day. A large number of sawmills, several large tanneries, woolen mills, fertilizer plant, furniture factory, agricultural implement factories, plaster mill, foundries and furnaces, canning establishments, and creamery and cheese plants.

The climate is exceedingly healthful and invigorating—cooler in summer and winter than the eastern section of the State, and warmer than the mountains. Malarial diseases are entirely unknown. Water excellent and principally limestone. Churches are numerous and convenient, all Protestant denominations having houses of worship throughout the county. The public schools of the county rank very high, having been pronounced by the United States Commissioner of Education (Harris) the best in the State. Telephone service is cheap and efficient, extending over this and adjoining counties, and it is claimed that Rockingham has more rural tele-

phones than any county in the United States. Mail facilities are of the best, ten rural free delivery routes having been established in this county, reaching almost every section of it and making it the banner county of the State in this respect.

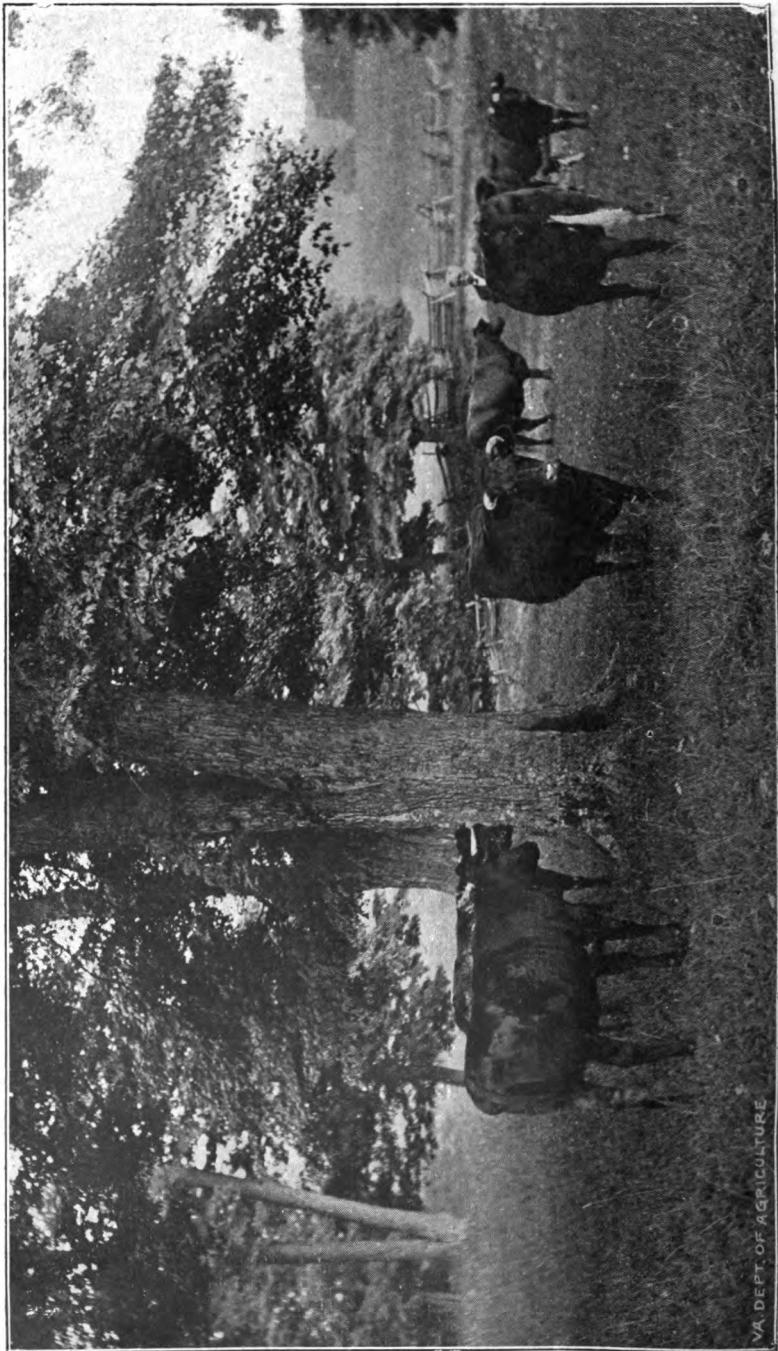
This is a very progressive county in the improvement of its highways, good buildings, and general appearance of thrift and prosperity. Financial condition of county and people is excellent. Wealth is probably more evenly distributed than any other county of the State. Of the \$1,000,000 on deposit in the banks, the greater part belongs to the farmers of the county, and all the money wanted can be gotten from the banks at 5 per cent. Its roads are among the best in Virginia, and furnish good and convenient highways to the various markets throughout the county. Its people are law-abiding, conservative, hospitable and progressive.

Population of county, census of 1900, 33,527. Increase since census of 1890, 2,228. Number of males 21 years and over, 8,045.

Harrisonburg, the county seat, is located in the central part of the county, in a rich, prosperous and progressive section 122 miles northwest from Richmond, 25 miles from Staunton, and 40 miles from Charlottesville. It is situated on the Southern and the Valley railroads, and has a population of 3,521, which is an increase of 729 since last census. It is a flourishing town rapidly growing in commercial importance, as is attested by the number of enterprises recently established, such as the Rockingham Creamery Company, with six skimming stations in the county, using 4,000 pounds milk daily, and making 150 pounds butter and the same quantity of cheese. This enterprise is growing rapidly and has a capacity of 1,000 pounds of butter daily. The Rockingham Horse and Colt Show Association have built a new track at considerable cost, and it is claimed to have no superior in the State. This association is doing a good work in encouraging stock raising in this section. An evaporating plant has recently been established here which handles a large quantity of apples, and does a profitable business. A new tobacco factory of large capital is doing a thriving business in the manufacture of cigars. The city recently put in a new sewerage system, and other municipal improvements have been inaugurated. Many business and dwelling houses have been erected, and others enlarged and remodeled. An annex to the school building has been constructed with all modern improvements. The county courthouse and other public buildings are among the finest in the State. Other and older enterprises are a steam tannery, turning out 100 sides of leather daily. Planing mill, ice factory, carriage factory, flouring mills—producing 150 barrels per day—several graded public schools, four newspapers, two banks, a large number of churches, several fraternal orders, electric lights and a superior water works system, both owned by the town.

Other towns are Bridgewater, population 800; Broadway, population 400; Dayton, population 425; Singer Glen, population 108; Timberville, population 173; also Mount Crawford, McGaheyville, Dovesville, Keezeltown, Mount Clinton, Linville and Port Republic.

As Rockingham ranks high among the counties of the State in point of area, so it claims a place near the head of the list in wealth, industry and progress. Thirty-five years ago, owing to the ravages of war, it lay almost a barren waste; to-day, instead of lands and property devastated, plenty smiles on every hand, and but for the monuments of her heroes and history, no one would ever dream, when surveying its broad acres of waving grain and grass, that it had undergone the devastating influence of war. At the close of that war its citizens were impoverished, its finances depleted and there was a gloomy prospect for the future; but with that energy characteristic of her people, houses and barns soon again dotted the landscape; fields were fenced and planted, and since that time Rockingham has been taking a leading part in every line of material advancement. To the enterprising farmer, one who farms on a business basis, this county



VIRGINIA SHORTHORNS RESTING UNDER THE SUGAR TREES.

VA. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

offers rare advantages; indeed, among the counties of the State none offer greater inducements to the prospective resident.

RUSSELL COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1786 from Washington. It is situated in the southwestern portion of the State, 370 miles southwest from Richmond, and bounded north by Buchanan and Dickenson, from which it is separated by a mountain range known as Sandy Ridge, south by Washington (Clinch mountain forming the dividing line), west by Scott and Wise, and east by Tazewell county. This is a large county, being 40 miles long from east to west, and 20 miles wide from north to south, containing an area of 503 square miles—370,153 acres; 1,579 farms; average size farms, 185 acres; unimproved lands, \$8.00 to \$12.00 per acre; improved lands, \$15.00 to \$50.00 per acre; average assessed value, \$5.00 per acre; about three-quarters of area in cultivation.

The surface to a considerable extent is broken. There are some very fertile sections in the valleys and along the streams, producing fine crops of grain and grass, far exceeding the average in most of the counties of the State. Especially is it noted for its extensive area of fine blue grass lands, upon which are raised large numbers of fine cattle that are annually shipped out to supply the export market.

The principal farm products are wheat, corn, oats, hay, rye and potatoes, that find a ready and remunerative market in the coal mining region near by. Fruits of all kinds common to this latitude do well, especially apples, peaches, grapes, etc. Fish, such as black bass, cat and red-eye, abound in large quantities in the Clinch and its tributaries. The grazing and feeding, not only of cattle, but of horses, sheep and hogs, is extensively carried on, and the quality and breeding is exceptionally fine. Stock raising, especially of cattle, is the principal industry of the county. The numbers of cattle annually sold from the county is from 10,000 to 12,000 head, of which about 3,000 are shipped to European markets. Of sheep there are about 10,000, and horses and mules about 5,000.

Railroad facilities are furnished by the Clinch Valley division of the Norfolk and Western railroad, which traverses the county from east to west. The minerals of this county are extensive and valuable, embracing iron ore (red and brown hematite), manganese, coal, lead, zinc, salt, sandstone, limestone, marble and barytes. Timber is abundant and of the most valuable varieties, such as walnut, poplar, cherry, locust, chestnut, white and chestnut oak, lynn, sugar and hemlock, in its primitive size and beauty.

This county is well watered mainly by Clinch river and its tributaries, in the northern portion, and Moccasin creek, a branch of the Holston, in the southwest section. These streams and their tributary creeks afford numerous valuable water powers, reliable throughout the year, upon which are situated many grain and saw mills. Beautiful river scenery and fine landscapes are presented to the eye on every hand. Notably of the latter is Elk Garden, Rosedale and other sections, with their splendid grass lands limited by the high mountains and threaded by constant streams flowing from bold springs; not only filling up the measure of the beautiful, but carrying conviction of the great wealth and fertility of this section. This elevated mountain section is noted for its healthful and bracing climate and splendid water. Churches are numerous and educational advantages consist of the public school system in a flourishing condition, private schools and a young ladies' institute.

Lebanon, the county seat, has a population of about 300, and is situated near the center of the county a short distance from Cedar creek, and six miles from Cleveland, a station on the Clinch Valley division of the Norfolk and Western railroad, with which it has daily mail communication. It is healthfully located, and contains churches of different denominations, a female college, newspaper, fraternal orders, hotels, stores, etc.

Other towns are Hansonville, in the southwest side of the county on Moccasin creek, a handsome little village, with mill, stores, etc. Honakersville, on Lewis creek, on the north side of the county—also Dickensonville and other places in the county, such as Honaker, Rosedale, Castlewood and Elk Garden, are convenient places of trade for the surrounding county. The Clinchfield Coal Company has a valuable plant at Dante, which has a capacity of 1,000 tons daily. The population of Dante is about 2,500, and it is by far the largest place in the county.

Total population of county, census of 1900, 18,031. Increase since census of 1890, 1,905. Number of males 21 years and over, 4,002.

SCOTT COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1814 from Washington, Russell and Lee, and is situated in the extreme southwest portion of the State, 350 miles southwest from Richmond, its southern boundary being the State of Tennessee. It has a population, census of 1900, of 22,694, which is an increase of 1,000 since last census, and 4,927 males 21 years old and over. It contains an area of 535 square miles, two-thirds of which is in cultivation. The surface is rather mountainous and hilly, although there are some fine farming and blue grass lands along Clinch river, which flows through the county from northeast to southwest, and on Holston river, in the southern part; and also a large amount of land in other sections, while not so smooth, is quite productive, yielding good crops of wheat, corn, rye, oats and buckwheat, especially the two former. It is especially noted for its large production of sorghum and maple sugar, also butter and other dairy products. There is a considerable area devoted to the cultivation of fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, and some grapes.

Grazing facilities are good and stock raising is an important and profitable industry, large numbers of cattle, sheep, horses and mules, of good grade, being marketed every year, and bringing into the county considerable revenue.

Transportation facilities are furnished by the Virginia and Southwestern railroad, extending from Bristol and passing through the county to Big Stone Gap, in Wise, and there connecting with the L. & N. system. This road gives a most excellent market in the coal fields of Wise for the products of the county. A new road, the South and Western, passing directly through the county, is now building. This county is very rich in minerals, having an abundance of iron ore (red and brown hematite), manganese, lead, coal, marble of various kinds and of superior quality, barytes, fire-clay and limestone in abundance. Some of these have been developed and mined to some extent. Salt is also known to exist in the southeast corner of the county, but to what extent is as yet undeveloped. There are several sulphur and chalybeate springs of known efficacy and reputation, the most important of which are the Holston Springs, on Holston river, and Hagan's Springs, on Stanton creek, in the northern part of the county. Considerable areas abound in valuable timber, such as walnut, oak of the various varieties, pine, ash, cedar, lind, hickory, birch, sycamore, elm, etc. The county is well watered by Clinch river and the north fork of the Holston and their tributaries, and these streams afford unlimited water power for mills and manufacturing purposes.

Manufactories consist of a large number of grain and saw mills; also several bark mills and wood cording machines. A great natural curiosity and one of the most wonderful in America is the great Natural Tunnel, over 900 feet long, twelve miles west of Gate City, the county seat, on Stock creek, and on the Virginia and Southwestern railroad, both of which pass through it, the only place on record where a railroad can go through a mountain opened by the hand of God. There can be no scenery more grand and imposing than that afforded by the approach to the tunnel on

the lower side. An immense wall of limestone rock forms a high butting cliff for several hundred yards below, which has been colored in the course of time in beautiful tints of red and gray and brown by the waters carrying down its face different solutions of lime, iron and magnesia. It is situated about 1,400 feet above sea level, and when it becomes generally known to the tourist, its perfectly beautiful and enchanting attractions will draw throngs of visitors.

The climate of this county is equable, health uniformly good, and water excellent; large numbers of churches of the various denominations, fine public schools, and one college and six high schools; good telephone service and mail facilities. Financial condition of the county first-class and on a cash basis; and in the matter of progress and general advancement, conditions are highly favorable—as much so as adjoining sections. It has a splendid population of hospitable, industrious and law-abiding people, and with its large undeveloped resources, it will assume a high position under more favorable conditions of transportation. Gate City, the county seat, situated on a branch of the Holston river, and on the Virginia and Southwestern railroad, which extends from Bristol to Big Stone Gap, is an attractive town of about 700 inhabitants, and has a factory, public school, newspaper, two banks and several churches and fraternal orders.

Smaller towns are Clinchport, population 183; Duffield, population 98; Nickelsville, population 200; and other places of considerable business importance.

SHENANDOAH COUNTY.

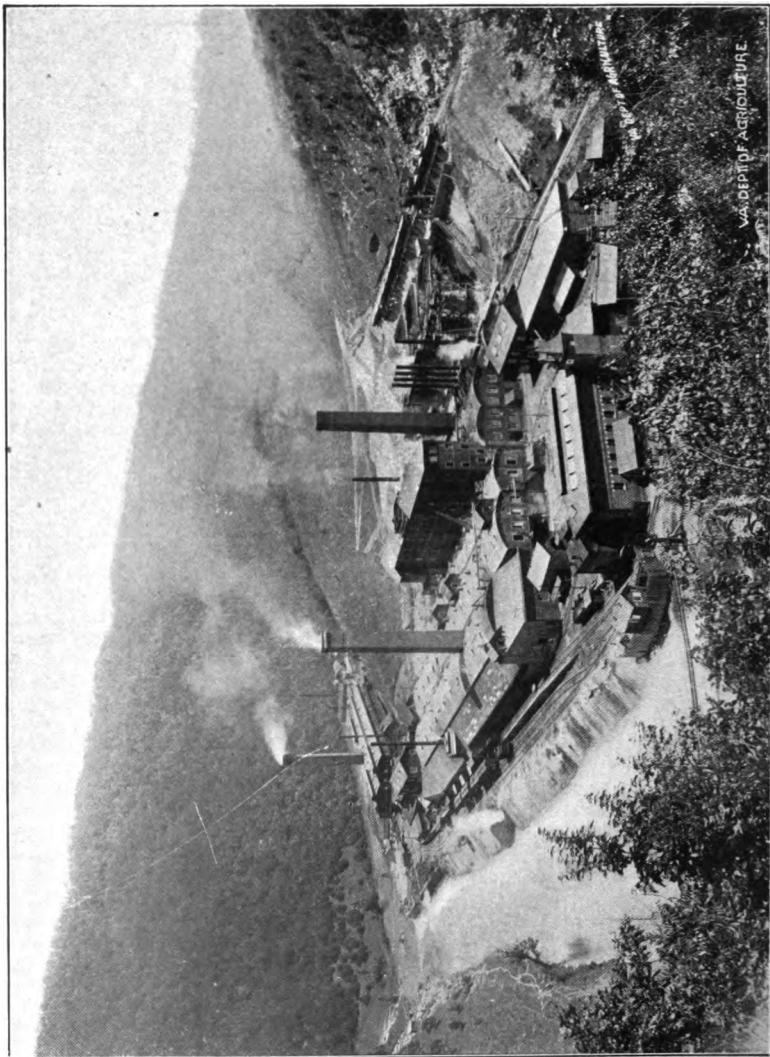
Shenandoah county, formed from Frederick in 1772, was originally called Dunmore, and name changed to Shenandoah in 1777. It lies in the northern part of the State 100 miles northwest from Richmond, and joins West Virginia. It contains an area of 486 square miles. Price of lands \$10 to \$50 per acre, some of the choicest lands ranging as high as \$100 per acre. The surface is rolling and mountainous in some parts, especially the eastern and western sections of the county. About one-half of the area is cleared and cultivated. The soil is mostly disintegrated limestone, very strong and durable, and a larger proportion of the county is of the best class of bottom and valley lands of great beauty and fertility. It is also noted for the high state of cultivation which characterizes its improved lands, and is justly called, in connection with the other valley counties, the Garden Spot of Old Virginia.

This county ranks as among the best grain counties of the State, especially for wheat, which is exported principally in the shape of flour, and has a high reputation; also corn, oats and rye in large quantities are produced. The next and probably equally important industry of the county is stock raising, considerable attention being paid to the introduction of improved grades of cattle, sheep, horses and hogs, from Kentucky and elsewhere, and this industry is rendered the more profitable on account of the excellent grazing facilities in the blue grass uplands.

Railroads are the Southern and Baltimore and Ohio, which afford ample transportation facilities to all sections of the county.

Minerals are iron ore, coal, manganese, lead, antimony, marble, limestone, marl, and some valuable clays. Some of these are being utilized, and others, as yet, very little developed. Timbers are oak, chestnut, pine, hickory, poplar, walnut, ash, etc., existing in fair quantity.

The Shenandoah Alum and Burness White Sulphur Springs and the Orkney Springs, especially the latter, are places of much resort for health by pleasure-seekers. The north fork of the Shenandoah river traversing the county its entire length, with its tributaries, afford ample water supply and good water power for manufacturing purposes. The climate is temperate, healthful and invigorating, and the water excellent. Schools and churches are abundant, all denominations of the latter being represented.



MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, SALTILLO, SMYTH COUNTY, VA

Telephone and mail service is extensive, affording ample facilities of communication with all parts of the county.

There are a number of manufacturing concerns over the county as follows: five lime kilns, two hardwood factories, ten large flouring mills, ten smaller roller mills, most of which are run by water power. There are eight banks in the county, and six high schools.

Population, census of 1900, 20,253. Increase since census of 1890, 582. Number of males 21 years and over, 5,032.

Woodstock, the county seat, is located near the center of the county on the Manassas branch of the Southern railway, and has a population, census of 1900, of 1,069. Its streets are in good condition, paved with macadam, have brick sidewalks and lighted with electricity. A complete system of water works is in operation, and several fine buildings have been erected, and others are under construction. Its principal industries are flour mills, broom and furniture factories, planing mill, lime kiln, fruit evaporation and sawmills. It has also good public schools, numerous churches, a newspaper, several banks, and fraternal orders. The County Agricultural Fair (with good grounds well located) is annually held here, which is a great stimulus to its agricultural and other interests.

Other flourishing towns of the county are Edinburg, population 512; Mt. Jackson, population 472; New Market, population 684 (an increase of 77 since last census); and Strasburg, population 690 (an increase of 44 since last census). At the latter place are located factories for the manufacture of porcelain, pottery, etc., and several large lime plants, producing a very superior quality of lime.

SMYTH COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1831 from Washington and Wythe and is located in Southwestern Virginia, 240 miles from Richmond. The Clinch range of mountains rises to a height of 4,000 to 4,500 feet above sea level. The Iron mountain rises in its White Top and Balsam peaks (in the southwest corner) to the magnificent height of 5,540 and 5,720 feet, respectively, marking them as the highest in Virginia.

The county is thirty-two miles in its greatest length from north to the south, and twenty-two miles wide from east to west, and contains an area of 486 square miles. The surface is mainly hilly, and mountainous in parts. The valleys of the north, middle and south forks of the Holston river, including Rich Valley on the north side of Walker's mountain, and Rye Valley on the south side of the county, show all the fine features characteristic of the best lands of the Valley of Virginia. There is a large area of level or river bottom land lying along each of these rivers, affording alluvial deposits of great depth and fertility, and capable of constant cropping without deterioration. The lands are mainly in the limestone area and yield largely of the various crops produced—corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, hay and tobacco. Cabbage is a very remunerative crop, large quantities of which are produced and shipped from the county to southern points and the coal fields every year. Dairy, orchard and vegetable products are very considerable and sources of much revenue to the farmers. Fish culture should become an important industry in this county. The streams are well adapted to game fish and are very well stocked with different varieties, such as bass, red eye, chub, suckers, and some mountain trout.

The most profitable branch of labor in this county is stock raising and grazing. The area of limestone or strictly grass lands probably embrace more than half the county. In Rich valley, Saltville and other sections of the county, are found thousands of acres of blue grass of indigenous growth, equalling in every respect the far-famed blue grass lands of Kentucky; and as a consequence large numbers of fine cattle are annually raised and ex-

ported.' Much attention is paid to the grade of cattle, and this county can boast of having the largest herd of short horn cattle in the State, and is also noted for its fine horses and sheep.

Transportation facilities are ample, with the Norfolk and Western railroad passing through the center of the county from east to west, bringing the county into communication with the eastern seaboard, and the western and southern lines of railway. Its Saltville branch, connecting at Glade Spring, Washington county, leads back into this county and will ultimately be extended. A new line of railroad, connecting with the Norfolk and Western at Marion, has been built into the Rye valley to reach the valuable timber and mineral of that section.

This county possesses unusual importance on account of its great mineral wealth, the principal source of which is the immense deposits of salt and plaster at Saltville and vicinity. The latter is also developed and being mined in other sections of the county. These salt and plaster deposits are considered to be the most extensive and valuable to be found in the United States, immense quantities of each having been mined and manufactured for many years, bringing into the county a large annual revenue. There is also a large alkali plant at Saltville devoted to the manufacture of alkali, soda ash, bleaching powder, etc., erected at a cost of \$3,000,000, and employing a large amount of labor. Besides her rich deposits of salt and plaster, she has within her borders valuable deposits of iron ore of the different species (brown, red, hematite, magnetite, and iron pyrites), lead, zinc, barytes, manganese, marble, kaolin, in brick, clay, limestone and onyx stone. A full description of these minerals would require more than the allotted space for this subject. Some very fine timber is still to be found, especially in the mountain sections, consisting of walnut, poplar, ash, oak, pine, hickory, hemlock and maple.

The county is watered almost wholly by the different branches of Holston river (the north, middle and south forks), the two latter having their sources in the county, and all flowing southwestwardly toward Tennessee. In Rye valley, this county, are some of the head waters of Cripple creek, which flows eastwardly to New river. These streams, especially the Holston waters and their tributaries, afford extensive water power.

Besides the extensive alkali and salt works at Saltville, there are other important manufactories in the county, such as iron furnaces and forges, woolen mills, tanneries, brick works, and the requisite number of good grist and saw mills. In the three important elements and attractions to any county—climate, health and water—it will not be amiss to say that this county equals any in the State. Churches representing the different religious denominations are very numerous, and the public school system is kept up to a high state of efficiency. Telephone service reaches nearly all sections, and mail facilities are extensive and all that could be desired. In all material, social, and other respects, this may justly rank among the first of the counties of the southwest, or of the State, and very few sections of the United States deserve more favorable mention. Its increase in population shows that it is being appreciated.

Population, census of 1900, 17,121. Increase since census of 1890, 3,761.

Marion, the county seat, is a thriving, handsome town of considerable business importance near the center of the county, on the middle fork of Holston river, 275 miles southwest by rail from Richmond, on the line of the Norfolk and Western railroad and at the terminus of the Marion and Rye Valley railroad. It has a population (census of 1900) of 2,045, which is an increase since last census of 394. Its streets are lighted and macadamized. It has an excellent water supply, wood and other factories, a fine flouring mill, good hotels, and churches, stores, newspapers, fraternal orders, female college, graded public school, and is the site of the Southwestern Lunatic Asylum. Much improvement is shown in the erection and repair of buildings; and the quarries, ore mines, and other works in and near the

town have been very active and prosperous. A very handsome and complete brick courthouse, with stone trimmings, has just been completed at the cost of \$50,000, and a large new furniture factory also has been finished and put in operation during the last year. A very important and extensive new enterprise in Smyth is that of the Spruce Pine Lumber Company. They purchased a large tract of 30,000 acres of virgin spruce lying in Smyth and Grayson, and acquired the new Rye Valley railroad, extending about thirty miles into this region, where it is stated there is sufficient supply to last their extensive mills 20 years. These steam sawmills are located near Marion, and are turning out daily an immense quantity of lumber from the supply of timber brought over their own road.

Saltville is an exceedingly attractive town, beautifully situated in a lovely vale, and is the center of an immense trade growing out of its alkali works, salt manufacturing, plaster mining, etc. It has a good hotel, tasteful church, handsome residences, stores, and numerous factories, with their appurtenances. Holston Mills and Chilhowie are also towns of considerable size and business. At the latter is situated the large flouring mills and the Virginia Vitrified Brick and Sewer Pipe Company, which ship its products of hard paving brick and pipe extensively in this State and beyond its borders. A new lumber sawing plant of importance has recently been established at Adkins, on the Norfolk and Western railroad.

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Southampton was formed in 1784 from Isle of Wight. It lies in the southeastern portion of the State, 50 miles from Richmond and bordering the State of North Carolina on the south. It contains an area of 609 square miles.

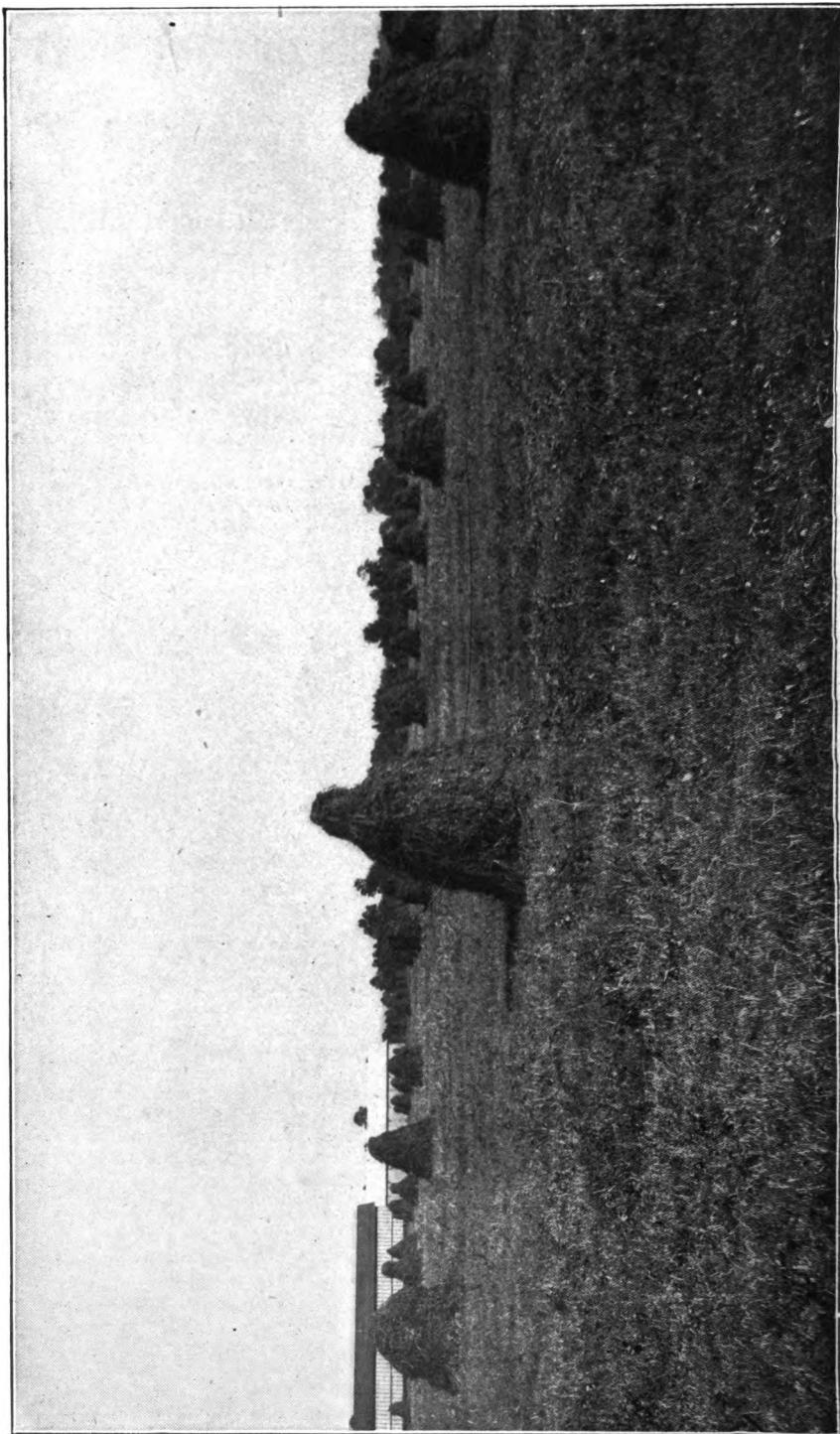
The surface is level, soil a medium light and sandy loam with clay sub-soil, considerably worn, though naturally very productive, especially the broad and fertile lowlands on the streams.

Farm products are cotton, corn, rye, oats, tobacco, potatoes and peanuts. Southampton ranks all the other counties of the State in the production of cotton, raising over 5,000 bales annually. Cotton gins are conveniently located in different parts of the county. Cotton and peanuts may be considered the most profitable products of the county, though large revenue is derived from other sources, notably trucks and fruits. Some of the largest apple orchards in the State are found here, and other fruits, such as pears, peaches, grapes, plums, cherries, and berries of all kinds are grown abundantly; also cranberries grow to great perfection on the alluvial bottoms. The soil and climate are admirably adapted to the raising of vegetables; and melons of the finest quality and flavor are produced. Sweet and Irish potatoes, and peas of every variety grow to great perfection and abundance. Many of the farmers are turning their attention to the cultivation of the grasses, which have been found to grow luxuriantly.

Cattle do well, requiring little feed and attention during the winter months. Hogs are raised in large numbers, and the sheep husbandry could be made a profitable enterprise with proper care and attention on the fine grazing lands in some sections of the county. The streams abound in fish of the choicest variety, such as white shad, chub, round fish, perch, etc., which are caught in large quantities in seines and nets.

Transportation facilities are amply afforded by the Norfolk and Western, Southern, and South Atlantic lines of railway, traversing the different sections of the county; also by water navigation to some extent on Blackwater river. These render the markets easily accessible to all sections.

Timber, such as oak, pine, walnut, chestnut, cypress, hickory, persimmon, ash, poplar, gum, sycamore, maple, etc., abounds in considerable quantity and variety, much of which is converted into lumber by the numerous sawmills in operation. Some grain mills are also located in the county. Black-



ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ACRE FIELD OF COWPEA HAY IN SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY—MR. H. WORDEN'S FARM.

water river on the eastern border, Meherrin river on the western, and Nottoway river flowing through the central portion, with numerous tributary streams, plentifully water every section, and furnish excellent drainage and abundant water power for mills and manufacturing purposes. The climate is salubrious, health good, and pure water unsurpassed, furnished by artesian wells. Every community has its churches. Excellent educational advantages are afforded by public and high-grade schools. Telephone service and mail facilities are ample. Financial conditions are prosperous, and in progress and general advancement there is a manifest degree of prosperity, the last assessment of personal property showing considerable increase; and all things considered, this ranks as among the most thriving counties of this prosperous section of the State.

Population, census of 1900, 22,848. Increase since census of 1890, 2,770.

Courtland, the county seat, located in the central portion of the county on the Atlantic and Danville railroad, and Nottoway river, has a population of 288. The streets are graded and lighted, and an excellent water supply furnished from artesian wells. Besides the county buildings there are several hotels, churches and fraternal orders, numerous business houses, a graded public school, and factory.

Other towns in the county are Franklin, Boykins, Ivor, Drewerysville, and Capron.

Franklin is the largest town in the county and quite an important point, having a population (census of 1900) of 1,143, which is an increase since last census of 268. It is located at the head of navigation on Blackwater river, through which it has communication and a lucrative trade by good river steamboat transportation with Eastern North Carolina, also the Seaboard and Roanoke, and the Atlantic and Danville railroads. They connect it with Portsmouth and Norfolk. It has two large peanut-cleaning plants, a large lumber mill, good banking facilities, church and school advantages, and is making substantial progress.

Boykins has witnessed unusual activity in the past year or so in the erection of a new gin house—a large house for the storage of peanuts—numerous dwelling houses and stores, and others in process of erection; also the shipment of peanuts has been unusually large.

Ivor is a thriving village on the Norfolk and Western railroad, and has a fine trade, large quantities of peanuts being shipped from this point.

Near Drewerysville is a peanut-cleaning factory and several cotton ginning plants.

Capron is situated in a large vegetable raising section.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY.

Spotsylvania county was formed in 1720 from Essex, King William and King and Queen, and is situated about 45 miles (almost due north) from Richmond. It is 25 miles long from north to south, and 17 miles wide from east to west, and contains an area of 401 square miles (about one-half cultivated).

The surface is rolling and the soil productive and varied in kind and quality, the uplands being a stiff clay, while that of the bottoms and valleys is a sandy loam, the latter producing fine crops of corn and other products. Other products are wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, hay and tobacco. Fruits of all kinds, especially apples, pears, and grapes, do well; also vegetables, and large quantities of both are sold in the Fredericksburg and other markets. Dairying and poultry raising have largely increased and are a source of considerable revenue to the farmers in connection with general farming. Fish are abundant, and on the rivers are found the choicest of tidewater fowls, and in the marshes sora, woodcock, etc. Considerable attention is given to improved breeds of horses, sheep and cattle, of which there are several fine herds of the latter in the county.

Transportation facilities are excellent. Besides water transportation, this county has two railway lines—the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad which passes through the northeast portion, and the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont (narrow gauge) extending through the northern part from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House, a distance of forty miles, connecting at the latter point with the Southern railway, which brings large additional traffic to the county, and its principal town, Fredericksburg.

Minerals are gold, iron, pyrites, granite and sandstone, most of which have been developed and are being successfully mined and worked. The most valuable timbers are oak, pine, poplar and hickory, but are limited in quantity, having been culled out to a considerable extent.

The county is watered by the Rappahannock river on the northern, the North Anna on the southern border, and the numerous tributaries of these rivers and the Mattaponi in the interior. The climate is mild and healthful, water good, churches and public schools ample for demand, and mail facilities convenient to all sections of the county.

Population, census of 1900, 9,239. Number of males 21 years and over, 2,137.

Spotsylvania, the county seat, is situated about the center of the county, on the Po river, about ten miles from the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont railroad. It is a small inland country village and contains the county buildings, several churches and a public school. The nearest market is Fredericksburg, the chief town of the county.

There are three banks in the county.

STAFFORD COUNTY.

Stafford was formed from Westmoreland in 1765, and lies between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers in the northeastern portion of the State, 60 miles north from Richmond. It contains an area of 285 square miles, 60 per cent. of which is in cultivation.

The surface is generally rolling; soil a sandy loam, naturally good, and with proper treatment, capable of great improvement. Farm products are wheat, corn, rye and oats, of which good crops are produced; also the grasses (clover and orchard grass) are successfully grown. The most profitable industries of the county are its fruit, vegetable and poultry products, which are extensive, and find ready sale in the nearby Washington and Fredericksburg markets. The pickling industry is especially important, employing from 1,000 to 1,500 hands, principally boys and girls, and bringing into the county annually from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

Large fisheries on the Potomac and tributaries afford profitable employment to labor and an important article of food supply to the people. Grazing facilities are fairly good, especially for sheep, and the rearing of early lambs for the Washington and Baltimore markets is a source of considerable revenue to the farmers. In addition to excellent water transportation facilities by the Potomac and its tributaries, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad traverses the county north and south, affording choice of markets and convenient access to same.

Minerals are gold, iron, mica and sandstone, but not operated to any extent. The White House at Washington was built of white sandstone from Aquia creek. Timbers are oak, hickory, pine, poplar, chestnut walnut, elm, ash, etc., which bring considerable revenue to the county as lumber, railroad ties, and poplar wood pulp for paper.

The Potomac on the eastern and the Rappahannock river on the southern border, with the numerous creeks emptying into these rivers, and penetrating the interior, afford ample drainage and water supply and also excellent power for mills and manufactories. Flour and saw mills are

numerous, also shingle mills, and several pickling establishments. The climate is mild and healthful; water good, embracing some mineral (alum and sulphur). Religious and educational advantages are ample, and considerable progress is shown in improved condition of buildings and lands, better farm stocks and increased production of crops of all kinds per acre.

With a people kind and hospitable, climate genial and healthful, cheap lands, facilities for easy and pleasant living and convenient access to market, it would seem that this is a section presenting many attractions for the intending immigrant and home-seeker.

Population of county, census of 1900, 8,097. Increase since census of 1890, 735. Number of males 21 years and over, 1,960.

Stafford Courthouse, the county seat, is located in the eastern portion of the county, about four miles from the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad. It is a small inland country village of about 50 inhabitants, church and county buildings. The nearest market is Fredericksburg, which is in Spotsylvania, on the opposite bank of the Rappahannock river.

SURRY COUNTY.

This is one of the oldest counties in the State, having been formed from James City county in 1652. It lies on the south side of James river 35 miles southeast from Richmond. It contains an area of 292 square miles. Average price improved farm lands \$8 per acre.

The surface is generally level and soil light and sandy. Principal products are corn, wheat, oats and peanuts, especially the latter, large quantities of which are produced; and so well is the soil adapted to their growth that the lands on that account have very materially increased in value. Fruits of all kinds are cultivated with success, and there are some fine orchards, especially on James river.

This county is well supplied with railroad facilities, having the Atlantic and Danville passing up from the south near the center of the county to Claremont on the northwest border; the Surry, Sussex and Southampton railway, from its connection with the Norfolk and Western railway at Wakefield on the southern border through the county to its water terminus on James river; the Norfolk and Western along its southwestern border, and eleven miles of the Surry Lumber Company's narrow-gauge road connecting with the Atlantic and Danville railroad at Spring Grove. James river also affords extensive shipping facilities, daily steamers of various lines touching at its numerous wharves.

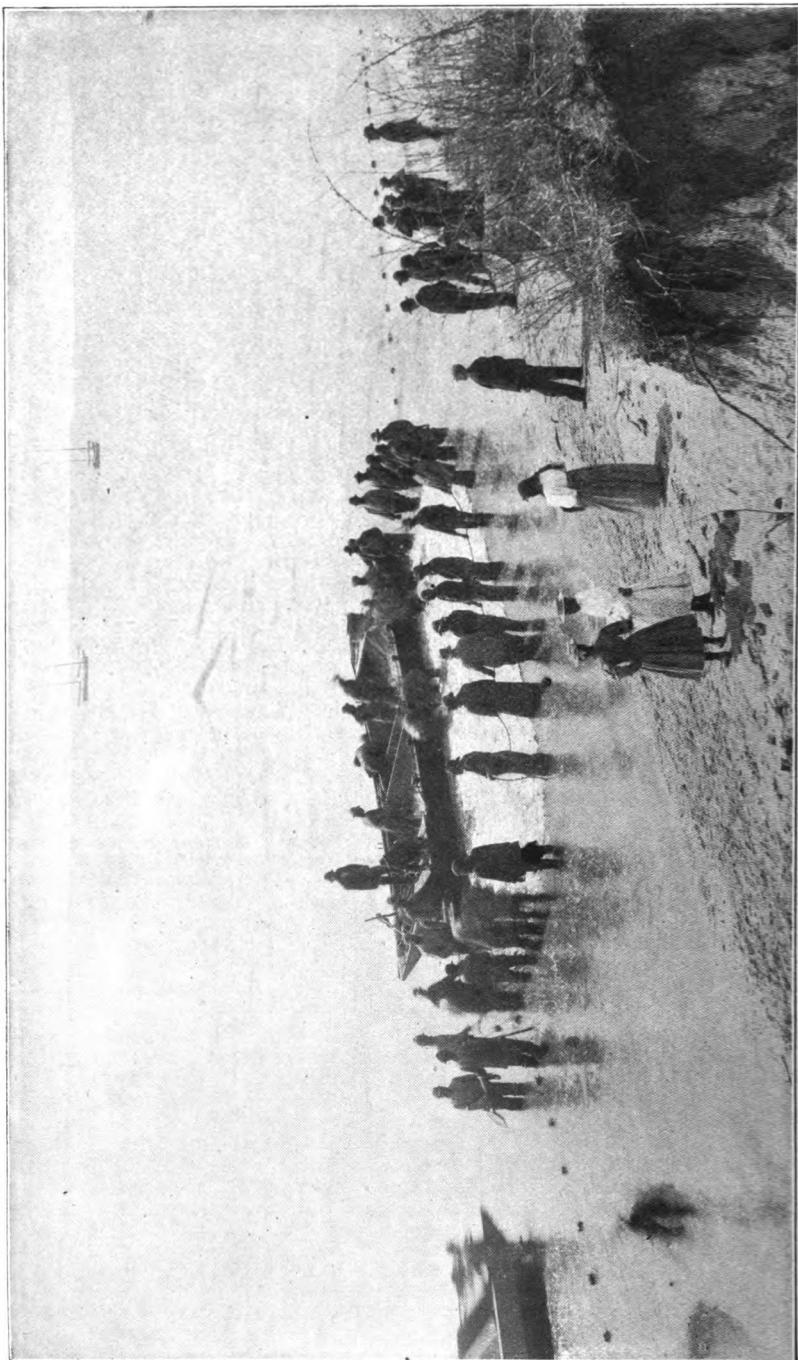
Marl exists in great abundance, is very accessible, and it is utilized to some extent as a fertilizer. About two-thirds of the county is in timber, principally pine, oak, hickory, poplar, beech, walnut, cypress, holly and the gums, much of which is converted into lumber and firewood for northern markets.

Water and drainage is supplied by James river on the north, Blackwater on the south, and their numerous tributary creeks. There are a large number of sawmills in the county, some of which are of very large capacity. The climate, health and water are all that could be desired. Churches and schools are numerous and convenient, and mail facilities ample. Conditions in the county are very favorable. Farm lands are being improved, business is active, and altogether this section will compare favorably with other portions of the State.

Population, census of 1900, 8,460. Increase since census of 1890, 213. Number of males 21 years and over, 2,178.

Surry, the county seat, is located in the northeastern part of the county on the Surry, Sussex and Southampton railway, five miles from James river, and 55 miles southeast from Richmond, and has a population of about 150.

SEINING FISH IN VIRGINIA RIVERS.



Claremont, in the northwest portion of the county, on James river, and the eastern terminus of the Atlantic and Danville railroad, is a new and rapidly growing town of 565 population, which is an increase of 376 since last census. It has several good hotels, churches and schoolhouses, newspaper, and numerous business houses, money-order office, several lines of steamboats, daily trains and daily mails.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

This county, formed from Surry in 1754, is located in the southeast part of the State, 35 miles from Richmond. It contains an area of 490 square miles—313,600 acres, 930 farms; average size farms 225 acres. Lands are very cheap, ranging in price from \$2 to \$20 per acre. Average price improved farm lands \$5 per acre; average assessed value, \$3.75 per acre.

The surface is slightly rolling. Soil, light gray loam and very productive on the streams. Farm products are cotton, corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and peanuts. Pears, grapes and small fruits do well, and trucking is engaged in to a considerable extent. The grasses do well and much of the county is admirably adapted to sheep raising, which is profitable in the sale of wool and early spring lambs.

Railroad and market facilities are excellent, furnished by the Norfolk and Western, Petersburg and Weldon, and Atlantic and Danville railways, which traverse the northeast, southwest and southeastern portions, respectively.

Marl is abundant, and is used to good effect.

Pine is the principal timber, considerable quantities of which are converted into lumber. Blackwater river on the northeast border, and Nottoway river in the central portion, and their branches, furnish sufficient water supply and drainage. Climate mild, health and water good. Schools and churches of the different denominations numerous and convenient.

Population, census of 1900, 12,082. Increase since census of 1890, 982. Number of males 21 years and over, 2,749.

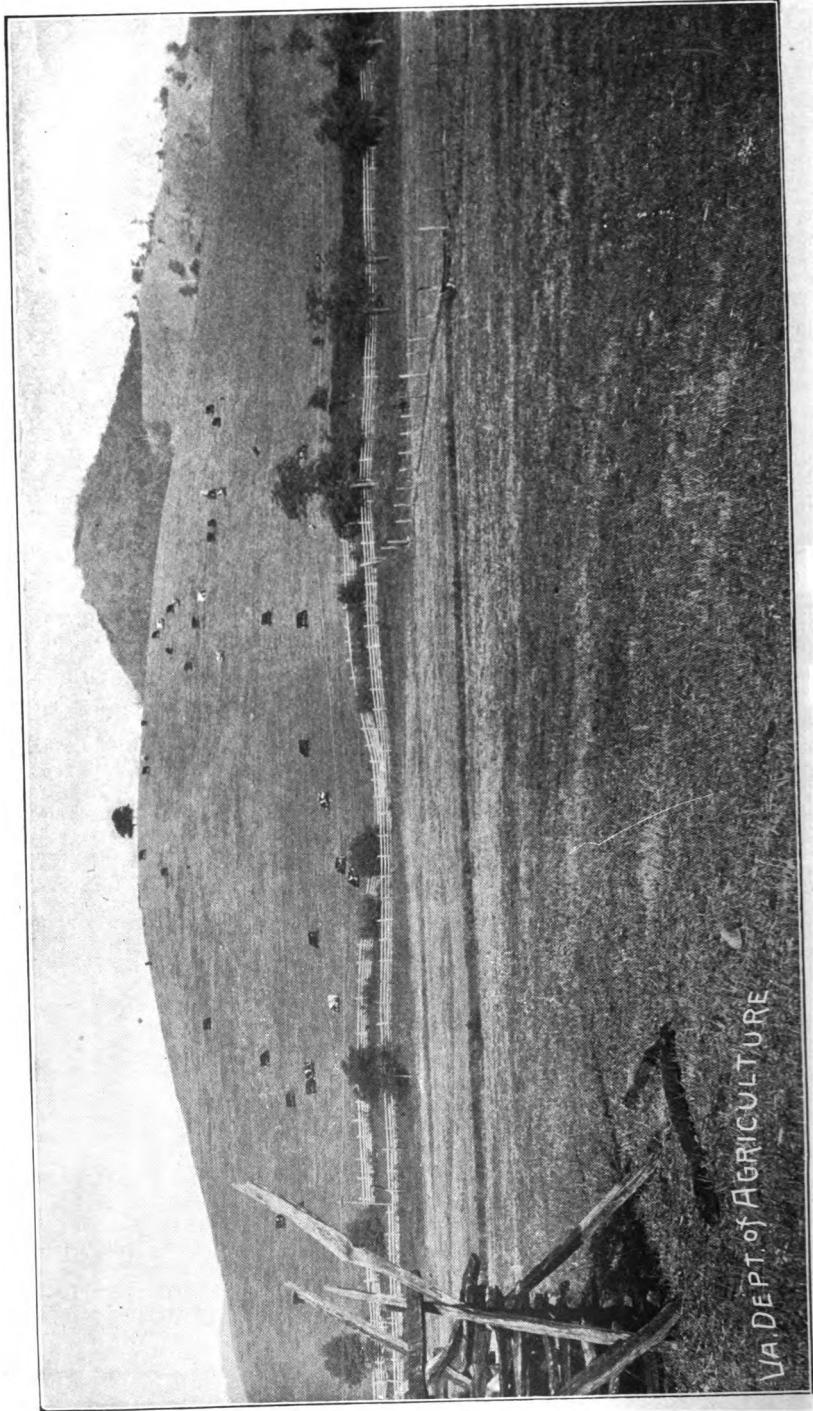
Sussex, the county seat, a small inland village, is situated near the center of the county, two miles from the Atlantic and Danville railroad, and about 45 miles from Richmond.

Other towns are Wakefield and Waverly. The latter is a growing business town of 493 inhabitants, and near it is the Copperhon Springs, a medicinal water of considerable reputation and efficacy. The Bank of Waverly, at the above-named place, and the Bank of Sussex and Surry, at Wakefield, provide the financial conveniences and security needed at these business centers of the county. Two other banks have been organized within the past two years. These towns both have electric light.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

This county was formed from Russell and Wythe in 1799, and is situated in the southwestern portion of the State, about 325 miles southwest from Richmond. It is 40 miles in length with an average width of about 18 miles, and contains an area of 557 square miles (about one-half being under cultivation).

Much of the surface is mountainous, and lying between are many extensive and very fertile valleys. The soil is principally limestone, and very productive, and a striking peculiarity of this county is that the lands are generally fertile to the tops of the mountains, and don't wash. The lands are well adapted to the production of the various grains—corn, wheat, rye, oats, etc.—and the cultivated grasses, clover, timothy, orchard and herd's grass. But while bountiful crops of grain and grass can be produced, the farmers prefer to preserve their fine blue grass sod and engage in the much less expensive and much more congenial and profitable occu-



VA. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

A VIRGINIA GRAZING FARM.

pation of grazing cattle, which is the leading industry of the county. Large numbers of cattle (unsurpassed in quality) are annually sold from this county, a large proportion of them for export purposes; also quantities of sheep of the finest grade, and no section of the State is better supplied with fine draught and saddle horses.

Tazewell has perhaps the largest grazing capacity of any of the Southwest Virginia counties. With the exception of a part of the coal belt, perhaps three-fourths of its area is well adapted to agricultural and grazing purposes, and within that area there is a wealth of blue grass lands which are the admiration of all who see them. Even the lofty ridges and mountains to their summits are covered with a luxuriant growth of blue grass which is indigenous. Another very important advantage, fitting it for grazing purposes, is that it is exceptionally well watered.

Considerable attention is being paid to fruit culture, to which the county is well adapted. The dairy, vegetable and poultry products find a ready and remunerative market at the nearby coal mines. Game is abundant, and the streams, being well supplied with bass and other fish, furnish excellent sport.

Railroad facilities consist of the New River division of the Norfolk and Western railroad, which extends through the northwestern limits of the county, and the Clinch Valley division of the Norfolk and Western, which traverses its whole length from northeast to southwest. These railroads have put the county in direct communication with all sections of the country, north, east, south and west, and have given great impetus to the agricultural and mineral resources of the county.

Tazewell is especially rich in minerals, both in variety and extent, the principal of which are coal, iron ores (brown and red), manganese, lead, zinc, barytes, salt, gypsum, building stone, soapstone and marble. The leading minerals are coal and iron, especially the former, which exists in vast quantities, and has already earned a reputation at home and abroad for steam and coking purposes. Immense quantities of coal and coke are shipped from this county to all sections of the country—especially of coal to Norfolk city—for the coaling of ocean steamers. The superiority of the coke is acknowledged now by all iron makers, and it is in much demand. The great Flat Top mountain range, from which this coal is obtained, forms the northwestern border of the county, and is part of the dividing line between Virginia and West Virginia. Pocahontas, the magic little city that has sprung up in the midst of these mines, is a place of large business and enterprise, situated on the New River division of the Norfolk and Western railroad. The mines consist of a group of five, known as the East Mines Nos. 1 and 2, Silver Ridge Mine, Baby Mine and West Mine. The workings of this group of mines embrace an area of about 2,000 acres, while the total acreage of the company's property is about 8,500 acres. The mines of this company are the largest and oldest and most extensively worked in the entire Flat Top field, having been opened in 1882. The coal is of a semi-bituminous character and very easy to work. The seam is about 10 feet thick, and in some portions 18 to 19 feet in thickness. Some of the mines are equipped with electric haulage, coal-cutting machines, and electric pumps. In others the hauling is done by steam locomotives and mules. Exhaust fans are used in all of them. To admit of a more extensive use of electricity throughout the plant, a stone power-house with a capacity of 1,500 horse power has been erected. The coke larries and tipple are operated by electricity, and the towns of Pocahontas, Va., and Coopers and Bramwell, W. Va., are lighted from this plant.

Another extensive coal industry about three-quarters of a mile from this place, and one of the richest in the Flat Top coal field is what is known as the Browning Mines, owned and operated by Col. J. W. Browning, and is the only individual mining operation in this field. This mining property consists of from 600 to 800 acres of coal lands, extending up Laurel creek a distance of about three and one-half miles. The vein of coal now being

mined at this point is from 12 to 15 feet in thickness, and of very superior quality as a steam coal, having been ordered on several special occasions in the trial of war vessels. These mines are well furnished with all the necessary equipments of mine locomotives, extensive fans for supplying fresh air, boilers and stationary engines for furnishing power, etc. The output of these mines is from 250 to 300 tons per day, employing about 160 men, and turning out 100,000 tons annually.

Another very important and interesting industry located at Pocahontas is the By-Product Plant, owned and operated by the Pocahontas Collieries Company. These by-products consist of oil and pitch, the yield of which is equivalent to from 2 to 3 gallons per ton of coal distilled or coked, and worth about five cents per gallon. Another product obtained by the same process is commercial ammonia sulphate—known more generally as sulphate of ammonia. This product is used principally as a fertilizer, and is very largely in demand for such purposes, and a large quantity of it is also used to make liquid ammonia for ice making.

The iron ore deposits of this county are rich and extensive, and their proximity to the magnificent coal fields of this section is destined to make it the iron-producing center of the State, and the county will assuredly one day be as noted for mining and manufacturing as it is now for its incomparable grass lands.

The mineral springs of the county are the Tazewell Sulphur Springs, situated about five miles from Tazewell, the county seat; and at Mustard's, in the eastern middle portion of the county, eight fine mineral springs very close together, one apparently an arsenical spring, another a blue sulphur, while the character of the others has not been determined. These springs are regarded as highly curative, and yield a fine supply of water, but the most attractive and popular watering place in the county is situated at the pretty little village of Cedar Bluff, on the Clinch Valley railroad. The spring is what is known as blue sulphur water, located on the bank of the Clinch river in a lovely and romantic situation, and near by is the Blue Sulphur Inn, with extensive and excellent accommodations.

Notwithstanding the large amount of timber that has been shipped out of the county, there are still considerable quantities and a fine quality, the most valuable of which for merchantable purposes are walnut, poplar, oak, hickory, ash and other hard woods.

The whole of this county is well watered. The greater part by Clinch river and its tributaries. Bluestone river, East river, and Wolf creek with some of its tributaries, have their source in the eastern portion of the county. These streams are fed by strong, never-failing limestone springs, capable of running a grist mill within a few hundred yards of their source. The never-failing character of the streams of the county is one of their chief recommendations, and in no county of the State, perhaps, is such abundance and excellence of water power so little used. The manufactories of the county are several woolen mills of large capacity; brick works at Tip Top with an output of 5,000,000 annually, and one of the best equipped plants in the South; extensive lime works at North Tazewell; iron furnace and plow and foundry company at Graham; ice plant, broom and mattress factory, furniture factory, and numerous grain and saw mills.

After all that has been said of the altitude, drainage and splendid water of this county, it is scarcely necessary to add that the climate and health is par-excellence.

Tazewell Court House, and the county east and north, look like the realization of pastoral perfection. There are a large number of churches representing the various Protestant denominations, and in addition to the numerous public schools that are in a flourishing condition, there are two colleges and five high schools. Mail facilities are excellent, and the principal towns and neighborhoods have good telephone connection. The sales of large boundaries of coal and timber lands at good prices have brought much money here, which, added to that realized from cattle, sheep, wood

and lumber, has made it very abundant in the county. So there is a healthy and steady advance in all lines of business. Tazewell is situated in the center of the county, one mile south of North Tazewell station on the Clinch Valley railroad, with which it has regular communication by horse car and hack lines. It is a large, prosperous county town of 1,096 inhabitants (census of 1900), which is an increase of 492 since last census. Its streets are in good condition, graded, paved and lighted, and there are good water works. It has a college and other schools of high grade, churches of different denominations, handsome business houses, excellent hotels and shops of various kinds, also several newspapers and fraternal orders. Seven banks afford ample facilities for handling the finances of the county.

Other towns are Graham, at the junction of the New River and Clinch Valley railroads, a growing and important manufacturing and business town of 1,554 inhabitants (census of 1900), which is an increase of 533 since 1890.

Richlands, population, census of 1900, 475; North Tazewell, population, census of 1900, 320; also Cedar Bluff, Falls Mills, Pounding Mill, Liberty, etc.

Much could be said, but space forbids to speak of the grand country about Tazewell, Liberty and Maiden Spring and of the beautiful Bluestone, Wrights and Abbs valleys, and Thompson and Woods Caves; but more than a passing notice is due to the far-famed Burks Garden of this county, one of the largest valleys in the county, and noted for its beauty and fertility. This elevated mountain basin, 3,200 feet above sea level, contains about 30,000 acres of the most fertile blue grass lands, and is encircled by the Clinch range of mountains (some peaks of which attain an elevation of 4,700 feet), except at one point on the north side where the waters of this singularly beautiful basin break through and form Wolf creek. It is about eight miles long from northeast to southwest, and about four and a half wide, and looks as though it had once been a mountain lake, the waters of which had burst their way through the northern escarpment that restrained it, leaving the beautiful trout stream that now pours through the gorge to mark its course. Burks Garden is an emerald sea in the spring-time, with its waving trees and noble pastures, and is doubtless the finest body of land of its size in the State.

Population of the county, census of 1900, 23,384. Increase since census of 1890, 3,485. Number of males 21 years and over, 5,474.

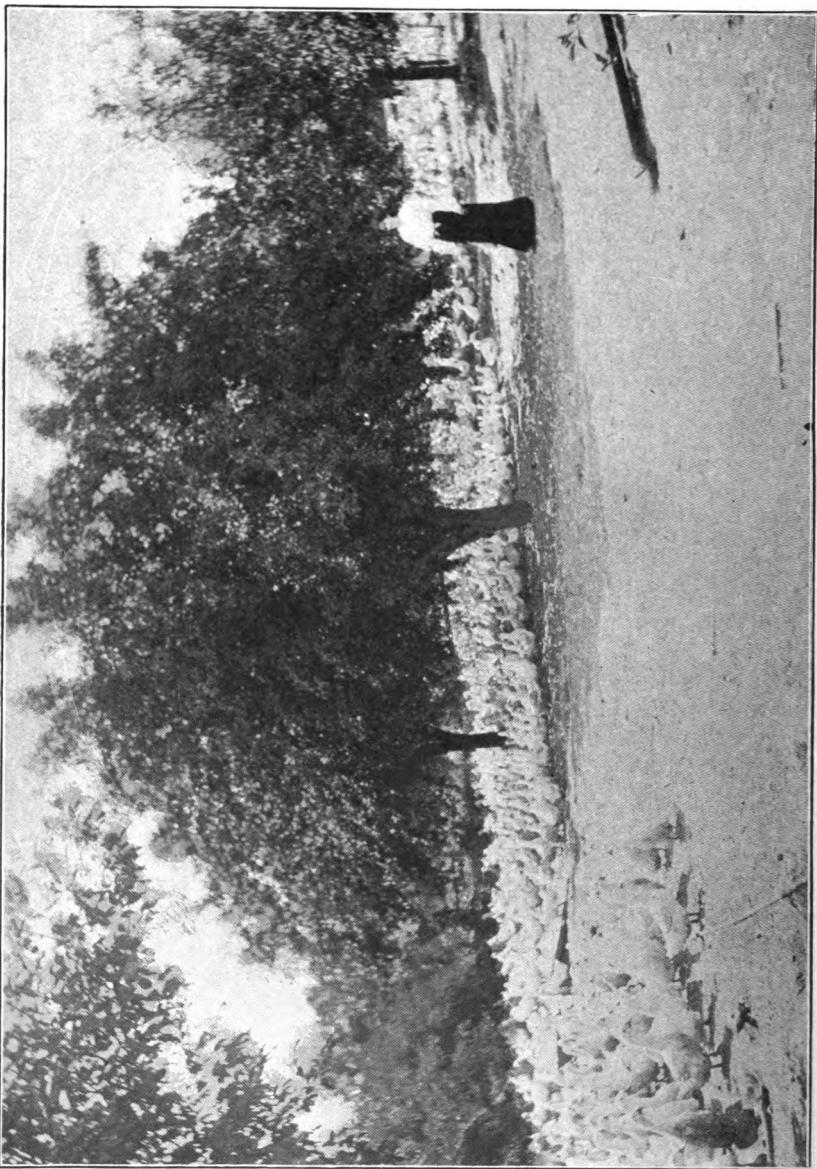
WARREN COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1836 from Frederick and Shenandoah, and is situated in the northern part of the State, nearly 100 miles air line northwest from Richmond. It lies on the western slope of the Blue Ridge mountains, which separate it from Rappahannock and Fauquier on the southeast, and Frederick on the north, Clarke on the northeast, Shenandoah west, and Page southwest. It is 20 miles long and 12 miles in width, containing an area of 226 square miles.

The surface is rolling and mountainous in some portions. About 50 per cent. is in cultivation. The soil is limestone and very fertile. Farm products are wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, potatoes and the grasses.

The climate and soil is well adapted to the growing of fruits, and much care and attention is given to this industry, which is one of the most profitable in the county; grape culture, especially, has been extensively and successfully carried on for many years, and utilized in the manufacture of much fine wine. One of the oldest and largest vineyards of the South is located here.

Considerable attention is paid to the raising of poultry. 50,000 ducks are sold annually from the largest duck farm in the world at Riverton. Stock raising ranks as one of the most important and profitable industries



DUCK FARM IN WARREN COUNTY—60,000 DUCKLINGS SOLD LAST YEAR

of the county. Large numbers of fat cattle are annually shipped to the northern and eastern markets.

Transportation facilities are ample and convenient, supplied by the Shenandoah Valley branch of the Norfolk and Western railroad traversing the center of the county from north to south, and the Manassas branch of the Southern railroad crossing it from east to west at Front Royal.

Minerals of various kinds are found in considerable quantities, the principal of which are iron, copper, ochre, umber, limestone and manganese. There are also numerous mineral springs. The timber consists of walnut, hickory, cherry, oak, pine, chestnut and poplar, but it has been cut out to considerable extent.

The south fork of the Shenandoah river passing through the center of the county affords an ample water supply, excellent water power, and an abundance of good fish. Manufactories and enterprises embrace numerous grain and saw mills, several bark mills, a lumber manufacturing company, and a handle and bolt factory, several woolen mills, a sumac mill, and the Carson Lime Company, one of the largest plants of the kind in the South. As to climate, health and water, the conditions are all that could be desired. Public schools are excellent and numerous, and churches of the various denominations convenient to all sections. Good turnpikes and country roads assist, and all that is needed is capital to develop resources and improve the waste places. This is truly a highly favored and most desirable section of the State, having all the accessories to prosperity and the happiness of its people.

Population, census of 1900, 8,837. Increase since census of 1890, 557. Number of males 21 years and over, 2,089.

Front Royal, the county seat, is located at the junction of the Shenandoah division of the Norfolk and Western, and the Manassas branch of the Southern railroad, and has a population of 1,005 (census of 1900). It is one of the most prosperous and attractive towns in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and is noted for the hospitality and refinement of its people. Situated in the heart of one of the finest farming sections of the State, its commercial and manufacturing interests are varied and considerable. It has factories for making handles, collars, cigars, tacks, furniture, knit goods, and pianos; also several large hotels, numerous business houses, educational institutions, public schools, newspapers, two banks, churches, and fraternal orders. It has macadamized streets, brick sidewalks and a good system of water works and electric lights. Educational institutions include Randolph-Macon Academy, under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—a school of fine standing, elegant buildings and competent faculty—a flourishing female institute, and a large high school building. Two large flouring mills are located at Front Royal, capacity from 150 to 200 barrels daily, and an iron mining company has recently opened mines near town and is shipping carloads of ore daily.

WARWICK COUNTY.

Warwick, though now a small county in area and one of the smallest in the State in population, was one of the original shires into which the State was divided in 1634, and was named for the town of Warwick in England. It lies in a narrow strip along the northern shores of the James river entrance into the Chesapeake bay, and contains an area of 85 square miles.

The surface is level, soil a sandy loam, fairly productive and easily cultivated and improved. The most profitable products are wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, etc., the average yield of which is very good. Trucking, market gardening and poultry raising are growing in importance and value. Fish, oysters and wild fowl are abundant, the trade in which constitutes a very important feature of the business of the county.

Railroads are the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Newport News, Hampton and Old Point railways, the former traversing the county from northwest to southeast, and having its southeastern terminus at Newport News.

Marl, the only mineral, is found in large quantities and of excellent quality. The timber supply is rather limited. Principal varieties are oak, pine, ash and gum, much of which is worked by the sawmills in operation in the county. The James and Warwick rivers afford ample drainage and excellent transportation facilities. Market advantages are excellent, the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News and Hampton furnishing superior facilities in this respect. The climate is mild; health and water good. Churches are numerous, and the public schools in a flourishing condition. Telephone service and mail facilities are ample, and in progress and general advancement there has been great improvement in the county since the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway to Newport News, in the southeast portion of the county.

Population of the county (independent of the city of Newport News), census of 1900, 4,888. The difference between the last two census reports is due to the fact that nearly 2,000 people were included in the city of Newport News, which before 1900 had been listed in Warwick county.

The wild animals of the county are deer, fox, raccoon, squirrel and hare. The water fowls of that region abound, besides which there are such game birds as wild turkeys, partridges, woodcock and sora, and the large proportion of water front creeks and inlets make the county exceedingly popular with sportsmen and fishermen.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

This county, formed January 28, 1776, from Fincastle, is situated in the southwestern portion of the State—350 miles by rail, 240 air line, from Richmond. It is one of the largest counties in the Southwest, containing an area of 605 square miles.

The surface is generally undulating, and mountainous in parts, especially on the northern and southern borders, though least mountainous of any of the Southwest counties. Its valleys are broad and present a beautiful picture in the alternation of hill and dale, of woodland and pasture. Soil varies in character and quality, but all lie upon a stratum of yellow or red clay, very fertile and productive and wears well. The gray or gravelly soil is adapted to wheat, rye and tobacco, and the dark alluvial soil to corn and grass. The principal and most profitable farm products are wheat, corn, rye, oats, hay and tobacco, of which abundant crops are annually produced, though the tobacco production has fallen off from 2,000,000 pounds in 1889 to 776,000 in 1899. This is a superior grass-producing section, especially of clover, timothy and orchard grass, that yields largely, and much of which is grown. Tobacco is not as profitably grown as formerly. Fruits of the various kinds, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, etc., grow to perfection and yield abundantly. Considerable revenue is derived from the poultry and egg product, which have a fine local market. The county abounding to a large extent in the spontaneous growth of blue grass, stock raising is the chosen and most profitable occupation of a large number of the most enterprising farmers of the county.

Transportation facilities are excellent, embracing the Norfolk and Western railroad, which traverses the county centrally from northeast to southwest, and has its western terminus at Bristol, this county. The Virginia and Southwestern railroad extends from Bristol northwest to Big Stone Gap, reaching the vast beds of coal and iron of that section. The Virginia and Carolina railroad starts from Abingdon and extends south to the Tennessee line and opens up the immense timber and mineral resources of that section. There is also a branch of the Norfolk and Western from Glade Spring to Saltville, near the Smyth county line. Iron and marble are

found in this county in various localities, mainly on its southern border; but its principal wealth consists in its great deposits of salt and plaster. Owing to the value of the salt wells in the Saltville basin it was made the dividing line between Washington and Smyth counties, so as to throw equal values of this great wealth into each of the counties, and it would be difficult to estimate the approximate quantity of the Saltville deposit assignable to Washington county; but it may be confidently asserted that it has inexhaustible deposits of both salt and plaster close to the Washington-Smyth line, and dividing as it does with Smyth this valuable territory, a more specific description will suffice for both, which will be found in report of Smyth county. Mineral springs are numerous and valuable, embracing chalybeate, alum, magnesia and sulphur waters, the most noted of which are the Seven Springs on the Saltville branch of the Norfolk and Western railroad, at which is made the famous "Seven Springs Iron and Alum Mass," of great efficacy in many forms of disease. Mungel's Springs, situated nine miles northwest of Abingdon, has a high local reputation for curative virtues, and with proper accommodations for visitors, should command a good patronage. Washington Springs are situated one and one-half miles from Glade Springs in a lovely and healthful spot amid the mountains, and are regarded as having valuable medicinal and curative properties. There are four distinct varieties of the water, the most effective being the Alum, Chalybeate, and the White Sulphur Springs.

There are large bodies of well timbered lands, as yet undeveloped, the principal and valuable varieties of which are oak, pine, poplar, walnut, hickory, ash, chestnut and cherry. The county is finely watered by the north, south and middle forks of Holston river and numerous tributaries passing through its most fertile portions, and affording a quantity and variety of excellent fresh water fish, besides offering facilities for water power possessed by but few counties in the State.

Industries and manufactories consist of sash, door and blind factories, woolen mills, flouring and saw mills, extract plant, plaster works, soda ash and bleaching-powder works, and others that will appear in the Smyth statement. The climate is temperate, and pure spring water plentiful. All the Protestant denominations are represented in the county, and have good church buildings in every community. This county is celebrated for its superior educational advantages, on account of its institutions of learning of a high order and wide reputation—its public school system in a flourishing condition, and there are ten high schools throughout the county. Telephone service is excellent, the Bristol Telephone Company's lines connecting almost all parts of the county. Mail facilities are good, with postoffices in every community, and rural free delivery service. The financial condition of the county is possibly as good as any section of the State, and progress and general advancement (in recent years) have been both rapid and permanent. There are five banks in the county.

Population of county, census of 1900, 28,995. Increase (city of Bristol included) since census of 1890, 4,554. Number of males 21 years and over, city of Bristol included, 7,853.

Abingdon, the county seat, is beautifully situated near the center of the county on the Norfolk and Western railroad 190 miles southwest from Lynchburg and 15 miles northeast from Bristol, and has a population, census of 1900, of 1,306. It is one of the oldest towns west of the Blue Ridge, certainly the oldest town of Southwest Virginia. In "Ye Olden Time" it was really the capital of Southwest Virginia, and was the great highway of the stage coach between the great Tennessee and Virginia valleys, and many noted celebrities would pause here on their way to Washington, and rest and refresh themselves in its then celebrated hotelries; but in 1860 came the railroad, and with it the telegraph and express, and the old stage horn was relegated to the past, and a new order of things ushered in. Abingdon is now a town of public buildings and schools,

with two fine female colleges (Martha Washington College and Stonewall Jackson Institute, controlled, respectively, by the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations), with beautiful grounds and buildings handsomely situated, which add much to the importance and attractiveness of the place. Besides the county courthouse there is a spacious United States court building, in which is held the district court of the Federal government for the Western District of Virginia, of which Abingdon is nearly the geographical center. Here are also nice churches of the different denominations, a male academy and other good schools, several newspapers, banks and fraternal orders, factories of different kinds, repair and smith shops, excellent hotels and livery stables, numerous mercantile establishments, electric lights, water works, and macadam streets. Abingdon is a town of considerable business importance, commanding a large trade not only from the county of Washington, but from surrounding counties in Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina. The Virginia and Georgia railway starting at Abingdon and extending 26 miles southward into the primeval forests of Tennessee, is a comparatively new enterprise, and is forging to the business front in a manner scarcely expected by its promoters. At Crandell, its present terminus, there is an immense lumber plant. There are also other industries in the same section, such as steam tanneries, extract plant, etc. Damascus, a new and growing town, is situated in that vicinity, and on the railroad. The culture and refinement of its people and splendid climate render Abingdon a most delightful residence town, and these advantages are being appreciated, as shown by the number of new residences recently erected, adding much to the attractiveness of the place.

There are several other good towns and villages, viz.: Saltville, at the terminus of a nine-mile branch of the Norfolk and Western railroad, the site of the great salt works, an account of which has been previously given, with a population of 1,051 (census of 1900); Emory, situated 12 miles east of Abingdon, on the Norfolk and Western railroad, an interesting point as being the site of Emory and Henry Collège, established in 1837, now under the patronage of the Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It has had quite a successful history in the past, having been the "Alma Mater" of some of the most distinguished men of this country, and with its fine facilities for education, excellent faculty, convenient location, commodious buildings and great natural beauty and healthfulness, it deserves and will doubtless have a long and growing patronage and prosperous future; and Glade Spring, a nice little village, situated on the Norfolk and Western railroad, and the junction of the Saltville branch. It has a population of 304 (census of 1900), and is a place of considerable business.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Westmoreland was formed in 1653 from Northumberland, and is situated in the northeast portion of the State on the lower Potomac river 55 miles northeast from Richmond. Its average length is thirty miles, width ten miles. It contains an area of 245 square miles, and a population by last census of 9,243, a gain of 844 since 1890.

The surface is generally level, but hilly in some portions. Soil light loam on river bottoms, stiffer clay soil on uplands, and easy of cultivation.

Farm products are corn, wheat, millet, rye, clover, and peas for hay. Potatoes, sweet and Irish, do well, and the raising of clover seed for market is a considerable industry. Orchard grass and timothy are successfully grown. Average yield per acre of corn 25 bushels, of wheat 10 bushels, and of hay one and a half to two tons. Fruits of the various varieties, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, strawberries, etc., grow well, and several canneries are located in the county. The climate and soil is especially adapted to the raising of vegetables, and trucking is becoming quite an important industry. The numerous creeks and inlets along the Potomac

boundary abound in the finest of fish, oysters and wild fowl. There are large natural oyster beds on these tidal waters, and the species of fish obtained embrace trout, rock, herring, shad, and perch, which are caught by nets, traps and seines.

Grazing facilities are fairly good, and stock does well, especially sheep, which are receiving increased attention and proving quite remunerative. That class of stock is being improved by the importation of better breeds. There are no railroads in the county, but excellent transportation facilities are afforded by steamboats on the Rappahannock and Potomac to Fredericksburg, Washington, Baltimore and Alexandria markets. Marl is abundant, also marsh mud and oyster shell lime. There is some ash, poplar, etc. but the timber consists chiefly of pine, of which a large amount of cord wood and lumber are annually cut and shipped.

Water and drainage are furnished by the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers; and the numerous tributaries of the latter penetrating inland about 10 or 12 miles, with good water power, are utilized. Besides numerous saw and grain mills, the manufactories of the county consist of a number of fruit-canning factories, two plants for blasting and crushing marl, and one for digging and grinding infusorial earths.

The climate is temperate. Health generally good. Water good and abundant in the uplands; not so good on water courses, except where artesian is used. Churches numerous—principally Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal. There are also a large number of public schools. Telephone service from Fredericksburg to every important point in county. Financial conditions excellent, and considerable progress shown in improved buildings.

This is one of the oldest settled counties in the State, and in colonial days was the home of wealth and influence, the immigrants to the county from England comprising many of the rich and aristocratic families of the old country. There are many valuable and highly important estates in the county, and by the more modern and improved system of agriculture, which has been adopted the past few years, the waste lands are being reclaimed and the farming interests generally improved. This county enjoys the proud distinction of having been the birthplace of two of the Presidents of the United States—George Washington and James Monroe—besides another no less honored and distinguished Virginian, General R. E. Lee. Montross, the county seat, with a population of about 150, is an ancient town of some importance, located near the southern border, six miles distant from landings on both Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, with which there is daily mail communication. There has recently been erected a handsome new courthouse and clerk's office.

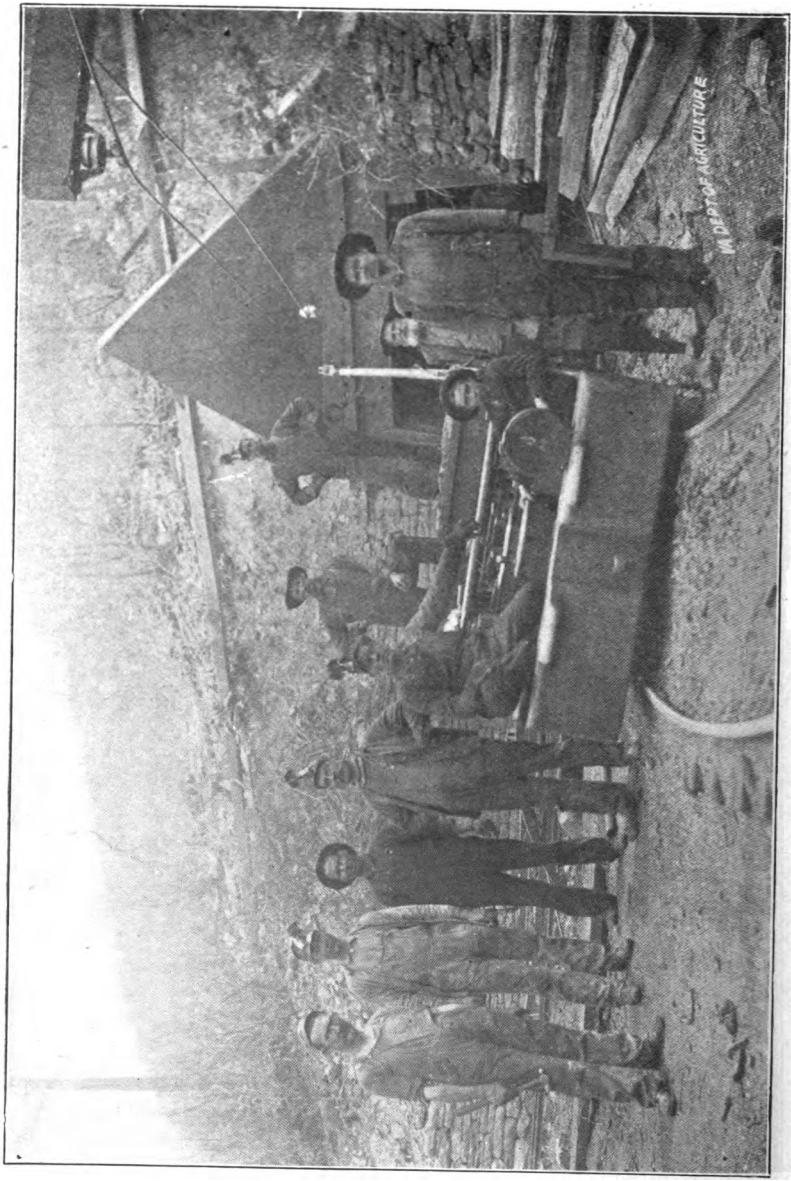
WISE COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1856 from Russell, Lee and Scott, and named in honor of Henry A. Wise, the then governor. It is situated in the great Cumberland range, in the extreme southwestern portion of the State, 380 miles from Richmond, and is bounded on the north by the State of Kentucky. It contains an area of 413 square miles (under cultivation, 25 per cent).

The surface is hilly and mountainous. Soil mostly sandy.

Farm products are corn, rye, oats, millet, potatoes and sorghum, and the lands are also very well adapted to the growing of vegetables and fruits. All the products of the farm find a ready and remunerative sale with the numerous and extensive mining operations in the county.

Transportation facilities are very good, embracing the Louisville and Nashville, and Norfolk and Western, and Virginia and Southwestern railroads. The South and Western, and the Virginia and Southeastern are important lines now being constructed into the county. There are six short independent lines in the county, used principally as feeders for the



COAL MINES—WISE COUNTY.

mineral interests of this county, which are various and valuable, and destined to make it one of the wealthiest counties in the State.

The most important minerals are iron ores, and coal (bituminous, splint and cannel). Limestone and sandstone for building and other purposes are of very superior quality and abundant, the latter being very cheaply quarried and made ready for use in any desired shape or size. Iron is found in large deposits, especially in the neighborhood of Big Stone Gap, in the southwest portion of the county. Here, in close proximity to each other, are the iron ore, limestone and coal, and few localities are more favorably situated for the manufacture of iron. Since the construction of convenient transportation facilities, these ores are being largely developed and mined, and extensively worked by the furnaces here in operation. But its great wealth consists in its immense deposits of coal, having the greatest amount of valuable bituminous and cannel coal to be found in any county of the State, the industrial value of which can scarcely be overestimated. In fact, there are few areas of like size and value in this particular to be found in the world. Since the building of railroads through the county, rapid progress has been made here in the coal and coke industry. From year to year new mines are being opened, and coke plants constructed, until this county has become a hive of industry, teeming with thousands of laborers; and the indications point to the establishment here of some of the largest collieries and coke plants in the United States. The coke ovens now in operation in the county, are as follows: At Tom's Creek, 800; Stonega, 666; Dorchester, 550; Osaka, 300; Inman, 150; Imboden, 300; Blackwood, 250; Josephine, 80; Essexville, 50; Carbon, 25; Norton, 150; Glamur, 200, making a total of 3,521, and other new plants in course of construction.

Wise is especially noted for its fine forests of valuable timber, such as poplar, walnut, cherry, oak, etc., but since it has been opened up to the markets by the railroads, and owing to heavy local demand, the supply of timber has been largely depleted, though still a considerable quantity remains.

The county is well watered in the northern part by the numerous streams flowing into Russells fork of Big Sandy river, and in the southern and eastern portions by Powells and Guests rivers, and other streams, tributaries of the Clinch.

The manufacturing enterprises of note are iron furnaces and foundries, grist, saw and planing mills, a silicon brick plant, a large tannery, and an extract plant at Big Stone Gap. Climate healthful and invigorating, average temperature 55 degrees, rainfall about 54 inches. Water fairly good. County well supplied with churches of the various denominations, and the public free schools are in an exceedingly prosperous condition; also a model graded school at Big Stone Gap and a college at Wise, the county seat. Most of the towns are connected by telephone, and mail service with every neighborhood. The financial condition of the people is highly favorable, and great progress and advancement is noted here in recent years, as indicated by the large increase in population.

Total population, census of 1900, 19,653. Increase since census of 1890, 10,308. Number of males 21 years and over, 5,247.

There are five banks in the county, all doing a prosperous business.

Wise, the county seat, is located near the center of the county, five miles from Norton, the junction of the Clinch Valley division of the Norfolk and Western railroad and the Louisville and Nashville railroad. It has a population of about 800.

The most important town is Big Stone Gap, population, census of 1900, 1,617. Other towns are East Stone Gap, population, census of 1900, 349; Coeburn, population, census of 1900, 295—now about 500; Norton, population, census of 1900, 654—now about 1,250; Tacoma, population, census of 1900, 247.

IRON ORE MINE, WYTHE COUNTY.



Norton, especially, has made very rapid strides within the past four or five years. There has been located here two wholesale grocery houses, a wholesale hardware house, a branch of the Armour Packing Co.; also a branch of the Standard Oil Company, two large hotels, numerous residences and business houses. The coal and coke companies have constructed large power plants with the latest improved electrical machinery, and the Indian Creek and Pound River railroad, extending from Norton into the Pound Gap country, which is very rich in lumber and coal, has been completed for seven miles. Pound Gap, a widely-known place in the Cumberland mountains (a depression in the crest of the mountain, whose lowest point is nearly 2,300 feet above sea level) being the objective point for all railroads leading from this part of Virginia to Kentucky, places this county in a direct line of all such contemplated railroads, the necessity for which will arise, and some will most surely be constructed in the near future.

WYTHE COUNTY.

This county was formed from Montgomery in 1790. It is located west of the Blue Ridge, in the southwest portion of the State, 270 miles southwest from Richmond, in the midst of the great mining and grazing section. It contains an area of 474 square miles, one-half being under cultivation. Lands vary much in price as they do in value.

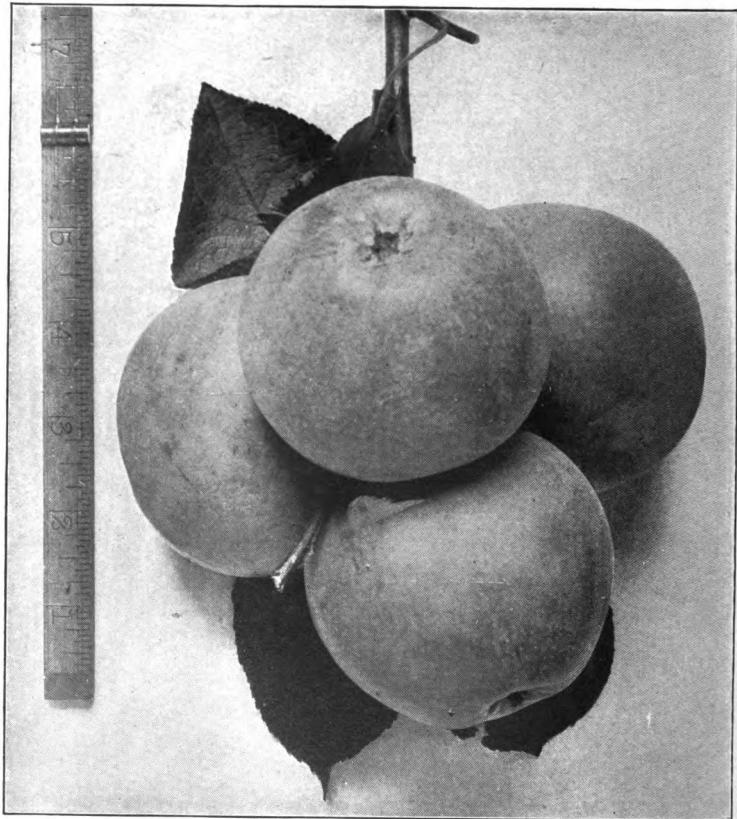
The surface is varied, alternately mountain and valley. Several mountain ranges traverse the county, mainly from northeast to southwest, between which lie extensive and very fertile valleys, notably Reed creek, Cripple creek, and headwaters of Holston on the west forming an elevated plateau of high table land from east to west. These valleys contain blue grass and farming lands of a high order that are scarcely surpassed in the State.

The staple crops are corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, millet and hay, abundant yields of which are produced. Fruits and vegetables of various kinds are successfully grown, and these industries are receiving increased attention every year, and in portions of the county, constitute a very important and profitable source of revenue to the farmers, for which there is always a ready cash market. The raising of cabbage, Irish potatoes and apples in the western part of the county is becoming quite an industry. These products are mostly shipped to the southern markets and bring remunerative prices. Being situated between the North and the South gives this section an unusual advantage in disposition of her products. The cabbage industry has built up an important business center at Rural Retreat, with good hotels, banks, mercantile houses, etc., which attracts much attention in the wholesale vegetable market.

The United States Fish Hatchery, three and a half miles west of Wytheville, is quite an important enterprise in the county, and is rapidly stocking the waters of the State with the best varieties of fish.

Agriculture is carried to its highest perfection in this county in the department of grazing, and in this respect it is scarcely excelled in the State. Its cattle, sheep and horse products are immensely remunerative, much of the former being exported and commanding the highest prices. Transportation facilities are excellent, furnished by the Norfolk and Western railroad passing through the heart of the county, and the Cripple Creek branch of the Norfolk and Western railroad extending into the great mining region of the southeastern portion of the county; also a branch of the latter 10 or 12 miles into a rich mineral section, developing the celebrated Cripple Creek iron ores.

This is one of the richest counties in the State in the variety, quality and extent of its minerals, and in their development the county is making rapid strides toward a position of commercial importance well calculated to excite the just pride of her citizens. Alternating with each other on the south side of the county are wonderful veins and deposits of iron ores,



SUMMER APPLES.

manganese ores, and lead and zinc ores of extraordinary purity; while in the northern half of the county fine magnetic and brown iron ores are abundant. These minerals have been developed and found to exist in immense quantities, and are being worked on a large scale in different sections of the county, the large works affording an excellent home market for the products of the farm. There are various mineral waters in the county, the principal of which are its many alum-chalybeate springs, also the arsenic bromo-lithia springs, which are fast coming into favor and are of high medicinal virtue.

On the north and in the middle section there are still larger boundaries of very good timber, such as white and Spanish oak, walnut, cherry, locust, hickory, poplar, gum, pine and chestnut.

The county is well watered by New river, which flows through the southeastern portion of the county, and some of its principal tributaries, such as Reed creek in the central and northern portions, and Cripple creek in the southwestern part of the county. These streams, with their many minor tributaries, leave but little of the whole area that is not thoroughly well watered, and like all mountain streams of this section, are unfailing and afford much excellent water power.

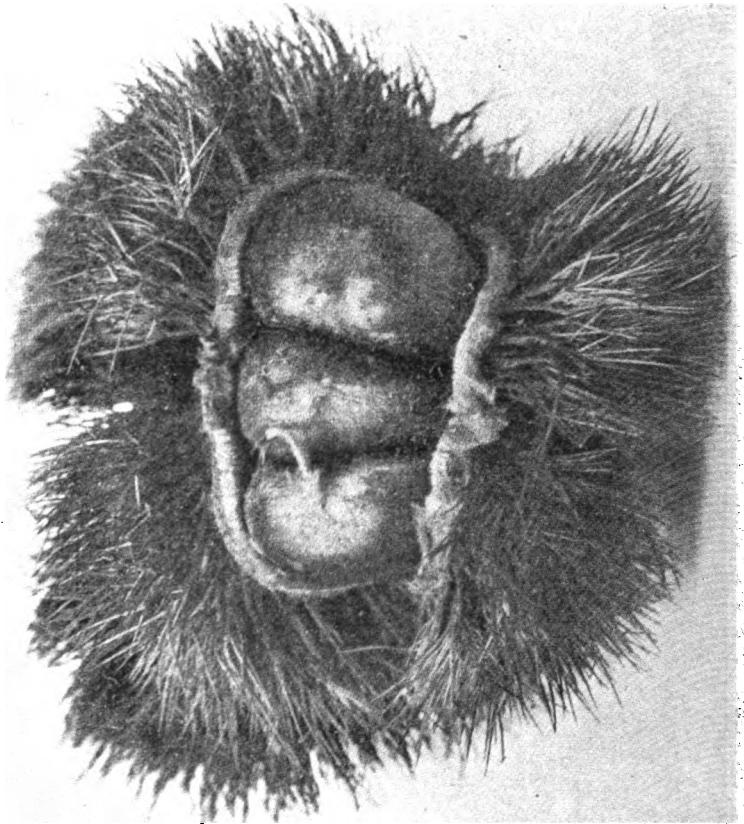
Manufactories consist principally of iron, zinc and lead furnaces, in which it probably leads any other county of the State. These works supply extensive home markets besides employing the labor of the county at remunerative wages. In addition to the above there are forges, smelting works, rolling mills, wool factories, manufactories of wood; and flour mills, sawmills and ordinary grist mills are numerous throughout the county. Owing to the altitude of this section, averaging half a mile above sea level, the climate resembles that of the Middle States, and may be said to be almost perfect; health unexcelled and water pure as can be found. Churches are numerous and of all denominations. Educational advantages are excellent, consisting of colleges, high schools, and numerous public schools. Telephone service in all parts of the county, and mail facilities excellent. The county is in splendid financial condition and growing rapidly in wealth, importance and population. There are six banks in the county.

Total population, 20,437. Increase since census of 1890, 2,418. Number of males 21 years and over, 4,571.

Wytheville, the chief town and county seat, is a pretty and flourishing place of 3,003 inhabitants, census of 1900 (now about 3,500, an increase of 433), and is situated near the center of the county, on the line of the Norfolk and Western railroad 280 miles southwest from Richmond. Its elevation is 2,360 feet above the sea level, affording picturesque scenery, healthful and bracing climate, pleasant days and cool nights, fine alum and chalybeate water, excellent society, well-kept hotels and boarding houses, handsome streets and residences, constituting an eligible summer resort of great popularity. Churches are numerous and handsome, and its educational advantages are of a high order. Besides colleges and well-regulated public schools, there are private boarding schools for young ladies. It has also several newspapers, two banks, fraternal orders, water works, electric lights, and macadamized streets. In addition to several flourishing manufactures and machine shops, there are stores in every department of business. A new courthouse, costing about \$50,000, and one of the finest in the State, has recently been erected. The Supreme Court of Appeals of the State holds a session here annually during the months of June and July. Other towns, besides Rural Retreat, are Ivanhoe, Max Meadows, Fosters Fall, and Austinville. These are all thriving manufacturing or business places, and of considerable population and importance.

YORK COUNTY.

This county was one of the original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. It was first known as Charles county, but changed to York



PARAGON CHESTNUTS.

in 1642. It lies 50 miles south by east of Richmond. It is 30 miles long, with a mean breadth of five miles, and contains an area of 124 square miles, one-half of which is in cultivation. Lands have advanced in price in the past ten years about 40 per cent., and near Yorktown about 60 per cent.

The surface is level, the soil varying from a light loam in the south to clay in the north, and generally of a good quality.

Farm products are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, etc. Considerable fruit of the various varieties is grown, and melons in great abundance. The York and other streams abound in the finest of oysters, and this is the leading money product of the county; also fish of every variety are in great abundance. These and truck farming constitute the county's most profitable industries. Some portions of the county are very well adapted to stock raising, especially sheep.

The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad passes through the southwest border of the county, and a survey has been made for a railroad from Yorktown to Hampton, which, if built, will be a great benefit to the county.

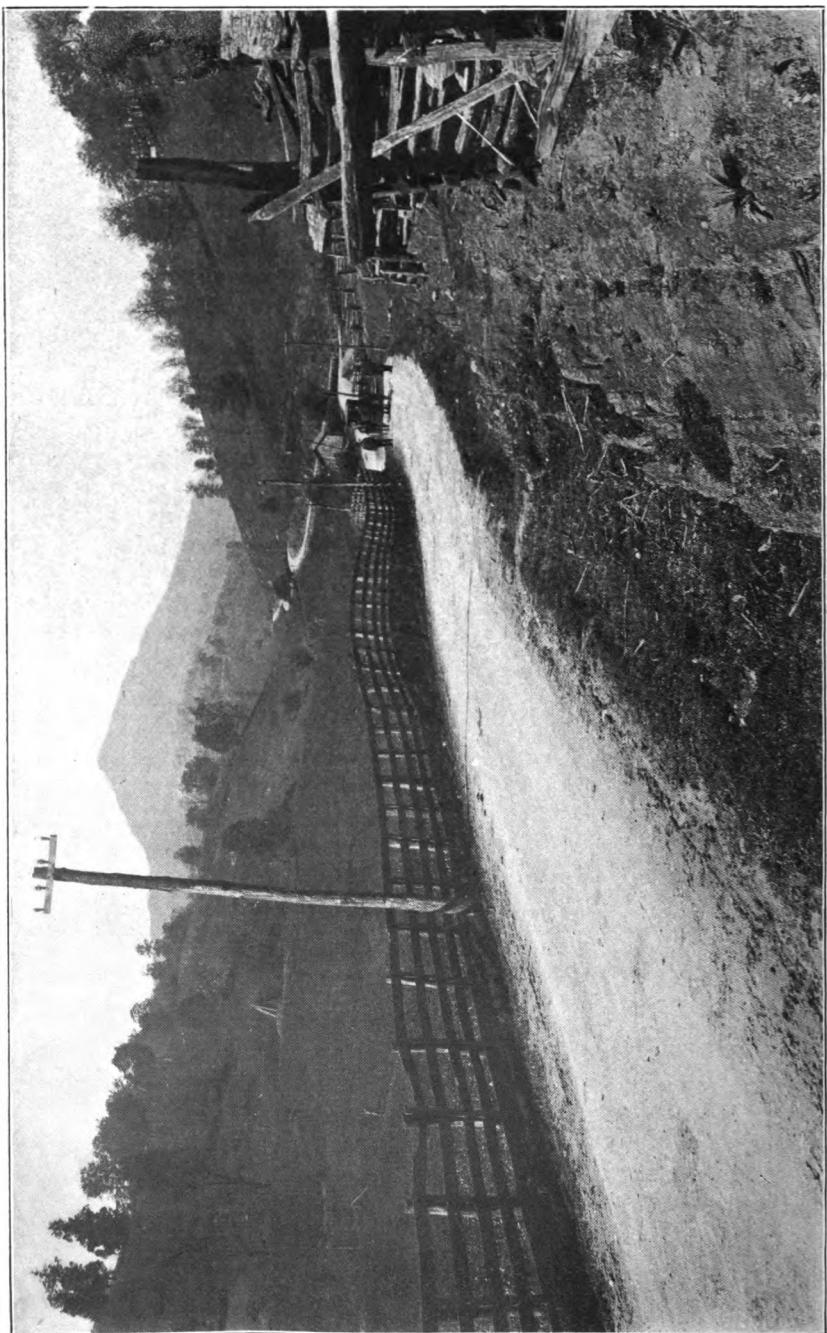
Water courses are numerous. Besides Chesapeake bay, York, Poquoson and Back rivers, there are numerous navigable creeks, all of which afford excellent shipping facilities, which have been greatly improved the past few years, having daily steamers to the wharves from Baltimore and Norfolk. There are no minerals except marl, which is in great abundance. The county has been largely depleted of timber, and second growth now constitutes the principal supply. Manufactories are limited to lumber plants and barrel factories, of which there are several. In climate, health and water this county compares favorably with other counties of this section. Churches of all the Protestant denominations, and public schools are numerous and convenient. Telephone service excellent, embracing a hundred miles of line reaching to all sections.

Population, census of 1900, 7,482. Number of males 21 years and over, 1,790.

Yorktown, the county seat, is located on York river near its mouth, 33 miles from Norfolk and 70 miles from Richmond. While a town of limited population and advantages, it possesses a historic interest second to none other in the confines of our great country, as having been the scene of the closing conflict for American independence, where, on October 19th, 1781, the army of Cornwallis surrendered to the combined armies of America and France, which notable event was a century later commemorated by the erection by the government, near the spot, of an imposing monument, 97 feet in height, adorned with patriotic devices and inscriptions, and pronounced by travelers to be the handsomest monument in the world. This county was also the scene of the first battle of the late war fought at Big Bethel, as well as the last battle of the Revolution fought at Yorktown.

"The Moore House," on Temple farm, lying in a peninsula formed by York river, Waverly creek and Mill Pond, one mile east of Yorktown, is another precious relic of our past history, noted as the place of capitulation of the army of Cornwallis to the armies of Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau. The house is still occupied as a residence, and stands about 50 feet above York river, commanding a beautiful view of the Chesapeake bay, Yorktown monument and quaint old Yorktown. All along the York river are beautiful residential sites, breezy the year round, and overlooking the placid blue waters of the broad river.

Other towns in the county are Grafton and Poquoson, and branches of the Peninsula Bank are located at these points, indicating the demands of a growing business in this section.



NEW ROAD BUILDING IN VIRGINIA.

Cities of Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, the county seat of Alexandria, is situated on the Potomac river, six miles south of Washington, and is in full view of the national capital, with which it is closely related in social and business affairs.

Transportation facilities are afforded by four great trunk railways, while the largest vessels find a safe landing at the wharves on the Potomac river.

The census of 1900 gave the city a population of 14,528.

Among the numerous enterprises located at Alexandria are two glass works—the Old Dominion Glass Co. and the Virginia Glass Co. The Emerson Pump Works, recently of Baltimore, have moved their plant to Alexandria.

The city has made rapid progress in the past few years. The work of paving the streets with vitrified brick has been extended to all parts of the city. The water supply is of the purest. Excellent public schools are conducted in this city, the educational advantages being all that could be desired, and the churches are large and elegant.

During the past year the city of Alexandria has steadily advanced in material prosperity along many lines, with the best indications that this progressiveness will be maintained and increased in the succeeding years. The general improvement has been brought about by a combination of causes, including a remarkable development of the transportation facilities both by rail and water, the skilful handling of the city finances, and the adoption by the city council of many methods having especially in view the encouragement of the growth and advancement of the city.

BRISTOL.

Although not the county seat of the great and fertile county of Washington, the largest town in it is Bristol, situated in the extreme southeastern part of the county, immediately upon the line dividing the States of Virginia and Tennessee, Bristol, Va., being on the north side of Main street and Bristol, Tenn., on the south. Owing to its unique position in this respect, some complications may arise in a description of the industrial and business interests confined to the Virginia side of the city. The population of Bristol, Va., (census of 1900) is 4,579, and is being steadily increased. The increase of population since last census is 1,677, and in the number of males 21 years and over, 1,278. Bristol, Tenn., has 5,271 population.

Its highly favorable situation and exceptional railroad facilities are rapidly bringing it to the front as a commercial, manufacturing and educational center. It would be difficult to imagine a place with greater natural advantages of location, situated about midway between the great cities of the North and South, and between the great coal fields of Virginia and the mineral and timber lands of Tennessee, thus becoming the distributing center of a large area of contiguous country, abounding in mineral deposits of enormous value, also in practically inexhaustible quantities of timber.

Bristol is the terminal of two great trunk railway lines, the Norfolk and Western and the Southern, and the two divisions of the Virginia and Southwestern. It is expected that there will soon be a direct connection with the Seaboard Air Line railway. The Bristol Belt Line railway furnishes quick and easy transit to every part of the twin cities. A beautiful and costly union station has been built by the Norfolk and Western railroad and is occupied jointly by the railroads centering here, the station and sheds having a total length of over 500 feet. The Virginia and Southwestern railway has its shops here and builds its own cars, employing a number of operators. The manufactories embrace a large variety of valuable works, among which are an iron furnace, a foundry and machine shops, tannery, a \$500,000 wood pulp plant, spoke and hub plant, barytes mill, lumber mill, roller flouring mill, furniture factory, and many others of greater or less importance to the number of 79 in the double city, whose annual pay roll aggregates over \$2,000,000. Hardly a month passes without some new industry being established or a former one being enlarged with increased output. The excellent shipping advantages furnished by the several through line railroads have resulted in a large increase of its jobbing trade, until there are one or more wholesale houses in every line, and the books of the jobbers show customers in not less than ten States, while Bristol's manufacturers ship their product to every State in the Union and several of them have a large export trade. Cheap fuel and abundant supply of labor are important factors in this condition of prosperity. The growth of the city, including that portion in Tennessee, bringing the total population up to over 10,000, has been so healthy and regular that there has never been any scarcity of labor, and strikes are unknown.

The city banking facilities are all that are needed, being furnished by three prosperous, well-managed banks, having a combined paid-up capital of \$350,000. The churches include those of every denomination, and several of them have very handsome and costly buildings; while the public schools are of superior excellence, and there are several educational institutions of high order, two large female colleges, one male, and still another for the education of colored youth; such are the facilities for higher education that some of Bristol's most valuable citizens have been attracted here with their families by the inducements afforded in this particular.

Buildings to the value of \$506,428 were erected here in 1904, and to the value of \$675,882 in 1905.

With paved streets, granolithic sidewalks, gas, electric lights, street railways, fine stores, elegant residences and all modern conveniences, a moral citizenship and such conditions of health as may be expected to exist, where the altitude above tidewater reaches 1,676 feet, as reported, the city is forging to the front as one of the most thriving manufacturing, jobbing and retail cities in the South, to which end, its capable and aggressive Board of Trade contributes largely in promoting.

It has three well-conducted newspapers, ever alive to its welfare, and which lose no opportunity to advance its interests in every legitimate way within their province. They are *The Herald*, a morning paper, and *The News*, an evening issue of Bristol, Va., and *Courier*, of Bristol Tennessee, a morning paper.

BUENA VISTA.

Buena Vista, as a home, combines all the advantages of beautiful scenery, an invigorating climate, and pure mountain water, with good schools and churches. As a place for business, it offers abundant natural resources, good transportation, cheap labor and a most favorable location with respect to the sources of raw material as well as to market. It is a town

that has survived the stress of industrial and commercial depressions and fluctuations, and to-day it is enjoying greater prosperity, and has a brighter future than at any other time of its history.

Buena Vista is situated in one of the most desirable parts of the Valley of Virginia.

It lies between the western slopes of the Blue Ridge mountains and the north branch of James river, eight miles from Lexington, and fourteen miles from one of nature's greatest wonders—Natural Bridge.

Its altitude ranges from 1,000 to 1,100 feet above sea level, while the mountains on the east and south rise to a height of 2,500 feet. Its climate is not severe in winter, and in summer its fresh breezes and cool nights bring health and comfort. In no part of this favored section has nature been more lavish with her beauty or combined more varied charms of scenery.

It is located on two railroads—the Shenandoah Valley division of the Norfolk and Western and the James river division of the Chesapeake and Ohio, the latter connecting at Lexington with the Valley division of the Baltimore and Ohio.

By these railroads Buena Vista is furnished coal from the Pocahontas region of Virginia, and from the New river district of West Virginia, at low rates. In the immediate section surrounding the town are vast mineral and timber resources, and fertile blue grass lands. The water power furnished by North river is but partially utilized.

The town has a population of 3,000 industrious and thrifty people. It owns its water works, and purest freestone water is supplied by gravity from limped mountain streams.

An electric light plant, owned by the town, but now leased, furnishes lights, arc and incandescent, on most reasonable terms. There are eight churches, two banks, a modern and well equipped sanitarium, and numerous stores in the town.

A public graded school, with an enrolment of about five hundred and a capable corps of teachers, is maintained nine months in the year and thorough work is being done. There is also the Southern Seminary, a college for young ladies, with splendid buildings, capable of furnishing accommodation for 150 or 200 girls.

Among the enterprises now in successful operation are the following: Paper and pulp mill, blast furnace, extract plant, a five-set woolen mill, and fire brick plant, a tannery and a foundry, a sash, door and blind factory, saddle factory, and a patent roller flour mill.

In the foothills near the town, mining operations are successfully carried on. The mountains surrounding the town abound in beautiful pink sandstone.

From the character of the enterprises now in operation a large per cent. of the employees are men. The women and children in the homes would supply the necessary help in knitting mills, shirt factories and similar industries. Buena Vista's location in the Iron Belt and its railroad facilities make it a fine site for car-plant, machine shop and the manufacture of all iron products. As an index to the volume of business done in the town, mention is made of the fact that the receipts for freight hauled to and from the town by the two railroads passing through it for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1905, amounted to \$324,557.67.

With its wealth of natural resources, its superior transportation facilities, its proximity to the great markets, its central geographical position, which puts the southern as near as the northern trade, Buena Vista offers a combination of advantages that few other localities of the South can equal.

Her people are liberal and broad-minded, and bid strangers welcome. Cheap houses and cheap sites can be secured on easy terms.

CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Charlottesville is the county seat of Albemarle county and near the center of the State. The railroad facilities are excellent, two great trunk lines passing through the county, the Chesapeake and Ohio east and west, and the Southern railroad north and south. The city has three banks, two national, and one State bank. Among the manufacturing enterprises is the Charlottesville Woolen Mills, making specially military goods. The Monticello Wine Co., located here, has a big reputa-

tion for its table wines, and has a large foreign market. It owns a four-story brick building with a capacity of 250,000 gallons. A cigar factory and several planing mills are also enterprises of Charlottesville.

The city has a population of about ten thousand. The celebrated University of Virginia, with over seven hundred students, is located here, besides which are several excellent female schools, and one of the best public schools in the State.

Charlottesville has electric street cars and electric lights on the streets. The city owns its gas plant and water system. The town is growing in a substantial and healthy way. It has a large back country and the merchants here do a profitable business. Nearly every religious denomination is well represented, with full membership and handsome churches, and most of the leading orders have organizations.

DANVILLE.

The city of Danville, which thirty-three years ago was a straggling village with a few hundred ambitious citizens, has grown so rapidly in size, wealth and importance, that now it ranks among the largest of the cities of Virginia, with a population of 25,000, last census.

It is situated on Dan river, from whence its name, in Pittsylvania county, two and a half miles from the North Carolina line, 240 miles south of Washington, 208 miles west of Norfolk and 140 southwest from Richmond, at an elevation of 413 feet above sea level.

Danville was the first c'ty in the United States to own its electric lighting plant. It has also a gas plant and furnishes its people with cheaper light than scarcely any other city in the country. Its water supply is from a watershed, running ninety miles to the Blue Ridge, and its water power has a fall of 19 feet at Danville, and a minimum flow yielding about 3,000 horse power.

The city is situated in the healthful Piedmont country and is ascertained to be very near the health center of the United States. Her natural drainage and sewerage system is unsurpassed and the water works, in addition to superior equipment in other respects, includes a reservoir with a capacity of six million gallons. The total length of water mains is twenty-four miles and the price of water is at the low rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 1,000 gallons. In connection with this subject it may be stated that it is surrounded by a great variety of mineral springs, among which are Patrick Springs, Carter's Sulpho-Calcic and Hodnett's, all of which are easily accessible, and there are two beautiful well-laid-out parks. One of the best equipped city hospitals in the south is also the boast of the city.

Danville enjoys very superior church privileges. Rarely will there be found a community in which so large a proportion of its population is identified with the churches, and with active Christian enterprise. Nearly all the leading denominations are represented. There are six Methodist churches, four Baptist, three Presbyterian, three Episcopal, one Christian, one Catholic, one Jewish, together valued at \$270,000, and eight large colored churches valued at \$35,000. Many of the church buildings are of modern style of architecture and handsome, imposing structures. The large, and comfortable tabernacle with a seating capacity of four thousand is a monument to the fraternal spirit and evangelical zeal of the churches and pastors. In this large building great religious meetings are held from time to time under the co-operative superintendence of the churches. Connected with each church are flourishing Sunday-schools and an unusually well-equipped corps of teachers and officers.

Few cities the size of Danville enjoy better educational facilities. It has the primary and grammar grade system of free schools for both white and colored and a high school connection with each, which continue in operation nine calendar months. It has excellent school buildings, supplied with all the modern conveniences. The present total enrollment of pupils is 2,643, of whom 1,627 are white and 1,076 colored. Number of teachers fifty-two, 35 white and 17 colored. Cost of public schools about \$15,000 annually. Besides the public schools there is a preparatory school for boys and a number of private and denominational schools,

which are well patronized; Roanoke Female College (the oldest) was established in 1859, and is under the control of the Baptists. The second female school of high grade, in point of age is the Randolph-Macon Institute—successor to the Danville College for young ladies, which was established in 1883 under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Danville Military Institute was established in 1890 and has five departments of instruction—classical, scientific, English, commercial and military, the latter department conducted by an officer of the regular army. The Danville Commercial College, organized in 1893, is equipped with modern furniture, and affords advantages equal to those offered by leading business colleges of the South. The Danville Academy of Medicine and Surgery is a permanent organization, its membership consisting of a majority of the physicians of the city.

Danville does a fine banking business, due largely to her immense loose tobacco business, which requires a great deal of capital and which is furnished to a large extent, by her own banking institutions.

There are two cotton factories, the Riverside Cotton Mills—capital \$2,000,000, surplus \$500,000—and 69,000 spindles. The Dan River Power and Manufacturing Company is still larger than the Riverside, and when completed will be of 80,000 spindle capacity; the two combined employing over 4,700 operatives.

The daily newspapers are *The Register* and *The Bee*, the former morning, and the latter evening papers. In addition, there is *The Tobacco Journal*, issued weekly in the interest of the tobacco trade; also temperance, labor, and church organs; of the latter *The Baptist Union*, a monthly church journal published in the interest of the Baptist denomination, and *The Methodist*, also a church monthly published in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The electric street car line has been rebuilt and extended at an expenditure of about \$300,000, and now has some seven miles of track in operation, a good portion, through the thickly settled part of the city, double track.

Hotel and boarding house facilities are superior, consisting of three first-class hotels and several licensed private boarding-houses. The city has many handsome and extensive buildings—a fine City Hall, United States public building, Masonic Temple (cost \$40,000), the Dudley Block, Main Street (cost \$60,000), the American Tobacco Company's large storage warehouse, and numerous others. The residence portion of the city is very attractive with its many elegant homes, and as a place of residence offers many advantages.

The transportation facilities of Danville are excelled by few cities in the South. It is the western terminus of the Atlantic and Danville railway, the eastern terminus of the Danville and Western railway, and the junction point of three of the Southern railway's branches. The main line of the Southern passes through the city, and the Richmond branch, 140 miles in length, connects Danville with the capital of the State. The Southern railway also has a line between Danville and Portsmouth, through which port most of its eastern and foreign business passes.

The city is connected with its prosperous twin city, North Danville, by a magnificent iron bridge spanning Dan river, making them one in their interests and business relations. Danville has been, from its earliest days, prominently a tobacco town, and now the tobacco trade makes the strong claim that it is the largest bright tobacco market in the world, handling about 45,000,000 pounds yearly, representing approximately four and a half million dollars. This claim is reasonable, when it is understood that Pittsylvania and all the finest bright tobacco growing counties in Virginia and North Carolina are convenient and pour their great product by thousands of wagons and hundreds of freight trains from this wide area into the great market, where the farmer sells promptly, is paid at once, and goes home at the day's end with his pocket-book well lined, and himself laden with goods and family supplies from the many well-stocked stores of the city. Thus it is that Danville, in the season, is one of the busiest markets of trade in the country. Since 1869 this market has sold for the farmers 1,261,888,230 pounds of leaf tobacco. With this immense business to handle, Danville must necessarily have good thoroughfares, and she has 39 miles of paved, graded and macadamized streets, upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent.

A TOBACCO WAREHOUSE IN DANVILLE, VA.—THE LARGEST LOOSE LEAF BRIGHT TOBACCO MARKET IN THE WORLD.



The assessed valuation of property owned by the city, including gas, water and electric plants, foots up \$812,933.77, and the total value of all property, real and personal, in the city, is \$12,280,287. Among the principal manufacturing industries in Danville are an extensive knitting mill, foundry and machine shops, two large grist mills, flouring mills, overall and pants factory, two good brick yards, three large furniture factories, two sash, door and blind factories and three up-to-date printing offices, with a pay roll averaging \$37,500 per week, totaling about \$2,000,000 annually.

Danville has also three building and loan associations, with a total capital and undivided surplus of \$151,517.56, a complete telephone system with 905 phones, many excellent charitable institutions and twenty secret orders famed for their liberality and helpfulness. The wholesale and retail trade is healthy and progressive, and Danville's commercial association is alive to every interest of the city and being composed of active, intelligent business men, in every department of trade or profession, leaves no opportunity to advise and assist all worthy enterprises which may need its good offices.

The following enterprises have been established within the past two years. Home Savings Bank, Anderson Overall and Shirt Manufacturing Co., one High School, located in the Municipal Building, a Boarding School for boys, one theatre, costing \$40,000.00, a new Y. M. C. A. building is nearing completion, and the city has recently purchased a lot costing \$17,000.00 upon which they will erect at an early date a large and commodious school building.

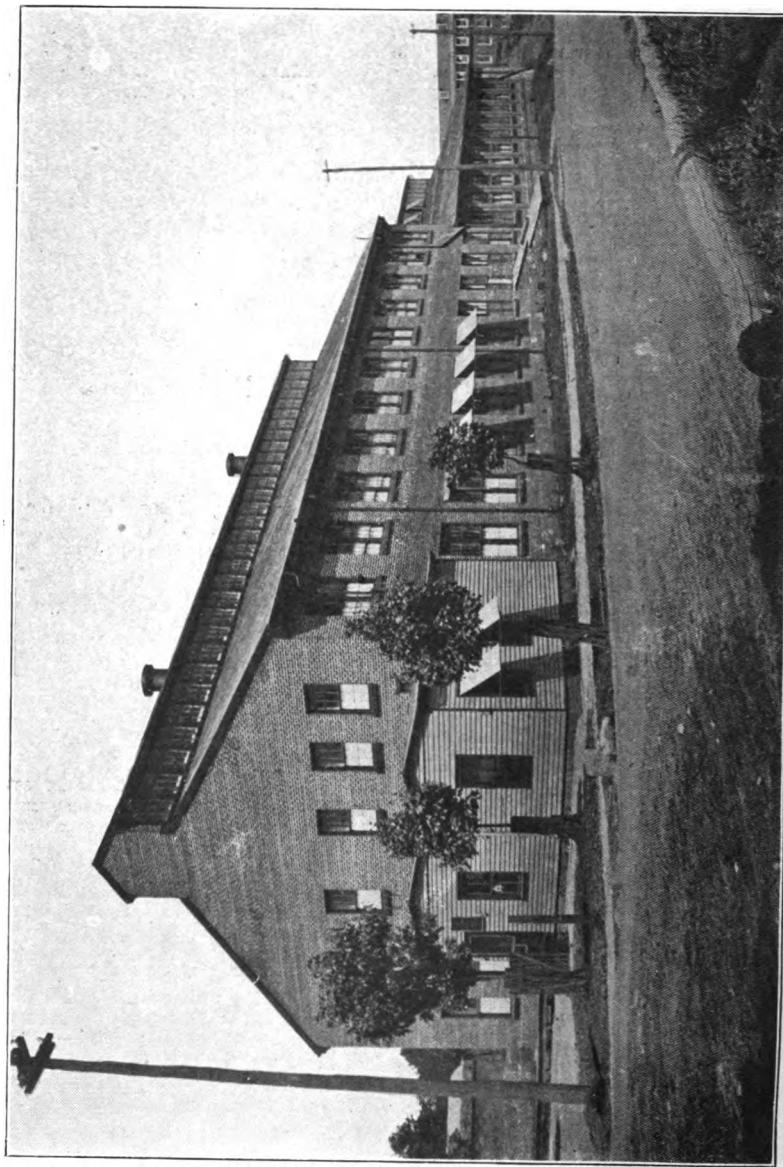
FREDERICKSBURG.

Fredericksburg is sixty miles north of Richmond and sixty miles south of Washington; is at the head of tidewater in the Rappahannock river valley and is within a few hours of the big markets of the eastern seaboard. Five great trunk lines run their trains through the city every day over the R. F. & P. railroad; the Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont railroad furnishes transportation facilities west, and connection with the Southern, and Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and large steamers and freight barges ship from the city's wharves, provide this section with cheap water freights. This city and section are healthful, no epidemic ever having visited them, and the death rate is extremely low. A splendid water power of a present capacity of five thousand horse power, and a possible capacity of ten thousand, furnishes cheap power to three large flour mills, two electric light plants, stone cutters, large woolen mill, large silk mill, and other factories. There are, in addition to the factories mentioned, two shoe factories, one shirt factory, canning factory, overalls and pants factory, cigar factory, several wood-working plants, the largest sumac mills in the South, and a large tannery and three newspapers and several printing offices, in addition to numerous other smaller manufacturing plants. Several large pickle factories and excelsior mills, and two large iron foundries, with the other factories, furnish employment to many hundreds of workmen and women and add to the business importance of the city. Fredericksburg is the center of the hardwood trade of the State and is the main terminus of the R. F. & P. railroad.

The last few years have been marked by great material progress in this city. The sound of the saw and hammer are heard on every side as substantial business houses and beautiful residences are being erected. The city has taken on new life and awakened to the splendid possibilities possessed. Real estate values have steadily increased during the last five years from thirty to one hundred per cent. The growth of population has been gradual but steady. Fredericksburg offers splendid opportunities for the location of factories on account of her excellent water power. The credit of the city is unsurpassed, its four per cent. bonds selling at a handsome premium.

In 1906 the stock of the Fredericksburg Power Company changed hands, and they have approximately spent \$250,000.00, increasing the magnificent water power afforded by the Rappahannock river. Hydraulic experts state that with the completion of this development, a constant power of 60,000 horse power will

SILK MILL IN FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA.



be afforded; resulting in cheap power, and the construction of other manufacturing plants on the excellent sites here obtainable.

There is now under construction a new concrete dam, which will be completed in the early Spring of 1909.

To those in search of homes or manufacturing sites, Fredericksburg offers many advantages. The city is rich in historical associations, with a cultured and refined people and a mild and delightful climate, making it an ideal spot for the home seeker.

The country contiguous is the equal of any in the world for combined general farming, stock-raising, grasses, vegetables, fruit, grain, fuel, water, fish and game, and the climate is mild and equable, the mountains to the west about fifty miles sheltering this section, and the Gulf stream off the capes adding to its healthfulness and genial qualities.

LYNCHBURG.

Lynchburg, the thriving city of Campbell county, was laid out as a town in 1786, and named for John Lynch, an officer in the Revolution, and one of its first settlers. He donated the land for its site. It was an important crossing on James river in "Ye olden times," known as Lynch's Ferry. Being for many years the western terminus of canal transportation from Richmond, before the advent of railroads, it was a commercial metropolis of the country, reaching to and embracing a large portion of the States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky; and, being the natural gateway and distributing point of this rich and extensive territory, it still maintains its importance as a commercial center.

It is situated in the extreme northern part of the county, on the hills overlooking the James river on the south and west, 524 feet above sea level, and on account of its picturesque and elevated location, it has acquired the name of the "Hill City." It has well paved streets, electric lights and street cars; also modern municipal water service of pure water piped from the mountains of Nelson at the cost of over half a million dollars.

It has a delightful climate, exceedingly healthful. Mineral waters and summer resorts of wide reputation are within a few hours' travel.

There are thirty churches in the city, some of which are very handsome, and the Young Men's Christian Association, with \$93,000 in hand, is building an elegant structure. Educational advantages are very superior, embracing eight public schools and a number of good private schools, a business college and the famous Randolph-Macon Woman's College, with a large and valuable addition in 1906, the Presbyterian Orphanage and the Christian College.

The six fine banking institutions are in a flourishing condition, having a combined capital of \$1,200,000, surplus \$910,000, with total deposits amounting to over six and a quarter millions. The deposits in the past ten years show an increase of \$3,912,857, and in the last ten months of \$725,230.

There are two excellent daily newspapers, morning and evening—the *News*, and the *Advance*.

Lynchburg has also two superior hotels and several smaller but popular ones, and a fine United States building. The Miller Orphan Asylum, in a nearby suburb, has commodious buildings, and large endowment, and a beautiful and extensive park.

The city is connected with Madison—a suburban town of Amherst county, two thousand inhabitants—by a free bridge across the James, and also with its suburb Rivermont, by a splendid iron bridge over Blackwater creek, twelve hundred feet in length, sixty feet in width, and one hundred and thirty-two feet in height, with a double electric railway and two roadways, and walking ways. This bridge reaches an avenue ninety feet wide, upon which is located Randolph-Macon Woman's College, the Presbyterian Orphanage, the Public Library and many beautiful residences.

The three largest railroad systems of the South, the Southern, Norfolk and Western, and Chesapeake and Ohio, controlling 10,440 miles of railway, (also the

Lynchburg and Durham railroad), center here, offering competitive rates and ready communication with all parts of the country. The amount of tonnage received in Lynchburg annually is two billion pounds, the amount forwarded one billion pounds, and the number of daily passenger trains is twenty.

The advantages of Lynchburg as a manufacturing center, on account of its splendid water power, close proximity to a vast tributary country, furnishing coal, cotton, tobacco, iron, timber and other raw material, superior transportation facilities, low taxes and freight rates, have attracted the attention of prospective manufacturers and, as a consequence, secured the establishment of new industries, and development along all industrial lines.

There are in the city more than fifty enterprising manufactories, of which the principal are Adams-Monroe Manufacturing Company; Adams Brothers-Paynes Company, brick and building material; American Cigar Company; Almond Dry Goods Company; American Trunk Manufacturing Company; American Snuff Company; Allen Bros. Tobacco Company; Acme Mill Works; American Manganese Company; J. P. Bell Company, blank books, stationery and publications; Beverly & Scott, barrels and hogsheads; T. J. Bass & Bro., cigars; Butler & Butler, cigarettes; Smith Baxandall, custom-made clothing; Commercial Printing Company; Camm Bros., bottlers; P. G. Cosby & Co., coffee, baking powder and salt fish; H. E. DeWitt, sash, doors and blinds; C. P. Doss, cigars; Doherty & Casey and Thos. B. Dornin Company, cornice and sheet metal; M. E. Doyle, saddles and harness; Fiedler & Bay, tombstones and marble products; Fleenor Furniture Company, mattresses; M. Goldstein, ladies' wearing apparel; S. H. Franklin, custom-made clothing; Glamorgan Pipe and Foundry Company; Gilliam & Co., mattresses; C. M. Guggenheimer, millinery and woman's wearing apparel; J. E. Gutman, millinery; Hancock Brothers Tobacco Company, chewing tobacco; Harris Carriage Company; Harris Woodson & Co., candy and confections; Hughes Buggy Company; John H. Heald & Co., bark extract; Hubbard Machine Shops; N. B. Handy Company, sheet metal; Highlander Tobacco Company; Jones-Terry Foundry and Machine Shops; Lynchburg Steam Bakery; Lynchburg Cotton Mill Company; Lynchburg Milling Company; Lynchburg Lounge Company; Lynchburg Paper Box Company; Lynchburg Foundry Company; Lynchburg Diamond Ice Company; Lynchburg Furniture Company; Lynchburg Hosiery Mills; Lloyd Moore, planing mill products; D. Moses & Co., picture frames, window shades and millinery; J. R. Milliner Company, women's wearing apparel and millinery; T. E. McLaughlin, bottled goods and mineral water; Nelson, Klein & Krausse Co., barytes; Ninth Street Shoe Factory; Norfolk & Western Overall Company; Old Dominion Box Company; M. O'Meara, custom-made clothing; Pierce & Akers, brick and building material; Payne, Seay & Anderson, druggists; Piedmont Milling Company; H. A. Robinson, peanuts and popcorn; Stamford Manufacturing Company, dyestuffs; A. M. Shaner, buggies, wagons and carriages; Southland Shoe Factory; R. H. Shepherd, cigars; Strother Drug Company; G. Stalling & Co., tobacco extract; W. O. Taylor, planing mill products; Thornhill Wagon Works; I. Tonik, women's wearing apparel; United Cigarette Machine Company; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company; J. I. Van Ness, tombstone and marble products; S. A. Wright, planing mill products; L. O. Wrenn, saddles and harness; J. A. Wilkins and Liggan and Holt, stationery and printing; Wills-Camp Co., custom-made clothing; J. W. West & Co., chewing tobacco; Craddock-Terry Company; and Geo. DeWitt Company, shoes.

The capital employed in manufacturing plants in Lynchburg reached the sum of \$4,604,740, as of January 1, 1906.

The number of employees of these factories is 5,012.

The amount paid out for the annual aggregate of pay rolls is \$1,469,018.00.

The value of manufacturing plants is \$2,835,618.

The total output of the city from its manufacturing enterprise reaches the total of \$15,000,000.

About four years ago similar statistics to the foregoing were compiled, and the result of a comparison between the two shows an increase in the value of manufactured products of nearly seven million and a half dollars, or over 150 per cent.

The largest plants in the city are those manufacturing pipe, plows, shoes, cotton goods, cigars, tobacco, flour and bark extract, but the multiplicity of the smaller plants make up in their great number what they lack in individual size of output and contribute no little to the prosperity of the community.

During the year the building permits issued in the city, show a grand total of \$872,325, while a conservative estimate of the cost of new structures in the immediate suburbs places the amount at \$300,000. The class of buildings erected during the year is far ahead of anything ever before seen in the city.

The Southern Bell Telephone Company has just completed the installation of a new underground metallic central energy system of telephones, which when completed, will represent an outlay of \$200,000.

The Lynchburg Traction and Light Company has completed at Reusens, several miles above the city on the James river, a water power plant, which has cost nearly \$500,000.

The Southern Fire Insurance Company with a capitalization of \$200,000, a product of the year, is doing a splendid business, and the promoters of the American National Life Insurance Company, which will be limited to \$500,000, has begun business recently with \$100,000 of its stock sold at a premium.

The Old Dominion Bridge and Iron Company has been organized, and, it is said, will soon be ready to begin work on its plant in the southern portion of the city.

The Krise Banking and Office Building, with its seven stories, Lynchburg's "sky scraper," and a decided ornament and convenience to the city, was completed and occupied early in the year 1906.

The railways have enjoyed great prosperity during the year, both the freight and passenger business of all the roads being larger than ever before. During the year ending July 1st, there were sold 325,869 tickets out of the city.

One of the achievements of the year has been the fact that every cent on an assessment of about \$9,000,000 of real estate for city purposes has been collected, a condition that probably has never anywhere existed in the South.

The manufacture and trade in shoes has, of recent years, attracted much attention to Lynchburg, on account of the immense business done by the Craddock-Terry Company, and the George De. Witt Company. Their success has been so marked that both of these firms are building new factories, with which to largely increase, if not double, their output, and the Smith-Briscoe Company is also erecting a large factory for making men's shoes and in the near future Lynchburg may threaten the monopoly of the shoe business of the South.

Another leading business of the city is that of cast-iron pipes, in which the Glamorgan and the Lynchburg Pipe Works are engaged. These products are now sold in every State in the Union.

In twenty-five years the volume of business done by the wholesalers of Lynchburg has grown from nothing to over twenty-two millions of dollars annually, and the growth for the year 1905 exceeded that of any previous year.

Instead of the one or two straggling salesmen who at the beginning of the period sometimes made trips, there are now over four hundred knights of the grip on the road representing Lynchburg houses. It costs the merchants nearly three-quarters of a million dollars every year to keep these men in the field. Something over five million dollars is the capital actually invested by these distributors in the operation of their business, and they employ over six hundred house and stock men at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars in yearly salaries, thus providing a circulating medium from this source alone of nearly ten thousand dollars a week within the city limits.

MANCHESTER.

The city of Manchester is thought to be the oldest settlement, next to Jamestown in Virginia, dating back nearly 300 years, having been settled seventy-eight years before Philadelphia, May 13, 1609, by Sir Thomas West (Lord De La Ware), the president of the Virginia colony. In 1773 the James river bank was established there, being one of the first banks in America. The city is in Chesterfield county, opposite Richmond, on the southern bank of James River, at the head of tidewater,

having an altitude of 38 feet, and by the census of 1900, a population of 9,715 with a nearby suburban population of five or six thousand persons.

Manchester is virtually in the heart of Richmond. The center of Manchester is but a few squares from the corner of Seventh and Broad streets, in Richmond, and Manchester is hedged in by Richmond, on three sides, and Forest Hill Park, with its beauty and sylvan attractions, is as near the central business part of Richmond as Richmond College or Libby Hill Park. There are fine street car lines in this city, whose service has been quickened and rendered more efficient. These two considerations put Manchester in the very heart of Richmond. Therefore, if Richmond succeeds, Manchester is bound to succeed.

She has three street car lines, which connect her with all parts of Richmond on the most favorable condition of transfer. She is connected with Petersburg by a splendid electric railway, which is superbly built and equipped, and which also connects her with all of the intervening portion of Chesterfield county. She has fine railway and transportation facilities, being in close economical contact as far as her business, manufacturing and commercial interests are concerned with the great railway systems of the Atlantic Coast Line, the Southern, the Chesapeake and Ohio railway system and the Seaboard Air Line, and the steamboat companies of the James river. These railways traversing her territory, and the territory of the county of Chesterfield, contiguous to her limits, afford splendid facilities for transportation and intercourse, and from the situation of these lines and their length in the city and county, together with their proximity to business centers, and especially to Richmond, present almost unlimited sites of great excellence and suitability for all kinds of manufacturing enterprises and general business.

Bordering the James river for at least two miles, the city possesses one of the most magnificent water powers in this State, which will most favorably compare with that of any other spot in this country, as well as fine harbor facilities in that part of the city opposite the wharves of Richmond.

The usual summer discharge of the river is about 2,000 cubic feet per second. During freshets the discharge is much greater, and at one time, in 1877, the discharge was estimated to have reached the enormous quantity of 200,000 cubic feet per second. The river, however, is so well regulated and its capacity for discharge so great, that this great volume of water was carried off without loss or destruction of property.

The taxes in Manchester are graduated and based upon the business done, not the amount of capital invested. This wise provision has induced many merchants and manufacturers to locate here, prominent among which are the Donnan Hardware Company; Stephen Putney Shoe Company; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company; Richmond Electric Company; Richmond Wood Working Company; Johnson Axle Factory; Wingo, Ellett & Crump Shoe Co.; Blair-Ruhl Glass Works and James River Furniture and Mattress Company.

The health of the city is excellent, the rate of mortality having been materially decreased of late. The sewerage system, amply adequate; the water works well managed and in excellent condition; and the fire department is economically conducted and very efficient.

Manchester is proud of her banks, of which there are two progressive and well-managed institutions, and the finances of the city are in good condition and well managed.

The religious and educational opportunities of Manchester are unusual for a city of its size, there being sixteen church edifices, representing all denominations, of which ten are white, the others colored. Some of the buildings are beautiful and costly. The children of the city are provided with very good public schools, which are conducted by an experienced superintendent and competent principals and teachers, and are adopting progressive methods, especially in music and drawing.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has a very fine exchange, located in the Leader building, corner of Tenth and Hull streets, in this city. Employees, twenty-four. The equipment is complete and up-to-date. All of the telephone business of the community, including Richmond, as far north as Maine, south as Florida, and west as Denver, passes through this office.

Manchester is connected with Richmond by seven bridges—five railroad, and two wagon-way and street car bridges—and a new free bridge is contemplated, which erection is considered as merely a question of time.

There are many prosperous and profitable manufacturing establishments in this city, where a great variety of products are turned out, constituting the business life of the city. Among these may be mentioned dynamos and motors, hosiery, belting, butts, rough side leather, ground sumac, lumber, flour, meal and mill feed, lace leather, brooms, washboards, woodwork, paper—coated and enameled—iron bridges, railway axles, ice, tobacco, furniture, shoes, paper twine, railroad material, fertilizers, brick and tiles, glass bottles, stoves, etc.

Thousands of men are engaged in these manufactures and but few idle men are seen on the streets.

A great many people have come to this place to reside. Hundreds have been compelled to seek homes in Richmond and the surrounding country because the houses in Manchester are all occupied. It is conservatively estimated that at least 400 new homes could be rented here in the next few months, if built to meet the demand, which is for houses with modern conveniences and improvements at reasonably profitable rentals. The outlook for real estate, as inquiries indicate, show renewed interest and is most encouraging.

At no time in the history of this city have her prospects been brighter and more flattering.

NEWPORT NEWS.

Newport News is an important port and ship building center, a modern city of Tidewater Virginia. It was, according to the best authority, named for Sir William Newce (a wealthy English soldier who was granted 2,500 acres of land and settled at this point, October, 1621, dying soon after) and not, as is sometimes stated, after Captain Newport. This old English voyager died in Java prior to 1617, more than four years before he is claimed to have relieved the settlement in 1621 with a ship load of provisions. Captain John Smith, in the General History of Virginia, November 22, 1621, mentions the place as Newport News, which is perhaps the first time the name occurs in history.

Twenty-five years ago this peninsula, which is washed by the James river on the west and Hampton Roads on the south, was virtually a wilderness. To-day it is a city, as modern and as enterprising as any in the country. Nearby, within the range of vision, is a population of 50,000 some day to become citizens of a metropolis that will extend from what is now known as North Newport News to the government reservation at Old Point, nine miles away.

Between the city proper and Old Point is a section already well built up, embracing the towns of Hampton and Phoebus, and another stretch of five miles between the former and Newport News, traversed by two electric lines and a railway, and building up with marvelous rapidity.

Newport News is situated on a plateau considerably elevated above high tide, at the extreme end of the Virginia peninsula, where the historic James empties into Hampton Roads, twelve miles from Norfolk, seventy-five miles from Richmond, and two hundred miles from Washington and Baltimore.

The water supply is ample for all purposes, and is brought in underground pipes from a lake sixteen miles north of the city.

The streets of the city are nicely paved with sheet asphalt, and there are three costly viaducts, spanning the Chesapeake and Ohio yards. It is well lighted by electricity and gas, and has a magnificent sanitary sewer system, a splendidly equipped fire department, and a well-organized and disciplined police force.

The business of the city is in a splendid condition. Real estate values are firm, with no important failures. Industrial investments have recently been secured, including a shoe factory, brewery, and mantel and grate plant, besides several other minor operations. The city has a land assessment of \$10,000,000, on personality, \$10,000,000, with assessments on industries, hardly more than nominal, and bonded indebtedness less than \$500,000. It has a tax rate of \$1.50 for all purposes, \$1.15 of which goes into the municipal and school coffers.

The admirable climate, insignificant death rate, and light percentage of sickness, commends it as a place of residence and business.

There are twenty churches, representing the various denominations, many of which are costly and handsome edifices. School facilities are very superior, with a fine corps of efficient teachers, and five large brick school buildings and several smaller city schools, in addition to a number of private educational institutions, including a kindergarten. Few cities of the same age and population anywhere have done so much for the education of the children.

The city has seven banks—all sound and doing a flourishing business—and two excellent daily papers. The hotels of the city have excellent accommodations. The public buildings are a handsome courthouse, and jail, and a government building erected at a cost of \$250,000, for postoffice and custom house purposes. Building activity is very marked; new residences—and some very handsome ones—are going up in every section; also large and handsome business houses, and office buildings, school houses, engine houses, livery establishments, etc.

Newport News has but one railroad, the Chesapeake and Ohio, it being the deep water terminus. It is one of several factors in the development of the city, and is the largest single railway terminal in the world; comprising ten large commercial piers, two monster grain elevators, sixty miles of track in its yards, and a fleet of two steamers, five tugs, two car floats, and six coal barges, representing an investment of probably \$8,000,000. Between 250,000 and 300,000 cars are handled annually in the Chesapeake and Ohio yards.

Co-operating with the railroad are a number of shipping companies which operate regular lines from Newport News to European ports, and in addition a number of coastwise and river lines operate from this port to all convenient points on the river and coast. The passenger traffic is also very heavy.

Four daily trains leave for, and arrive from, Richmond, making connection with the steamer for Norfolk and Portsmouth. The railway and steamship companies pay out here weekly about \$40,000. Besides, a great many tramp steamers come and go daily.

There are several foundries in a prosperous condition, also a knitting mill, shirt factory and tobacco factory.

Another vast enterprise to which Newport News largely owes its existence is its Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. The ship yard employs 7,000 men and has a weekly pay roll of \$65,000. The capital invested in the plant is about \$15,000,000. There are two monster dry docks, one of them the largest on the American continent, constructed at a cost of \$1,000,000 and capable of accommodating the largest vessel ever constructed. The basin holds 24,000,000 gallons, and is filled by an electrical pumping system, with a capacity of 200,000 gallons a minute. The company has also two electrical cranes above two ship ways. The yard is supplied with the largest electrical lifting crane in the world, having a capacity of 150 tons, and in other respects it is perfectly equipped for its large business which is perhaps twice as much annually as that of any other ship yard in the United States. Large numbers of naval and merchant ships are built at this yard. The great battleship Virginia was launched in 1904 in the presence of 70,000 people. In addition to construction work, the yard is kept busy day and night on repair jobs.

April 2, 1909, will mark the 26th anniversary of the birth of the port at this place, for it was on that day twenty-six years ago that the British steamship *Paxie* sailed with the first cargo of export goods brought here over the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. From this modest beginning, the commerce of Newport News has grown with such rapid strides, that to-day it is one of the leading seaports in the United States. Indeed, it would be conservative to say that the increase in trade here has been hardly less than a commercial miracle. The duties collected annually amount to about \$1,200,000.

Newport News has one of the largest, deepest and safest harbors on the Atlantic coast, with depth of water ranging from eight to eleven fathoms, and capable of accommodating the navies, martial and commercial, of the planet. A signal tower nearly 100 feet above sea level warns mariners of approaching storms day and night.

This is perhaps, with Norfolk, the best coaling station on the continent, and its business in this respect has grown to enormous proportions, amounting to 3,000,000 tons annually—requiring 65,324 cars, which, if strung together, would reach a distance of 487 miles. The record of this port for its coal business is probably not equalled anywhere in the United States, and it is rapidly increasing in volume and importance.

Reference to the coal business would be decidedly incomplete without particular mention of the increase in its foreign coal trade. The total value of goods that pass through Newport News to and from foreign countries annually is about \$50,000,000, of which amount about \$38,000,000 is exported and \$12,000,000 is imported. The aggregate duties amount to \$3,200,000, which shows a large increase for the past two years, surpassing any other port in the United States in this respect.

In all respects the city continues to grow rapidly. Building operations are active. The suburbs are becoming more thickly populated; Northern and Western farmers are settling on lands adjacent to the city for trucking purposes, and a large amount of outside capital is awaiting investment here. These and many other agencies are contributing to the upbuilding of the city,

Population of city, census of 1900, was 19,635, which is an increase of 15,186 since last census. This shows a phenomenal increase, and if the city continues to grow in population the next five years as it has in the past five, it will boast of 40,000 or more inhabitants.

It has a community of wide-awake and progressive people, which can but prove to be an important element in its future progress and advancement.

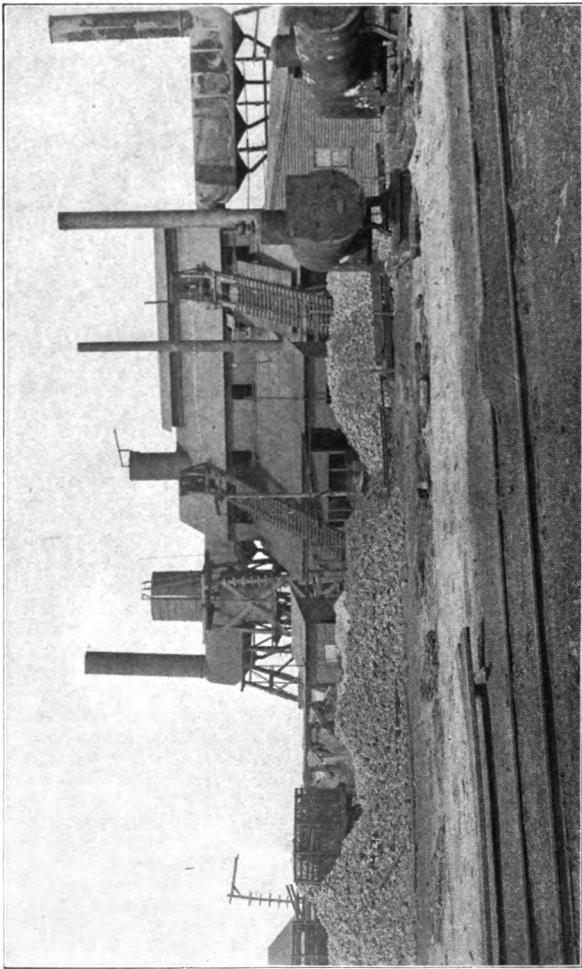
NORFOLK.

This city, which for generations, on account of its commanding commercial situation on the deep and safe waters of Elizabeth river and Hampton Roads, has been known among Virginians as the "City by the Sea," not only maintains its prominence as the great seaport of the commonwealth, but has, of late years, advanced rapidly in size, wealth and importance. At the head of a harbor so deep that the largest ships afloat anchor with safety there, and so wide that the combined fleets of the world may float uncrowded on its smooth waters, it challenges the seaports of the globe for a superior position. Virginians from the early years of the aspiring colony, to the present time, when as citizens of a great and progressive State, looking bravely and hopefully to the future, have felt, and do feel proud of Norfolk. They share, with its people, their exultation as they see it risen from the desolation of a long and disastrous war—a desolation now forgotten in the progress and wealth and opportunity of the great city by the sea.

During the last forty years, the development and prosperity of Norfolk's harbor, have, in one way and another, been impeded. Those difficulties having been adjusted or overcome, a substantial and rapid advancement in every direction now prevails, and the 30 miles of wharf front, embracing the contiguous cities of Portsmouth and Berkeley, are alive with great and constantly increasing activity. Large amounts of local capital and many thousands of foreign money are profitably invested, and there is room for almost any additional amount, with sure promise of large gains in present or new investments. When it is remembered that Norfolk is the central port on the whole Atlantic coast for the exportation of both Southern and Western products, and thus the export gateway of a vast agricultural, manufacturing and mineral territory, the statement just made may be understood.

The Norfolk and Western railroad, Southern, Seaboard Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio, Atlantic Coast Line, all great trunk lines, reach out into the far distant industrial and agricultural fields, and pour their immense freights into foreign-bound ships.

The completion of the Tidewater railroad will add another to the same class, having enormous terminals on Hampton Roads, and duplications of the same on the Great Lakes of the Northwest, and will be a great road for Norfolk.



EUSTIS COPPER SMELTER, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Other railroads of minor importance, two canals, and numerous steamboat lines, penetrating the interior waters, and serving coastwise trade, collectively make up an aggregate of transportation facilities, second only to New York. It may be a surprise to some to know that there are fully 26 lines of transportation, by rail and water, at Norfolk.

The terminals of the great railways are located on one or the other side of Elizabeth river, and all connected by a uniting belt line, while the Trans-Atlantic and Coast Steamship companies, have wharves on both sides of the river. Thus the commercial interests of Portsmouth and Berkeley are closely linked with Norfolk, and frequent ferryboats constantly plying between the three cities constitute a passenger and freight transit over the few hundred yards of intervening water, almost as rapid as if by land.

The wide-awake Board of Trade of Norfolk makes the following statement:

"Nature has been lavish in the opportunities offered to make this section the great distributing point of exports and imports, for nowhere between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico is there located so commodious a harbor, such an abundance of anchorage ground, such splendid dockage facilities. No harbor upon the Atlantic coast is so near the great northwestern, central and southwestern manufacturing cities of St. Paul, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Kansas City and their contributing territory, and it is the natural outlet for their products and for the great grain-growing and cattle-raising districts.

"Within twelve hours ride of Greater Norfolk are the agricultural and manufacturing products of 21,000,000 of people, and within 24 hours ride there live and move and have their being and industrial life 39,000,000 people.

"The concentration of railroads at Norfolk will make it the port for a vast commerce, and just as the development of the West and middle West have built up New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, so the development of the South and Southwest will build up Greater Norfolk.

"Connected by electric lines, ferries and railroads with all points on its shores, Hampton Roads becomes the larger harbor for Greater Norfolk and the cities of the Roads, Newport News, Hampton and Old Point, aggregating a total population of from 160,000 to 165,000. The outer harbor contains an anchorage ground of nearly 40,000 acres, with a depth of 50 feet; while the Elizabeth river and its branches form the inner harbor, with a depth of 30 feet and an area of about 1,000 acres, while dredging to increase the depth is constantly going on."

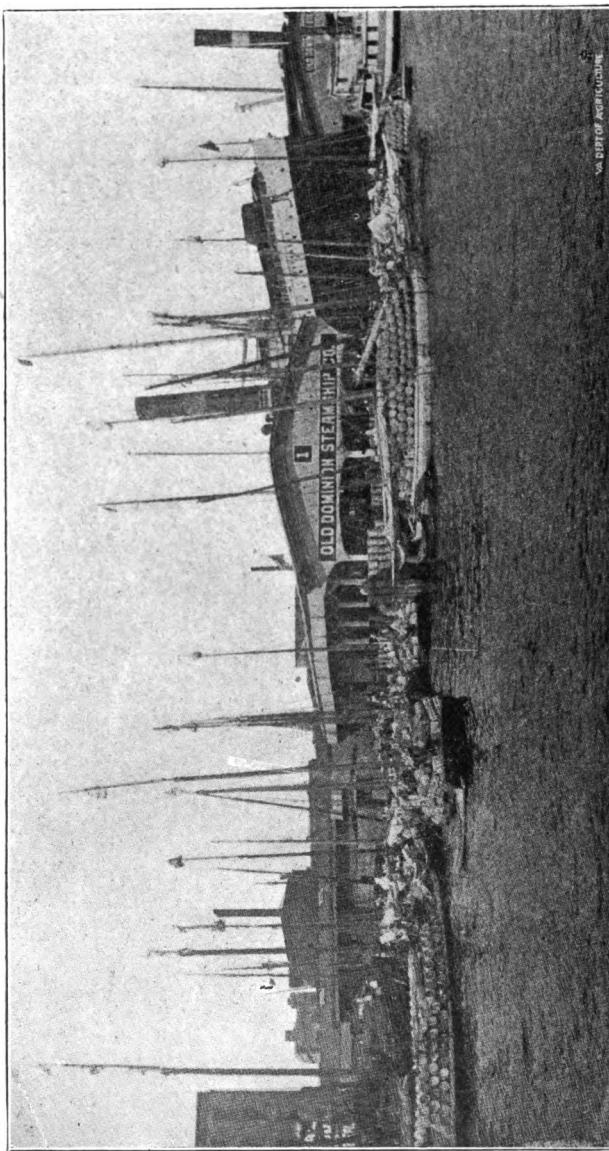
The remarkable facilities and results of the trucking business in Norfolk county having been already referred to in preceding pages of this work, it is pertinent, in referring to the subject, right here to state, that Norfolk city is the largest shipping point for "truck" or vegetables on the Atlantic coast. Railroad trains and steamships of large capacity, making daily and nightly trips, are taxed to their utmost—as stated in a leaflet of a reliable Norfolk real estate firm—to convey the products of the fields for ten miles around Norfolk to the Northern and Western cities, which largely depend in season on Norfolk for their supply of "green stuff," the aggregate of which is, in returns, not less than \$7,500,000 annually; and every available hand—man, woman and child—is pressed into service to cultivate, gather and ship this large product.

The conditions of climate and soil in this vicinity, where the usual rigor of winter is tempered by the Gulf Stream, are such that trucks are shipped from this market every month of the year, as many as four crops being often raised on the same ground annually. Large capital is required in producing and handling this immense business, and all branches of trade, and every citizen of Norfolk share more or less directly or indirectly in the results.

Norfolk has just annexed a new ward, having about 8,000 people, and active movements are now being made to add two others from the immediate suburbs. This new territory contains about 15,000 inhabitants. When this is arranged, Norfolk will have 88,000 people. Experience shows that new wards increase 25 per cent. each year.

In 1874 the population of Norfolk was less than it was prior to 1855. In 1881 Norfolk had 22,000 people. In 1900 it had increased to 46,624. The U. S. estimate in 1904 gave 56,662; today it has little short of 65,000. The county of Nor-

PRINTED IN U.S.A.
BY THE DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE



SHIPPING TRUCK FROM THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

folk, embracing Norfolk, Portsmouth and all the smaller towns, aggregate at least 130,000.

The mortality rate of the city, for many years, had averaged 34 to the 1,000; today it is 18.60 as the result of improved sewers, drainage, etc.

The manufactures of Norfolk have increased steadily and largely during the last ten years, but the advance since the year 1900 has far surpassed the anticipations of the most sanguine citizens, more than 200 per cent. in that time. Thus thousands of operatives, business officers, clerks, etc., have largely swelled the population.

The census of 1900 gave 4,700 as the number of operatives at work in the industries of the cities, situated in Norfolk county, whereas 1,519 were employed in the whole county in 1880. Today over 20,000 are paid at least \$5,200,000 in annual wages in all the factories of Norfolk county. Two new extensive plants to work 1,500 hands are being built.

The Norfolk navy yard, located in Portsmouth, works an average of 2,000 men in shipbuilding and repairing, and had last year a pay roll of \$1,659,214. The largest winery in the country is here, the largest creosoting plant and the largest oyster packing plant. Over 600,000 bushels of oysters are handled annually, requiring the services of more than 6,000 persons. This is the second fish port in the United States. One tobacco stemmery employs 700 operators. The knitting industry employs 1,200 hands. One box factory cuts 150,000 feet of lumber daily. This is the fourth cotton port of the country, having exported last year 36,400 bales the annual business amounting to more than \$24,000,000.

It is reasonable to infer that where there is such a volume of business, provision would be made for the traveling public. This has been most effectively done, and no city of its size can boast of better hotels, some of them large and elegant, while there are scores of less pretentious ones, and many superior boarding houses, capable of meeting all such demands upon the city. It is hardly necessary, in referring to a large and progressive city, to notice the electric transit system; but it may be stated that it is modern in every particular, and supplied to every settlement and seaside resort within 19 miles, including such popular places as Virginia Beach, Ocean View, Cape Henry, Willoughby Spit, and the rapidly growing site of the recent Jamestown Exposition Company.

The public schools of Norfolk are widely known for their good management and efficiency. The High School is the pride of the city, and enjoys a reputation surpassed by none of its class, and there are excellent private schools and academies, male and female, of long standing. Perhaps no city in Virginia is so well supplied with churches, there being seventy-four in all—forty-seven white and twenty-seven colored. Of the white there are thirteen Methodist, eight Presbyterian, eight Baptist, six Episcopal, three Jewish, three Catholic, two Christian, one Lutheran, one Disciple, one Christadelphian, and one Christian Scientist; colored, thirteen Baptist, nine Methodist, two Christian, one Episcopal, one Unitarian.

Four modern hospitals supplement the splendid Marine Hospital of the Government. So great has become the reputation of these resorts for the relief of the suffering, that patients from all parts of the country patronize them.

There are also eight or nine asylums of different kinds.

The Carnegie Library, but lately finished, fills the full measure of the public's desires in that line.

PETERSBURG.

Petersburg, situated in the county of Dinwiddie, founded in 1733, and incorporated in 1784, was named for Peter Jones, its founder. It is very favorably and delightfully situated at the head of navigation on the Appomattox river, 12 miles southwest of its confluence with the James at City Point, 22 miles south from Richmond; 81 miles northwest from Norfolk; 63 miles north from Weldon, N. C., and 138 miles south from Washington City. The city proper is in Dinwiddie county, though it has populous suburbs extending into two other counties (Blandford in Prince George and Pocahontas in Chesterfield).

It is an active, thriving place, well supplied with all modern conveniences and improvements. The streets are well paved with vitrified brick and sheet asphalt, a large amount having been recently expended in this line of improvement. The city is lighted by gas and electricity, and owns its own water works, which furnish an abundant supply of fine water from springs and rivulets in the neighborhood, carefully protected by law.

The commercial bodies are the Chamber of Commerce and Young Men's Business Association, the Petersburg Club, the Bicycle Club, and the Appomattox Boat Club, the latter being the oldest of its kind in the State, and noted for its hospitality.

All the religious denominations are represented in Petersburg, and many stately and beautiful edifices adorn its streets. The combined membership of the churches aggregate over one-half of the city's population. There are several fine libraries which are largely patronized. The Masons, Odd Fellows and Red Men own fine properties.

The educational advantages of the city are of the highest order. The municipality sets aside \$24,000 annually for the use of the School Board. The public schools are admirably managed, with abundant accommodations for the entire school population. The races, of course, are educated separately. There is a high school for the blacks as well as the whites. The colored youth of the State of both sexes have the additional advantages of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, a State institution founded in 1882 and erected at a cost of \$150,000, for the higher education of the colored youth of the State, with special reference to the training of teachers. This institution has 485 students, State annuity \$15,000.

There are 11 private schools and academies of high grade, which prepare young men and women for college. One of these, the Southern Female College, was founded long anterior to the war, and is one of the best female colleges in the South. It has 150 students, an able staff of instructors and thorough course of study. Another high grade school is the Petersburg Academy, principals Hall and Arrington, the successor to the University School of Capt. W. Gordon McCabe. St. Joseph's School is conducted by the Sisters of Charity. It has a large patronage. The Central State Hospital for colored insane is located in the suburbs of the city.

Petersburg has three very prosperous banks, doing a large business, with stock far above par, and paying handsome dividends. The city has excellent telephone service and ten miles of street railway, thoroughly equipped, and car shed costing \$30,000. A great deal of attention has been given in recent years to local improvements. Numerous new buildings have been erected, and a marked change has been wrought in the appearance of the city. It has two beautiful parks, abundantly supplied with pure water, and adorned with lakes, flowers, and beautiful shade trees. The National Government has two large cemeteries near Petersburg, where rest the remains of some 12,000 or 15,000 soldiers of the Union Army who fell around the city. One of these is in this county and the other at City Point. In Blandford cemetery, in this city, are gathered the remains of about 15,000 Confederate soldiers, whose graves are tenderly cared for by the Ladies' Memorial Association.

Petersburg is not only an active business place, but a beautiful and delightful residential city. On many streets are stately mansions that would attract attention anywhere. There are no gambling dens, Sunday law is strictly enforced, and it enjoys the reputation of being a quiet and orderly community. Though the negroes constitute about one-half of the population, they are as a class industrious, peaceable and steadily employed, and many of them have accumulated property.

The transportation facilities of Petersburg are extensive, furnishing communication by rail and water with all parts of the country. It is especially important as a railroad center, being the junction point of three great trunk line railroads—the Seaboard Air Line railway, the Atlantic Coast Line, and the Norfolk and Western.

The Seaboard Air Line has through service from New York to Tampa and Atlanta, opening up a system embracing 3,000 miles of track. The Atlantic Coast Line passes along the border of the county for ten miles, and is a north and south line, connecting the great Pennsylvania system of the north with the Plant system of the south, forming a through route to Florida. This road has large depot buildings and machine shops in the city. The Norfolk and Western passes through the nor-

thern portion of the county for a distance of 30 miles, and is an east and west line, beginning at Norfolk, passing through Petersburg, Southside, Southwest Virginia and West Virginia to Columbus, Ohio. It has handsome depot buildings and large machine shops in the city, and a branch road to City Point, on the James.

In addition to these transportation facilities, Petersburg has a profitable commerce by navigation, by canal and river, for 80 miles west of the city, and by the Appomattox and James rivers eastward to the sea. The tonnage of this port is 200,000 tons annually, and value of freight \$1,500,000. Petersburg offers very superior advantages for productive industries in its excellent facilities for transportation, cheap and desirable sites, and especially in the extraordinary resources of its available water power—not one-half of which is utilized. This power is furnished by the Appomattox river and by canals within and without the city for a distance of many miles.

Two large granite quarries are operated near the city, and the product is being used by the Government in the erection of sea walls; it is also largely in demand for street paving, building purposes, and for monuments and tombs.

Petersburg has an extensive lumber business, owing to the large quantities of fine timber in this and the adjacent counties of Brunswick and Mecklenburg.

Petersburg is a notable manufacturing center. Statistics of the city's business interests and progress, give the number of manufacturing establishments as 290; persons employed 6,000; wages paid annually \$1,750,000; value of material used \$5,500,000, product \$11,000,000, and indications of constant, and substantial increase from year to year. The most important lines of manufacture are those of tobacco, cotton and peanuts, with many others following close in point of magnitude and value. Petersburg is one of the oldest tobacco markets in the State, beginning its history as such in the colonial days. The section contiguous, embracing the counties of Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Amelia, Lunenburg, Prince Edward, Charlotte, Mecklenburg, etc., is famous for the quality and flavor of its tobacco, and for export purposes it is very superior. It has the largest export tobacco manufacturers in the United States, producing 8,000,000 pounds (valued at \$1,700,000) of the total 10,000,000 pounds of plug tobacco exported from the United States. There are also several large factories devoted exclusively to the manufacture of tobacco for the domestic trade. The capacity of the warehouses of the city is about 12,000 hogsheads, and the total number of persons employed in all branches of the tobacco trade is about 3,500, whose wages aggregate \$550,000.

The cotton manufacturing business is also one of the most important industries of the city. There are located here five large cotton factories in active operation, running on full time, and using the greater part of the 10,000 bales received in the city, a large portion of which is of Virginia growth, received from the adjacent counties. Osnaburgs, sheetings, duck and yarns are the principal varieties of goods manufactured, much of which is exported to China, Central America and other points.

The capital employed in these mills is about \$600,000; hands employed 750; number of spindles 30,000; looms 590; manufacturing annually 11,000,000 yards of cloth and 100,000 pounds yarn, and sewing thread. The annual value of the product exceeds \$700,000.

Petersburg also claims pre-eminence in the peanut trade of the country, and dominates to a considerable extent the markets in this commodity. The peanut fields begin almost at the city line, stretching away through the rich belt of counties to the east, and south down through the Carolinas. Estimates place the Virginia crop at 650,000 sacks of four bushels each.

A large quantity of these nuts are handled in Petersburg, where there are five large factories, in which the uncleared nuts are cleaned, assorted, polished and sometimes shelled for the markets of the country. The capital invested in these plants is about \$100,000; hands employed 300; annual wages paid \$60,000; annual output 1,800,000 bushels; value of output \$2,500,000, and independent commission dealings \$300,000.

Another extensive industry is the manufacture of trunks and valises. Four immense factories are engaged in this business, one of them the largest in the world, representing alone an investment of over \$100,000, and giving employment to 300 or 400 hands, consuming 2,000,000 feet of lumber annually, turning out 150,000

trunks, and 12,000 dozen hand bags and valises and covers, and sending their products to nearly every city and town in the Union, and to Central America, and West Indies. The daily output of all these factories is 1,200 trunks and 1,500 traveling bags. Petersburg is well supplied with corn meal and flour mills, whose output is widely distributed through Virginia and the Carolinas. Of these there are four corn mills with an output of 1,000,000 bushels of meal; and one flour mill producing 40,000 barrels of flour annually.

Silk mills of large capacity and output is another industry of importance, employing about 500 hands. The bark, sumac and extract works located here give employment to hundreds of people in town and county, and have a product of five or six thousand tons of ground bark, and 6,000,000 pounds of ground sumac leaves. The manufacture of fruit baskets and crates is a large enterprise, in which are utilized 1,000 cords of poplar and gum logs, and over 1,000,000 feet of sawed lumber annually.

Among the new industries in the city is a ship yard, not only building vessels, but making the engines, boilers, etc. There are four foundries and machine shops, running on full time, and turning out the highest grade of work.

It will be a surprise to many to learn that in Petersburg was made much of the shot and shell used in the Spanish War, including some of the largest and most destructive projectiles. There are also extensive fireworks factories doing a very large business. The lumber shipped, aggregating 50,000,000 feet per year, is valued at \$400,000. There are four planing mills in the city, doing a business of about \$250,000, one barrel-head factory, and two large ice factories, with a daily capacity of forty tons.

Many other manufacturing enterprises of less magnitude might be cited. Prominent among these is a fertilizer factory, which unloads from 100 to 150 vessels per year, its capacity being 20,000 tons; a pants factory, which turns out 3,000 pairs a week; a hosiery factory; and a number of others for the manufacture of clothing, bags, hats, soap, candles, candy, snuff, canned goods, cigars, harness, paper boxes, and wagons. The estimate of the city's jobbing business, combined with such retailings as cannot be separated from it, is about the equivalent of its manufactures, \$11,000,000—both together \$22,000,000—to which add \$5,000,000 for real estate, banking, railroad and shipping and other miscellaneous lines, and sums up \$27,000,000. The principal jobbing lines are groceries and provisions, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, this line alone amounting to more than \$1,500,000.

Its building improvements will reach \$300,000 a year, such investments realizing from eight to ten per cent., and the average annual increase in all branches of trade and manufacture in the city for the past few years has been fully twenty per cent., making it necessary with the jobbing houses to materially increase their traveling force. The business of the three banks has also kept pace with the growing business of the city, showing a general increase of twenty per cent. over previous years. The bonded debt of the city is \$1,261,000, which was incurred in aid of public improvements, especially of railroads. The taxable values of the city, real and personal, are about \$10,000,000, and the rate of taxation \$1.60 per \$100 of value for the city, and 40 cents for the State. The annual income of the city from all sources is about \$225,000, and the annual regular expenditures about \$213,000.

Rich as Petersburg is in other respects it is no less so in historical interest. Splendid old colonial sites made historic, as the homes of patriots in the dark days preceding and following the birth of the nation, dot the surrounding country. To come nearer to the present, is the memory of the long and weary siege of 1864-5, through which the devoted city passed; every day and every night, shot and shell from the Federal guns sweeping the town almost from end to end—a large portion of the city practically deserted, and danger lurking on every hand, with houses ruined, property destroyed, and starvation almost in sight; but notwithstanding it all, the people were brave and patient and ready to sacrifice everything for the sake of honor, and their beloved South. The end came in 1865, and found the trade of the city practically destroyed, capital gone, and the people almost in poverty. But with that brave, hopeful and energetic spirit characteristic of them, she began

to build anew, and very soon the Cockade City stood forth, herself again, and is today making great strides in the race of progress.

Population of city, census of 1900, 21,810. Number of males 21 years and over 5,425.

PORSCMOUTH.

Portsmouth is located in Norfolk county, just across the river from Norfolk city. The new Portsmouth of to-day is the vantage ground for industrial pursuits, being the result of the many advantages possessed by this section. From a rail and water standpoint it is unexcelled for manufacturing purposes in nearly every line, due in a large measure to the inception and construction of the Portsmouth Belt Line railroad, an iron link of five miles connecting nine great radiating rail systems, besides innumerable subsidiary lines to points in the sounds of North Carolina and estuaries of the Chesapeake bay, James, York and Nansemond rivers. These lines connect daily, tri-weekly and weekly with the leading markets of the country. The great rail systems, centering here, jointly own the Portsmouth Belt Line, and the especially attractive advantage to industries, seeking locations, is the fact that Portsmouth rates are applied to all carload freights shipped to and from industries reached by its tracks.

Portsmouth is also particularly favored from the standpoint of water freights, enjoying as it does low rates from the West, South and Southwest.

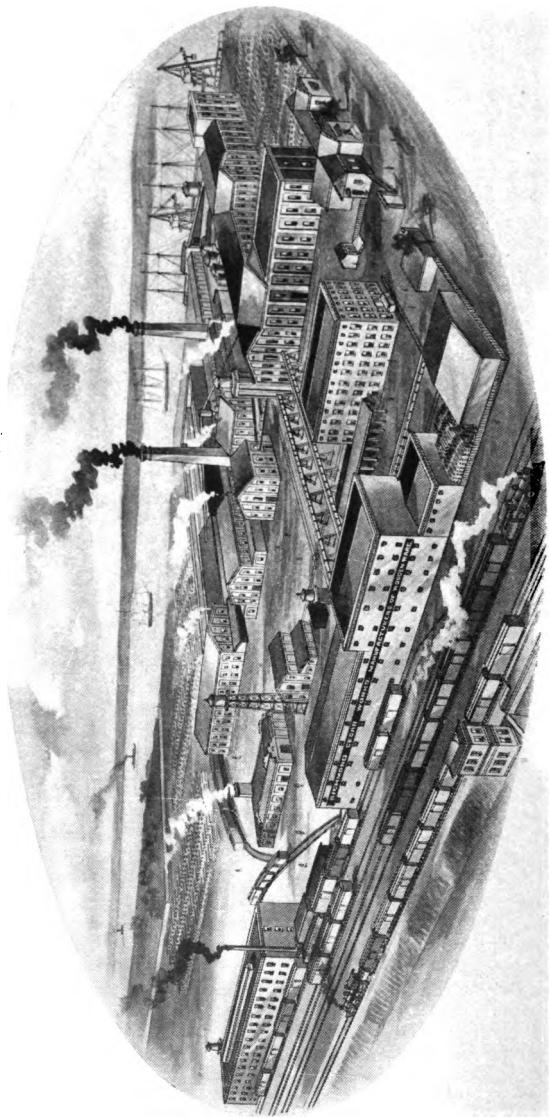
Steam coal from the coal fields is abundant, reaching the city direct from the mines via the Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio railways. Pocahontas coal, considered the best for steaming purposes, sells for \$2.65 per net ton, at times as low as \$2.35 per gross ton, while great quantities of George's Creek coal, preferred by some, is also used. The manufacturing institutions are particularly blessed by being in such close proximity to two of the country's greatest coal distributing depots—the world famous Pocahontas coal piers and Chesapeake and Ohio coal piers.

Skilled labor has been sufficient to meet all requirements thus far, but the introduction of new industries opens up new fields of employment, and experience teaches that labor will seek the opportunity to work where all living conditions are favorable to the wage earner. The markets are abundantly supplied with vegetables, fruits, meats, fish and oysters, and the prices are so reasonable as to make the cost of living much cheaper than in less favored sections. It is said of the city "a man is poor indeed who wants for a sufficiency of good nutritious food at any season of the year," while rentals are very moderate, ranging from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per month according to location of residence.

The public free school system of this city is unsurpassed, being modern and up-to-date, with a large corps of experienced teachers, while the opportunities for religious training are equal to the best. There are 49 churches of different denominations.

The garden spot of the country is at the very doors of the city, and from the products of these lands, many fortunes have been made, raising early vegetables, berries, and fruits, which are shipped in large quantities to New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington and the Western cities; this section having the advantage of at least two weeks in point of early shipments over the raisers of similar garden products in Maryland and Delaware. It is estimated that the returns from this source for this part of the State will average \$7,000,000 annually. The famous oyster beds of this section of the country are located in this vicinity, from whence they are shipped to all points of the compass in great quantities and form no small item of revenue. Hundreds are employed in this calling, and thousands of dollars are paid out annually to those engaged in catching, shucking and shipping them.

One of the most infallible straws that show which way the wind of commerce blows is reflected in the prosperity of the banks. There has been a steady increase in the growth of deposits and a commensurate increase in the earnings and surplus of these institutions during the past year, which is the best indication of the prosperity of their customers. Two new banks have been established in the past two years. The mean annual temperature of the city is 59.5; the mean for spring



RICHMOND, VIRGINIA—LARGEST WOODENWARE WORKS IN THE WORLD.

being 65.6; summer 75.6; autumn 51.6 and winter 43.3. It is stated that Venice has a mean annual temperature of 56.7. The Gulf Stream runs nearer the shore off Cape Henry than at any other point on the Atlantic coast.

The population of the city has increased in the past eight years nearly sixty per cent., which will be fully established by the next U. S. census, while as an industrial center the increase has been sixty-five per cent. for the same period.

RADFORD.

The pretty little city of Radford enjoys the distinction of being higher above tidewater than any other city in Virginia, having an altitude of 1,810 feet, one hundred feet higher even than Bristol, and is situated on the natural and extensive terraces, which rise from New river, and located at the junction of the New river branch of the Norfolk and Western railroad with its main line, in the midst of a fertile grazing section of country. It has an ideal location, with its twin city East Radford, with which it is connected by an extensive trolley line and a well-graded central street. They form a busy, prosperous community, with a combination of interests helpful to both, and constitute the largest place in the fine county of Montgomery. The climate is all that could be desired. As an illustration of its healthfulness, it is stated that, in seven years with an average of 700 in the public schools, not a death has occurred and there has not been a seriously sick boy at the large St. Albans School since it was founded eleven years ago.

Radford has ten churches, five public schools, a University preparatory school for boys, electric lights, and street railway, two ice plants, abundant water supply, a fertile, surrounding country, unequalled scenery and exquisite sunsets. It is near the "Mountain Lake," "Crockett's," "Carper's Lithia," and other celebrated "springs," to which points, short and pleasant trips can be made. In fact, it is in the heart of the beautiful blue grass region of Virginia, which has been a camping ground for health for quite a hundred years.

There are two post offices, Radford and East Radford, a school population between the years of eight and twenty of 973, and a total population at the present time of over 4,000 souls. The census of 1,900 showed 3,344, an increase since 1890 of 1,280.

This city has surrounding it, a good farming and grazing section, while the timber and mineral fields still afford good opportunities to capital. Here are found a fine system of public schools, Belle Heth Academy in the eastward and Wadsworth Street School, in the westward. The special joint commission appointed by the General Assembly of Virginia for the purpose of selecting a site to establish a new State Female Normal School with industrial training upon their last recorded note to the Legislature recommended Radford, unanimously, as the best location for the school in southwest Virginia. Eleven churches representing all the principal denominations, a telephone exchange, telegraph office, Southern Express, one weekly newspaper, two large and modern hotels, electric lighting stations for both commercial and municipal purposes, good sewerage system, fire department, electric cars, three banks with deposits of nearly one million dollars, are here. There are nearly 100 retail establishments and wholesale jobbing houses, one of the largest cast-iron pipe foundries in the South, two roller flouring mills, veneering plant, hickory wood-working plant, blast furnace, sand, lime, brick works, two lumber yards, railroad shops and roundhouse, candy factory, two ice plants, cold storage plant, and bottling works. At this point are two fine new iron bridges across New river, and another one in contemplation, into Pulaski county, and many other improvements. There also is water at this point awaiting development, estimated at 150,000 horse power. The city maintains a Board of Trade with over one hundred members.

The past few years have been marked by a steady increase of business in Radford and considerable activity in building. Several large brick business blocks have been erected at a cost of several thousand dollars. The building of The Radford Milling Co., and the enlargement of the iron furnace by the Virginia Iron and Coal Co., tend to show great activity along commercial lines.

Radford was chosen as the site for the new Tidewater Hospital, because of its central position as a railroad town; and the \$20,000 hostelry, La Belle Inn, will be transformed into a high-class and thoroughly modern hospital, capable of accommodating 200 patients.

The New River Sandstone and Brick Company has had a prosperous year, their business being twice as great as the preceding year.

The Pipe Works have done the largest business in years. One million dollars' worth of pipe and castings was shipped during the last year.

Every business concern, including the mercantile firms and hotels, report a prosperous year, and the outlook for 1909 is even brighter.

RICHMOND.

Richmond, the capital of the Old Dominion, though by no means the largest, is yet perhaps the most widely known city in the Union. It has been historic since the days of its origin, when King Powhatan held his Indian court on one of its highest hills, to more recent years, when, as the capital of the Southern Confederacy, the contending armies of the North and South, led by the two greatest generals of the greatest conflict of modern times, one fighting to hold, the other to win it, fixed the attention and admiration of the waiting world; while inside the fortifications and outside the lines of the devoted city, men from every State and territory of this great country and from almost every foreign land, joined in the combat. Since, then, their sons and their grandsons have watched the rebuilding of the famous city and seen it rise upon its debris, an hundred times more glorious; have seen it extend its lines again and again, till the city and its immediate suburbs embrace a population of 125,000 souls, and the smoke of hundreds of factories float above it; while the clatter of six great railways, as eighty passenger trains, daily, come and go, sound the notes of business, and the bustle of a thousand great stores and lesser shops keep busy throngs of people moving along its well-paved streets, and sidewalks.

The elevation of Richmond above the sea level is 96 feet, and she sits, not like old Rome on her seven hills, but on a dozen of them, rising from the north bank of the James river, ninety miles from the seacoast, affording sites for scores of fine and costly monuments and heroic figures of her and Virginia's illustrious statesmen and jurists, and famous soldiers, which proclaim in enduring bronze and marble her noble history and the admiration and liberality of her affluent citizens. Richmond is pre-eminently the monument city of the South and will rank with any in the North. It was founded by Colonel William Byrd in 1737.

EDUCATIONAL

The educational advantages of the city are such that the people may well take a just pride in them. There are twenty large school buildings, of which eight are for colored children. The total enrollment was 11,666 February 1, 1906, of which 4,184 are colored. In addition are departments for manual training and kindergarten. The standard of scholarship in the public and in the numerous private schools of the city is of the highest.

A new high school for white children will be erected this year at a cost of \$300,000.

Richmond has two medical colleges, which have no equals south of Baltimore—the Medical College of Virginia and the University College of Medicine. The leading Theological Seminary of the Southern Presbyterian Church is also here.

Richmond College is one of the oldest and best institutions of learning in the South, under the auspices of the Baptist Church.

One of the best Colored Theological Seminaries in the South is located here, and well equipped and taught.

The claim of Richmond to the title of "The City of Churches," of which every denomination is represented, is justified by the following statement as furnished by Mr. E. G. Leigh, President of Chamber of Commerce, January 1, 1906.

	No. of Churches	Member- ship.	Contribu- tions	Sunday Schools	Pupils
Baptist.....	16	9,148	\$ 88,056.78	571	6,465
Christian.....	5	2,137	18,799.62	127	1,046
Episcopal.....	14	4,954	122,097.50	379	3,244
Methodist.....	15	6,907	91,931.99	523	4,088
Presbyterian.....	8	3,095	44,869.73	197	2,008
Lutheran.....	4	894	6,167.70	37	337
Jewish.....	2	325	(families) ..	14	163
Unitarian.....	1	50	900.00	5	15
Apostolic.....	1	200	12	125
Life and Advent Mission.....	1	30	300.00	5	20
Christian Science.....	1	50	600.00	5	18
Total.....	68	28,190	\$371,940.12	1,875	18,049

This statement does not include the Catholic churches, which were not presented, or the colored churches, many of which did not report and are estimated as follows: twenty-six churches, of which there are twenty Baptist, five Methodist and one Presbyterian, making a total estimated membership of 18,000; contributions \$31,250, and Sunday-school pupils 4,000.

Adding the statistics of the colored churches to the white, and leaving out the Catholic, the following estimated figures will be reached: Number of churches, 96; total membership, 46,190; total contributions, \$403,190.12, and total number of Sunday-school pupils, 22,049. These data show a decided increase along the lines of membership, contributions and Sunday-school attendance, as compared with the figures of 1904, given as follows. Church membership, 45,559; contributions, \$369,863, and Sunday-school attendance 21,266.

The new Catholic Cathedral, just completed at a cost of about half a million dollars, is handsome and capacious, and one of the finest church structures in the South.

It is doubtful if any city in the country is better supplied with accommodation for the sick and afflicted in the way of hospitals, surgeons and attendants, as there are no less than eight hospitals in Richmond, furnished with equipments the equal of any in the United States, two of which are for colored people.

HOTELS.

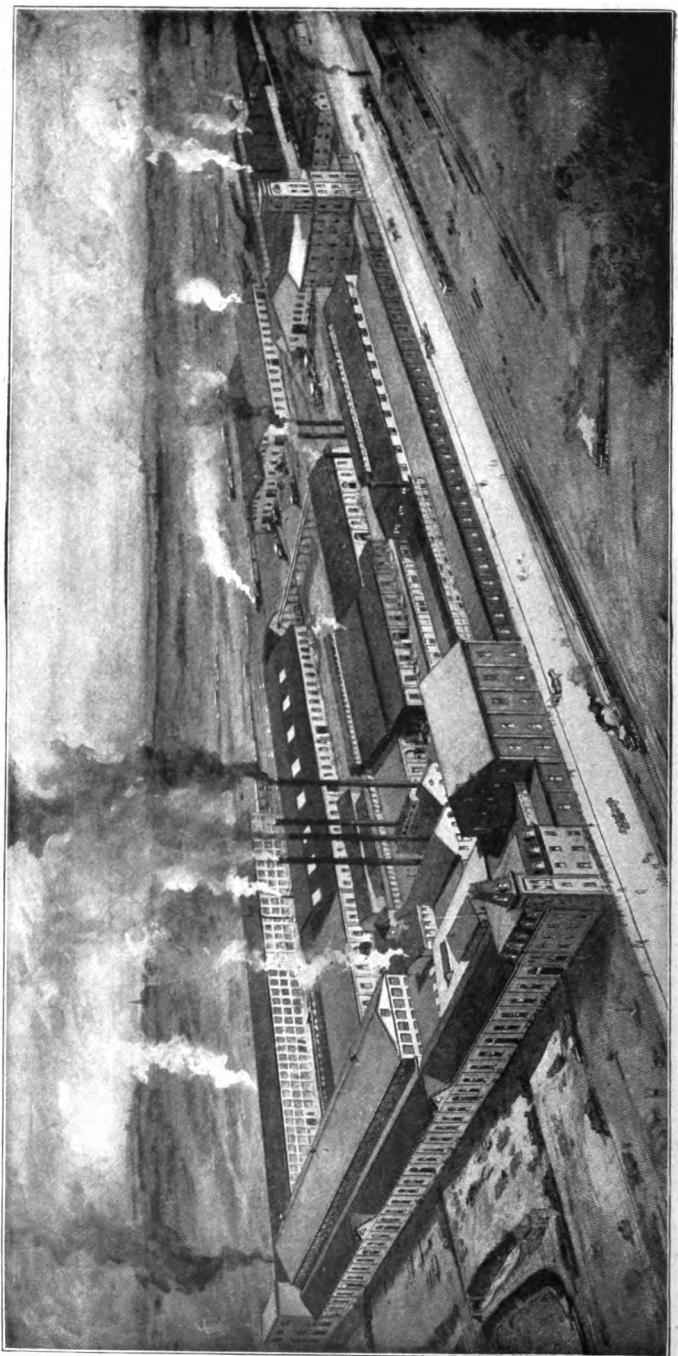
The hotel accommodations are very superior, there being three or four large and handsome hotels and a number of smaller and well kept hostleries, which accommodate well the large and constantly increasing travel, and winter visitors attracted to the city by its mild climate and accessibility to every section of the State and country, being immediately upon the line of the immense travel between the northern and southern cities. Popular and well equipped boarding houses by the hundred are also to be found in every quarter of the city, affording suitable temporary homes to every class of citizens. These facilities have given Richmond a reputation far and wide as a convention city. This reputation has been largely due to the Jefferson Hotel, one of the largest, handsomest and best equipped in the country, which was partially destroyed by fire several years ago, but is now restored on a larger and grander scale than ever before.

POST OFFICE.

The great increase in the Richmond post office is a positive index to the business development of the city. The receipts for 1905 amounted to \$434,943.34, exceeding those of the preceding year by \$50,779.77, over 13 per cent. The sale of postage stamps, envelopes and postal cards amounted to \$62,167.79, the sale of special request envelopes to \$42,596.92, and newspaper and periodical postage to \$18,945.21.

The amount of domestic orders issued was \$228,804, paid \$923,897. A total of 53,571 letters and parcels were handled in the registry division. Nearly 175,000 pouches and sacks were received and over 220,000 were dispatched, and a grand total of 49,095,481 pieces of mail were handled.

THE LARGEST LOCOMOTIVE WORKS IN THE SOUTH—RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.



MANUFACTURES.

A remarkable exhibit of the manufactures of Richmond is made in the United States census report of 1905, covering the five previous years' operations from 1900. It shows that in that time the value of products, including custom work and repairing, had increased 28.2 per cent., from \$23,048,353 to \$29,536,499; cost of material used 38.1 per cent., from \$10,375,140 to \$14,329,541; wages 14.8 per cent., from \$3,973,704 to \$4,561,946; capital invested 100 per cent., from \$16,203,927 to \$32,402,847. It is very unusual for any large city to double, in five years, its capital invested in manufacturing enterprises.

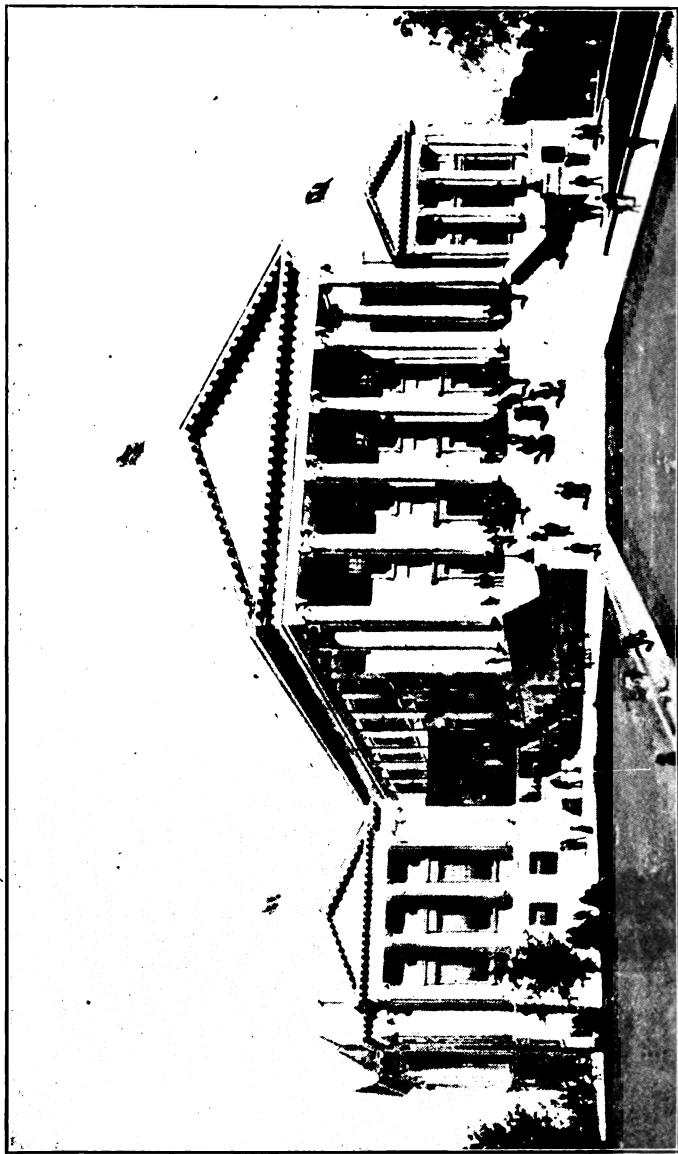
In a work of this character, treating of a great manufacturing city, numbering 282 plants, it is impossible to name them all. Only a few of the largest industries can be given, as conveying some idea of the size and importance of them; such as the Richmond branch of the American Locomotive Works, which employs 2,700 men, with a monthly pay roll of \$125,000; the Richmond Cedar Works, the largest in the world, 800 employees, with a monthly pay roll of \$28,000; and the various Richmond plants of the American Tobacco Company and the American Cigar Company, having about 5,300 employees, with a monthly pay roll of \$130,000.

A very interesting statement, however, compiled by Mr. J. H. Whitty, classifying the varied products of Richmond's factories, with number of employees, amount of capital and annual sales, is given here:

Class, Article or Kind	No. of Plants	No. of Hands	Capital in Business	Annual Sales
Beer, mineral waters, ice.....	14	316	\$ 487,500	\$ 1,952,162
Blacksmiths, wheelwrights.....	51	287	280,762	811,223
Boots and shoes.....	164	1,507	725,130	2,874,480
Boxes, barrels, cooperage, paper, twine, tags, bags.....	22	1,931	775,000	3,280,401
Bakers, yeast powder, spice mill, blusing.....	35	173	225,100	1,327,114
Bricks, tile, marble, mantels, stone, glass.....	25	1,201	675,275	1,456,277
Carpenters, contractors, builders.....	169	1,314	537,260	2,883,488
Carriages, wagons, carts.....	27	262	293,625	542,809
Clothing, men's, merchant tailors, shirts.....	72	389	350,750	827,634
Clothing, women's, dressmaking, millinery.....	153	316	95,250	414,293
Conffectionery.....	122	204	111,310	467,833
Dyeing and cleaning.....	26	42	29,765	51,080
Drugs, medicines, perfumery, meat juice.....	77	389	720,250	2,000,326
Electrical, typewriters, locksmiths, wire-makers, bicycles, type.....	2	337	120,275	551,400
Fertilizers, chemicals, cement, lime, grease tallow.....	12	641	5,135,750	8,190,200
Flour, corn, meal, pickles, flavoring.....	10	322	440,125	968,023
Foundry, machine shops, agricultural implements.....	36	7,839	4,550,260	9,081,800
Furniture, mattresses, cabinet making, upholstetry, picture frames.....	53	389	325,660	637,412
Jewelers, hair workers.....	34	429	110,200	370,023
Lumber, sash, doors, blinds.....	18	321	425,100	1,299,300
Packers, curers, butchers, soap.....	123	640	550,250	2,380,100
Painters, house and sign, varnish, paper hanging.....	45	135	32,500	137,006
Plumbing and gas fitting, tin and copper-smith, sheet iron.....	67	377	275,490	851,230
Printing and publishing, book and job, book binding, blank-books, lithography, engraving.....	46	1,409	2,225,580	3,019,304
Saddlery, harness, hides, leather.....	20	126	265,515	381,770
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cheroots.....	40	5,207	2,560,250	5,895,750
Tobacco, smoking, chewing, stemming and restringing.....	25	4,960	3,775,800	13,506,209
Woodenware, willowware, trunks, brooms brushes.....	14	1,041	675,275	2,032,707
Total.....	1,521	32,504	\$ 26,875,007	\$68,201,354

It will be seen from the above that Richmond must have a substantial claim to be the principal tobacco market in the country, as she has 65 tobacco concerns, employing 10,167 hands, \$6,336,050 capital engaged in the business, with sales amount-

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.



ing in 1905 to \$19,401,959. The American Tobacco Company does an enormous business here; so do the nine independent companies which last fiscal year had an output of 10,556,380 pounds.

RAILROADS.

With the railroads the year has been one of unusual prosperity. Operating expenses have increased slightly, but the gross earnings have advanced entirely out of proportion to the larger expense item. Railroad stocks generally are booming. The Chesapeake and Ohio, Southern, Norfolk and Western, Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line stocks are all selling high. Passenger traffic and the tonnage handled have been greater than ever before. During the year 633,554 passengers left Richmond and 532,341 arrived. The tonnage forwarded from Richmond amounted to 1,309,675,775 pounds, and that received to 2,664,701,922 pounds. Extensive improvements have been made by nearly all the roads, and are still being made. The new year, it is believed, will bring only greater prosperity to all the lines.

RICHMOND RETAIL TRADE.

The retail business of the city has nearly doubled within the past five years. The stores in Richmond compare very favorably with the retail houses of much larger cities.

Actual comparisons have proven that the department stores of Richmond, which are among the largest in the entire South, are equal in appointment and service to the leading stores of the North. The quality of merchandise demanded by the people of this city is equal to that of any city in the country, and it is the center of a large mail order trade from the surrounding territory.

BANKS AND FINANCES.

In connection with what has been said regarding Richmond's manufactures and retail trade, it is pertinent to show the operations of her financial institutions, there being eighteen banks, a compilation of which is given below, furnished at the close of the year 1905 by Mr. W. M. Habliston, president of the National Bank of Virginia.

The deposits show an increase over 1904 of \$2,540,112, increase of assets \$3,018,317, and of capital stock \$106,275, with surplus and undivided profits an increase of \$204,298.

Bank Statement for March, 1906.

	Capital	Surplus and Undivided Profits	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Total Resources
First National Bank.....	\$ 600,000	\$ 645,916 35	\$ 5,350,351 47	\$ 4,821,389 96	\$ 7,342,636 14
Planters National Bank..	300,000	948,373 27	4,275,473 12	4,273,548 68	6,034,056 75
National Bank of Va.....	500,000	229,544 30	2,586,298 13	2,959,258 71	4,301,946 59
Merchants National.....	200,000	780,007 36	2,264,439 46	3,643,795 99	4,834,103 35
American National.....	400,000	123,392 52	2,239,089 35	3,046,904 82	4,002,347 70
State Bank of Va.....	500,000	302,322 34	2,865,583 96	2,635,804 90	3,126,453 98
City Bank of Richmond..	400,000	163,828 44	1,402,122 03	1,291,913 03	1,855,941 47
Bank of Richmond.....	800,000	400,873 65	2,395,306 92	2,352,742 58	3,564,045 65
Union Bank.....	218,750	340,845 37	1,751,488 56	1,632,385 15	2,193,121 52
Savings Bank of Richm'd	160,000	110,326 02	1,450,495 70	1,332,644 45	1,003,133 07
Southern Interstate Bank	50,000	11,388 82	176,817 39	138,138 84	200,587 66
Broad Street Bank.....	200,000	46,744 63	790,257 20	882,597 83	1,130,584 28
Commerce and Trust.....	200,000	17,933 08	352,133 36	250,109 90	468,593 02
Capital Savings.....	48,280	12,376 87	321,501 50	314,536 23	376,953 10
Virginia Trust Co.....	500,000	121,996 22	628,032 72	183,043 05	815,289 04
Totals.....	\$5,078,030	\$4,255,871 84	\$28,819,380 75	\$29,900,310 92	\$42,353,493 42

The above figures speak for themselves and are worthy of careful study. They show that Richmond is holding its own as a banking center with the leading cities of the country, and, population considered, stands at the very head of the list among Southern cities.

The figures quoted are taken from the following comparative statement:

	ASSETS			
	Nov. 10, 1904	Nov. 9, 1905	Increase.	Decrease
Loans and discounts.....	\$23,032,032 79	\$26,403,891 28	\$3,271,858 49	
United States and other bonds.....	6,743,370 44	6,073,659 55		\$669,710 89
Banking houses and other real estate.....	750,066 03	816,973 50	66,907 47	
Cash, and due from banks.....	8,448,873 59	8,798,135 99	349,262 40	
Total assets.....	\$39,074,342 85	\$42,092,660 32	*\$3,018,317 47	

*Net increase.

	LIABILITIES		
Capital stock.....	\$ 5,071,754 75	\$ 5,178,030 00	\$ 106,275 25
Surplus and undivided profits.....	4,018,005 63	4,222,904 41	204,298 78
National bank notes outstanding.....	1,822,400 00	1,918,400 00	96,000 00
Bond account.....	919,900 00	843,531 25	
Bills payable and rediscounts.....	2,000 00	150,000 00	148,000 00
Deposits.....	27,239,682 47	29,779,794 66	2,540,112 19
	\$39,074,342 85	\$42,092,660 32	

The only decrease in the statement is in bonds and stocks, which shows that the banks, to meet the commercial needs, have sold over \$660,000 in bonds and stocks and loaned the money to their customers.

The following table shows the remarkable growth in the last eight years:

	1897	1905	Increase
United States deposits.....	\$ 181,329 95	\$ 498,247 97	\$ 316,918 02
Bank deposits.....	937,505 07	7,700,181 25	6,762,676 18
Individual deposits.....	8,745,072 46	21,581,365 44	12,836,292 98
Total deposits.....	9,863,907 48	\$29,779,794 66	\$19,915,887 18
Total assets.....	1897	1905	
	\$16,822,354 64	\$42,092,660 32	\$25,270,305 68

There are also three prosperous banks, owned and controlled by colored citizens, which do a considerable local business among their own people.

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS.

What has been said may be summarized as follows:

Richmond has \$27,000,000 invested in manufacturing plants. The sales in 1905 were \$70,000,000; an increase of more than seven million dollars over 1904.

She has \$10,500,000 invested in jobbing business. The sales in 1905 were \$55,000,000; an increase over 1904 of five million dollars.

She stands fifth in the shoe markets of the world.

Her bank clearings in 1907 were \$322,442,413; deposits, Nov. 27, 1908, \$33,509,93.

Her bank assets in 1905 were \$42,000,000; in 1897 they were \$17,000,000; a gain in eight years of about 250 per cent.

Her post office receipts in 1905 were \$435,000; a gain of 14 per cent. over 1904.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

Richmond has three dailies—a morning and two evening papers. The first, the *Times-Dispatch*, daily, with a large circulation covering two thirds of the State, and the oldest in the city, owns its own handsome five-story building. The *News-Leader* is an afternoon paper with a circulation of about 28,000, and is published every day but Sunday. It also owns a fine new three-story building. The *Evening Journal* is also an afternoon paper just one year old, and has a circulation of 16,500 net.

They are all excellent journals, none better printed and edited or more devoted to the local interest of their city, of which they are invaluable exponents.

The reader will observe that the above write-up of Richmond embraces the years of 1905-06. Since which time there have been great developments along all lines. The growth and advancement has been substantial and healthy. The panic of 1907 which caused so much loss and so many failures elsewhere which necessitated the issuance of scrip by so many banks throughout the country was not thought of here nor were there any bank failures or other failures reported.

ROANOKE.

The city of Roanoke, situated on the great through line of the Norfolk and Western railroad, one hundred and ninety-nine miles by rail west from Richmond, is the chief city of southwest Virginia. It is in the county of Roanoke, 907 feet above sea level, and being at the head of the Valley of Virginia has a good claim to be the gateway and the leading city of both these great natural divisions of Virginia. It is convenient by rail to both sections, the main line of the Norfolk and Western running through the southwest 151 miles to Bristol, Va., and north 239 miles through the Valley to the Potomac, thus reaching all the cities and larger towns of both, with which it maintains large and profitable business relations. The Norfolk and Western also places the city in direct communication with Lynchburg, 53 miles east, and Norfolk 257 miles; while another branch of the same trunk line carries Roanoke's business south through the State to Winston-Salem, N. C., and southern points. The new Tidewater railroad now building from Deep Water, W. Va., to Norfolk, passes through Roanoke, and furnishes the "Magic City," as it is called, another great railroad from Chesapeake bay to the Ohio river. It is a modern, up-to-date, well-paved, well-watered city, possessing all the conveniences to be furnished by electricity and water power.

Its twenty-seven churches embrace every leading religious denomination, and have handsome and commodious houses of worship. There are also handsome city and railroad Y. M. C. A. buildings, an orphan asylum, and a home for the sick. The educational advantages of Roanoke (in character and extent) are not surpassed by any other town of its size in the State, attracting large patronage from other sections. Besides its splendid public school system, supplied with six handsome and commodious school buildings and equipped with every modern appliance, there is the Virginia College, a flourishing female institution; the Business College, and other schools of a private character. The new Park Street School, which has been built within the past two years, affords facilities for about five hundred pupils. This School was erected at a cost of \$35,000.00.

The Roanoke Stamping and Enameling Works, with a capital of \$50,000.00; a stave and barrel factory, with a capital of \$8,000.00, and the Acme Match Company, which is now under construction, has a capital stock of \$100,000.00. These have all been erected within the last two years.

The enterprise, culture, educational and social advantages of Roanoke render it a most desirable and attractive residential town; and as a commercial metropolis it ranks with the best of the inland towns of the State. Roanoke has many extensive and valuable industries, the most important of which are the Norfolk and Western and machine shops, for the manufacture and repair of rolling stock, the largest and finest locomotives and passenger coaches. These shops now employ 2,300 men, an extensive addition being built, which will increase the working force to at least 3,800. The total number of men now employed in the Roanoke shops of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, the extensive general offices and yards, including the trainmen and enginemen, who have their homes in the city, is, according to the secretary of the Roanoke Chamber of Commerce, about 4,700, and the aggregate amount of money paid to these employees monthly is \$256,000.

There are also employed by other industries in the city fully 1,500 men, with an average monthly pay roll of over \$75,000 more. These figures do not include the employees of the various wholesale and retail mercantile houses nor the large force engaged now in construction of various kinds.

Among the principal industries of the city which attract the attention of the interested visitor are the Stone Printing and Manufacturing Company, one of the

A LARGE IRON FURNACE AT ROANOKE, VIRGINIA.



largest plants of the kind in the South; Fishburne Smoking Tobacco Factory; West End Furnace; American Iron Company, a Pennsylvania corporation; Roanoke Elevator and Milling Company, capacity 325 barrels of flour per day; twin furnaces of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company; Roanoke Cotton Mill; Virginia Brewing Company and Cold Storage Plant; Blue Ridge Overalls Company; planing mills; knitting mill; sash, door and blind factories; Exchange Lumber Company; Virginia Lumber Manufacturing Company; Hammond Printing Works; fertilizer factory; barrel and stave factory; Rockhill Foundry and Machine Shops; Roanoke Boiler and Sheet Iron Repair Shop; candy factory, and one of the largest manufacturers and shippers of marble and granite monuments in the South; also the Roanoke Clay Manufacturing Company, near the city; the Randolph Market Company; Southern Chemical Fertilizer Company, and Virginia Bridge and Iron Company, the largest of the kind in the South.

The department of commerce and labor at Washington reports that in 1900 Roanoke had 38 establishments, employing a capital of \$1,915,647. She had, in 1905, 54 establishments, employing a capital of \$2,656,626. Wage earners had increased 27 per cent. from 2,431 to 3,089, and wages 37 per cent. from \$1,106,948 to \$1,525,963. The large, almost palatial, wholesale and retail stores and other handsome business houses and the numerous handsome banks and other public buildings, to say nothing of many beautiful private residences, can not be specified in a work of this character. They are equal in style and appearance to those of our larger cities, and the pretty, well-appointed post office shows yearly a large increase of business. The hotel accommodations are exceptional. There are five comfortable and well-equipped hotels, some of them luxurious in their appointments, which invite much travel and many large conventions and religious gatherings.

The electric street car system is very complete, and reaches beyond the corporate limits to Salem, six miles, and to Vinton two miles. Five million gallons daily of sparkling water gushes from a single spring, at the foot of Mill mountain, and is distributed all over the city. Sewerage is good, the air is pure, and climate as healthful as an altitude of 1,000 feet among the Blue Ridge mountains would be expected to furnish, while a very fertile adjacent country supplies an abundance of farm and dairy products, fruits, fowls and vegetables.

With three such daily newspapers as the *Times*, *Evening World* and *Evening News*, and a live Chamber of Commerce, to put all of Roanoke's advantages before the public, and keep them there; and with its finances managed and fostered by six excellent banks, with combined resources of \$3,729,065 and net surplus of \$384,571, it is not surprising that the city chartered in 1884 with a population of five thousand has forged constantly ahead.

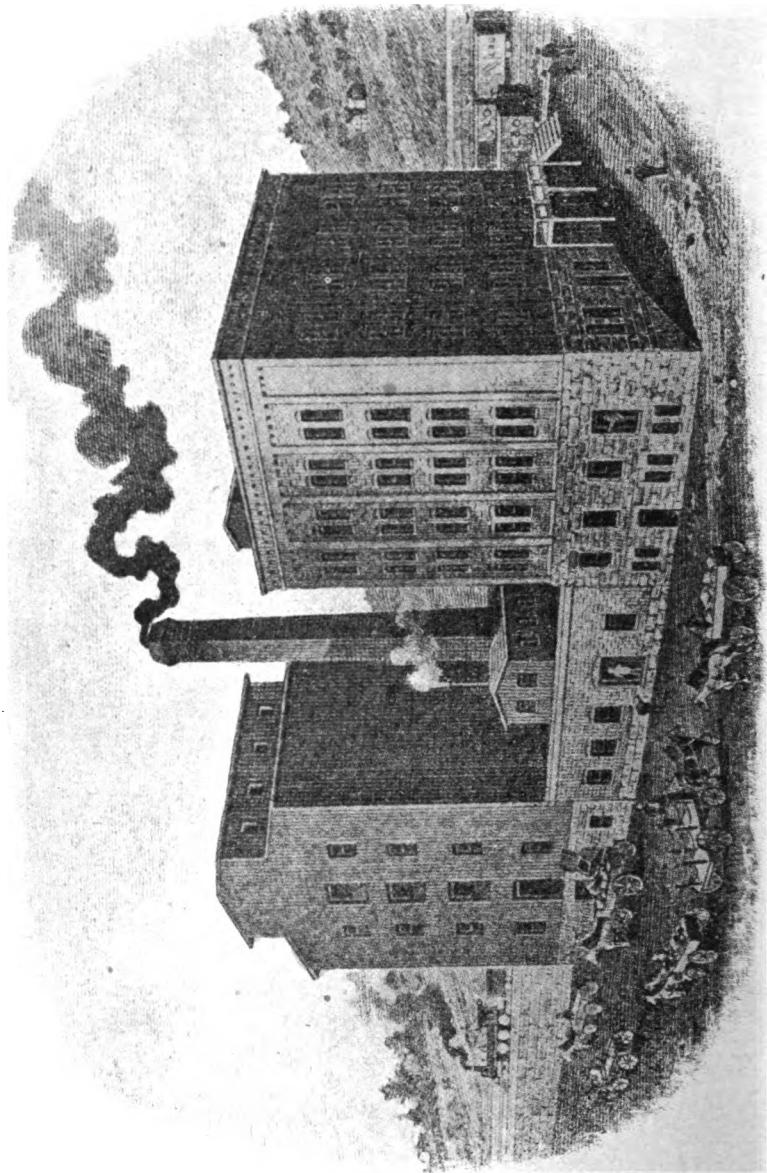
In 1906 the immense dam constructed by the Roanoke Water Power Company, on the Roanoke river, about four miles east of the city, was completed. The height of the dam is 48 feet at the gates, giving a fall of water of 64 feet at the power house, developing about 3,000 horse power. This plant furnished light and power for the large manufacturing interest, and private residences of the city.

The census of 1900 gave Roanoke a population of 21,495, the city census, taken in January, 1904, showed 26,443 and it is estimated that the population May 1st, 1906, closely approximates, if it does not reach, 30,000, over 700 dwellings having been erected in the two years of 1904-05. Since then there has been a steady and substantial growth.

STAUNTON.

The city of Staunton, the county seat of Augusta, which, according to the census of 1900 is the largest county in area in Virginia, is the leading city of the Shenandoah valley, being the only city of the first class in this great valley, having been advanced to that dignity by the legislature of 1906, as the local census taken in 1905 showed a population of 11,330.

LARGE FLOUR MILLS AT STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.



Being one of the oldest cities of the commonwealth, incorporated in 1748, by the General Assembly of Virginia, it has an interesting chapter of its history connected with the Revolutionary War. On June 4, 1781, the Legislature of Virginia, which had been driven out of Richmond in January, by the traitor, Benedict Arnold, took refuge in Charlottesville, and, on the approach of Col. Tarleton of the Royalist troops, adjourned to meet in Staunton, June 7th. It met on that date in the Episcopal Church, and subsequently elected a governor, Thomas Nelson, Jr., and a delegation to Congress, headed by James Madison. Her history in connection also with the Mexican war, whose veterans were among the last and most gallant survivors, the war of 1812, that of the war between the States and the Spanish war, has been most honorable, in all of which conflicts her sons, to an unusual number, fell gloriously on the field of battle, fighting for their native State, or survived, beloved and honored.

The city was named in honor of Lady Staunton, the wife of Governor Gooch, and is beautifully situated among the hills of "West Augusta," made historic by the boast of Washington that there, if necessary, he would make his last stand against the armies of King George.

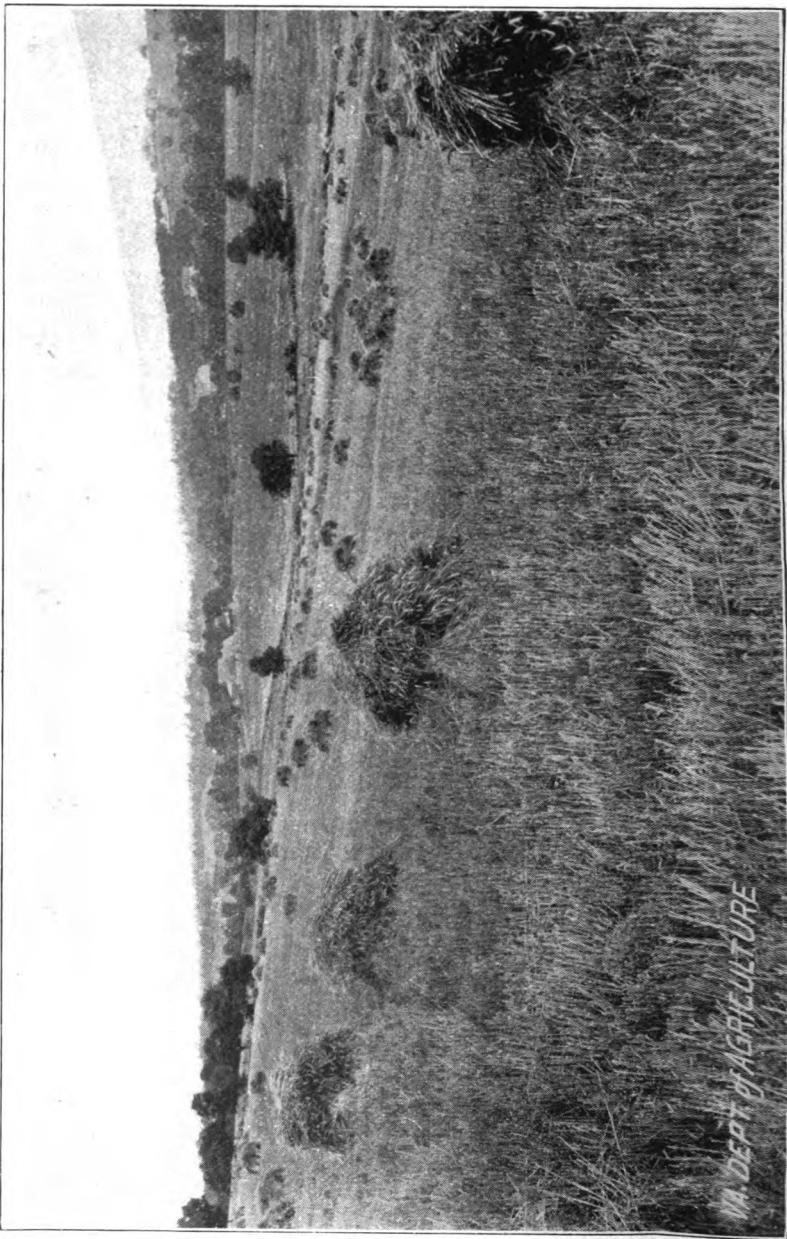
As an evidence of the willingness of the citizens to co-operate in an aggressive movement for the well-being of the city, is the fact that Staunton is the first place to appoint a business manager, who acting under the control and management of the City Council, and within the requirements of the State Constitution, will practically be the manager of the city, and devote his entire time to the development of the city's best interests. The outcome, which promises the most gratifying success, will be watched with much interest by the other cities of the Commonwealth.

It has long been the seat of two great Virginia public institutions, the Western State Hospital for the Insane, with its twelve hundred patients and attendants, and the Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind, having two hundred and seventy pupils, teachers and employees. It is also pre-eminently an educational center, its reputation in that regard being national, based upon the successful establishment within her midst of four large schools, two male and two female, which draw their patronage from well-nigh every State in the Union—the Mary Baldwin Female Seminary, Virginia Female Institute, Staunton Male Academy and Dunsmore Business College, with a total of about one thousand students. The buildings of each of these institutions are capacious and handsome, and their principals and faculty are men and women of learning and ability. Besides these the public schools are furnished with two large and modern buildings, for white and colored separately, and are well equipped and conducted, affording instruction for one thousand or more of the city's youth; also there is no lack of good private schools for both sexes.

The number of churches is unusually large, nineteen in all, including three chapels, the auditorium and five colored churches, with a total membership of over six thousand, about one-half of the people being church members, white and colored, while five of the church edifices are new buildings, and all of them, with one or two exceptions, are very handsome. The Young Men's Christian Association owns a pretty and expensive building, which is perfectly equipped and well patronized, with a large and helpful Ladies' Auxiliary. The new Kings Daughters Hospital is a humane institution invaluable to the city and county. Staunton is notably a church-going people and a moral and cultivated community.

Staunton is justly proud of her banking facilities. There are four banks, having capital, surplus and profits, which on the 14th day of May, 1908, amounted to \$752,766.65, with deposits of \$2,345,160.40, and resources of \$3,378,927.05. These figures speak volumes for the soundness of local business conditions; and a fact that should not be overlooked is that during the recent panic the banks of Staunton discounted all good paper offered by their depositors, and never suspended payment of currency on any checks presented. It is needless to say more than this to any thinking man.

The others are the Augusta National, Farmers and Merchants, and Staunton National. The latest and best improvement in Staunton is the new Chesapeake and Ohio depot, just completed, at a cost of some \$60,000. It is 125 feet long by



WHEAT FIELD IN VIRGINIA.

40 feet wide, of white pressed brick, heated with steam, and lighted with both gas and electricity. There is a covered train shed, curved with the track, 650 feet long, and enclosed by a six-foot iron fence. It is stated, on railroad authority, that more tickets are sold at Staunton than at any point on the road between Richmond and Cincinnati. Another noted improvement in the city is the Augusta county building, recently completed, opposite the new and handsome court house. It is a pretty three-story brick, and cost twenty-two thousand dollars.

Since the completion of two large new hotels this year, near the depot, Staunton is well supplied with accommodations for the traveling public, having six good hotels and several fashionable boarding houses, all of which are necessary to accommodate the large and increasing demand of summer visitors, who divide their time, in the vacation season, between this place and the nearby or convenient mineral springs from the Stribling and Mount Elliott springs, in the county, to the famous White Sulphur, ninety-six-miles distant. Of these there are eight or ten widely known mountain resorts within three hours of Staunton, which itself has an altitude of 1,500 feet, and is crowded with summer visitors every season. There are five live newspapers of which two—a morning and evening—are dailies, besides three published at the institutions of the city.

Although Staunton has special reputation as an educational and society city, there are a number of flourishing manufactures, the chief of which may be named as Putnam's Organ Factory; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company; Bell's Barrel Factory; Stockton & Bros.' Iron Works; Hardwood Lumber Company; Reinhart and Swartzell's Foundry; Hardy's Carriage Factory; Partlow's Wagon Works; Larner & Smith's; Palmer Building Blocks; Glenn and Crawford's Ice Factory; Clem Brothers' Ice Factory and an overall factory, and the large White Star Roller Mills—two plants—making it a fine wheat and flour market.

Staunton is located on the great Valley pike, one of the finest macadamized roads in the State. The Parkersburg pike, the old stage line leading from Staunton west, into the fertile valleys of Highland and on into West Virginia, is an excellent mountain road and another valuable feeder to Staunton trade, which is disproportionately large for its population, on account of the thousands of non-producers in the School and State institutions there, who must be clothed and fed while they do not compete with labor. Hence there are an unusual number of dry goods, fine shoe, clothing, jewelry, drug, grocery and book stores, for a city of its size, and an air of business activity is the normal condition of its thoroughfares, which lead into a rich adjacent farming country. The hills and shaded streets furnish pretty sites for handsome residences, of which there are not a few, many of them recently built, and while proud of her historic past the people of the "Queen City" of the Valley are actively alive to her present, and bravely planning for a still more prosperous future.

WILLIAMSBURG.

The City of Williamsburg, like many of the old towns of Virginia, has of recent years, "come out of the wilderness," and come out faster than most of them. The oldest town of the oldest State in the Union, its history is linked with the history of the country, and while the past is interesting, the present is profitable reading. It is located on a ridge midway between the James and York rivers, known in colonial times as the Middle Plantation. The acts passed for its settlement were in 1632 and 1633. In 1644, upon the petition of the inhabitants of Middle Plantation Parish and Harris Parish, the two were incorporated into Middletown Parish.

After the State House at Jamestown was burned, an act directing the building of the capitol and city of Williamsburg was passed in 1699, and the seat of government removed from Jamestown to Williamsburg, and the General Assembly met in "His Majesties' Royall College of William and Mary," until October, 1705, when it met for the first time in the new capitol. The capitol building opposite the college was burned in 1746, and having been rebuilt, was burned again in 1832, and a female seminary built upon the site. The palace of the governor of the colony

was situated on Palace Green, the site now occupied by a school, the property of William and Mary College.

A magazine was erected in 1714, which long known as "the powder horn," was falling into ruins, when it was repaired by the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and is now used as a museum, and viewed with much interest by visitors. The beautiful old church, Bruton, with tombs more than two hundred years old; the former residence of Chancellor Wythe; the headquarters of Washington, in 1787; the house where Lafayette was entertained during his last visit to America—all are points of interest in the old Williamsburg.

The contrast with the new is striking, and in this era of progress still more interesting as follows:

The Peninsula Bank, organized in April, 1897, with a capital of \$10,000, has now a capital of \$30,000, with a surplus fund in excess of its capital. The deposits are over \$300,000. The Banking Company of L. L. Dirrickson, Jr., with main office on Chincoteague Island, Accomac county, has a branch in Williamsburg, established in 1904, which also does a good business. Each bank has a substantial brick building in the center of the town.

The census of 1900 gives 2,044, as the population. It is conservative to say there has been an increase of 25 per cent. since the census was taken, and nothing short of 3,000 is expected to be the figure in 1910.

The principal industrial establishment is that of the Williamsburg Knitting Mill Company, which has 160 employees, male and female. This concern is capitalized at \$80,000, and shipped men's winter underwear to the amount of \$200,000 in 1905, consignments going chiefly to the large cities of the middle western United States, and the cities on the eastern coast of the country. The demand for the product is always far in excess of the supply, so the production has to be greatly increased each year. This concern paid out \$40,000 in wages in 1905.

There are a number of sawmills near Williamsburg, which find their way to market through the city, and whose employees live there. The largest of these is the permanent and modernly equipped plant of Bozarth Bros., which turns out all kinds of rough lumber and finished products in wood.

The Galba Vaiden Ice Factory supplies the city and adjoining counties with its product.

The Williamsburg Warehousing Company has a fireproof brick warehouse for public storage. This was built in 1906.

The public schools of the city are of a very high grade, and the amount spent by the municipality is 25 per cent. larger than that spent by any place of approximately the same size in the State. The primary grades to which a modern kindergarten is attached are managed in conjunction with the college as a model school, only highly trained and well-paid teachers being employed, and the methods and equipment are on a par with those of the very best and most modern city system in the United States.

William and Mary College, antedating Harvard in all respects except the actual date of its charter (1619), is too well known to be described. Its history is the history of the United States and Virginia, and it claims among its alumni such men as Presidents Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler, Chief Justice Marshall, Gen. Winfield Scott, besides a host of others.

Its present is less well known than its past, but the facts are that with its roll of 250 students (1905-06) it is the largest college in Virginia, outside of the technical and professional schools. It is a high grade college and its students take high rank at the largest universities of the country. It has an appropriation of \$25,000 from the State, in return for which it maintains a high grade normal college and practice school.

As a commercial asset, it brings about an expenditure of about \$50,000 to \$60,000 per annum to the city.

The Eastern State Hospital (for the insane), the oldest in the United States, can not be classed under the heads just considered, but its 700 patients and 100 employees constitute a distinctly valuable commercial asset of the city in that their

care and maintenance bring about the expenditure of \$80,000 per annum, a portion of which Williamsburg gets the benefits of.

Two weekly newspapers flourish here, the *Old Virginia Gazette*, established in 1730, and the *Williamsburg Sun*, established in 1906, one hundred and seventy years later.

Williamsburg, long regarded as the private domain of students of historical antiquities, has become, within the past few years, one of the most thriving and growing places in Virginia.

WINCHESTER.

Winchester, the county seat of Frederick, is situated in the eastern part of the county, and has a population, by census of 1900, of 5,161. It is the recognized metropolis of one of the richest sections of the State and is a delightful and healthful little city with an altitude above tidewater of 717 feet. Its people have ever been noted for their old Virginia hospitality and superior educational and social attainments, and in business matters are enterprising and public-spirited. The city has electric lights and gas, and is abundantly supplied with pure spring water. The streets are well macadamized, several of them paved with vitrified brick.

There are few cities in Virginia accessible by as many and as good roads, there being five excellent macadamized pikes leading out of the city in as many different directions into a farming section of rare fertility, and on to such central points as Staunton, Va.; Martinsburg, Romney, and Morefield, West Virginia; Berryville and Alexandria; through the great agricultural county of Loudoun and on to Front Royal. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, up and down the great valley and the Cumberland valley, going northwest into West Virginia and Maryland, via Martinsburg, furnish all needed railway facilities.

Winchester's manufactures are varied and flourishing, among which gloves are notably prominent and widely known, made by three large factories, William C. Graichen, Fred. A. Grachien and Sister, and Anderson & Son, and shipped to principal points north and south; a woolen mill, knitting factory, several building and brick and cabinet making firms, steam and water flouring mills, and other flourishing industries.

The merchants are live and progressive, and deal in every line of goods demanded by the fashionable, the affluent or the working people of any good city, and the business houses, wholesale and retail, are large and handsome. The banks are the Shenandoah Valley, Union, and Farmers and Merchants National, and some of the bank buildings are unusually elegant. Winchester is well equipped for the education of its youth, having 600 pupils in the white and 160 in the colored public schools, which stand high, also two superior female seminaries, and two private schools of high standing. All of the leading religious denominations are represented in the fourteen churches, of which four are colored, and several of them have fine church buildings, a very large proportion of the population being church members and churchgoers.

The hotel accommodations are ample for the traveling public, and they are generally full, especially in the summer, when there is an influx of visitors unusual for a city of its size, many being brought here by its reputation as a pleasant health-restoring, summering place.

The historical interest attaching to Winchester is remarkable, dating back to the time of Washington, who built here the first fort west of the Blue Ridge. It first became a chartered town in 1852, and eight years after, in the beginning of the war between the States, it was occupied by Stonewall Jackson, who there established the base of his operations, from which time, during the whole four years of the bloody conflict that followed, it was famous as the center of contending armies. It was taken and retaken, occupied and reoccupied, changing hands more than two score times. Some fierce engagements took place in its very streets and several great battles were fought around it, so near that shot and shell ploughed up its pavements and battered its houses. The change that forty years have wrought is most striking. Two large, beautiful and well-kept cemeteries, one for the Confederate dead, the other for the Federal, adorned with many handsome and costly

monuments, evergreens and shrubbery, are maintained side by side on the edge of the town, and the survivors and friends of both armies visit them with eulogies and flowers for the dead, while citizens from the North mingle in business and society and unite their efforts for the upbuilding of the progressive city.

Using part of a Winchester special to the *Times-Dispatch* of date January 1st, 1906, the following resume is pertinent:

"The year just closing has been one of great prosperity for Winchester and the surrounding county. Success seems to have smiled in a lavish manner upon all undertakings, and new industries have been instituted. All crops were excellent, and the farmers were blessed. In Winchester the various business houses had more success than for years, the local factories were kept busy, the various artisans had work all the year round—something hitherto unusual—and the people, while spending comparatively freely, were provident enough to bank some of their funds for the proverbial rainy day. The three banks of the city show this by a look at their deposits. In five years, deposits at the banks have increased slightly more than one million dollars, the total deposits being over two millions. City property has increased in value and there are some farms in the country for which the owners have been offered two hundred dollars per acre.

"There were about twenty thousand barrels of apples in cold storage. The receipts from this industry, apples, labor and barrels, have been conservatively placed at not less than two hundred thousand dollars. In the city the real estate is estimated at between four and five millions. Since last December the corporate limits have been extended, giving the city a population of more than seven thousand. Forty-two buildings have been erected during the year, including a number of handsome homes and a four-story brick business house, the first department store for Winchester. A trolley line is designed to cross the Blue Ridge and go into Washington. It is projected by the leading men of this section, who already have spent thousands for the erection of a monster dam and power house on the Shenandoah river in Jefferson county, W. Va., and have secured the contract to furnish lights for this city.

GENERAL INDEX

Agricultural Resources	28
Appalachia	25
Climate of Virginia.....	26
Commercial Facilities.....	52
Educational Advantages.....	55
Forests	45
Fruits	40
General Description of the State.....	17
Introduction by E. R. Chesterman	5
Judiciary System	73
Letters of Interest to Home Seekers.....	29
Mineral Resources of Virginia.....	47
Natural Divisions of the State	17
Natural Wonders	53
Piedmont Virginia	23
Possibilities of Production in Norfolk County	38
Rivers and Water Supply.....	41
State Board of Education	71
State Government of Virginia	65
The Valley	25
Virginia Representation in Congress.....	70
Water Power	43
What the Governor of Virginia Says	14

INDEX TO COUNTIES OF VIRGINIA.

Accomac	81
Albemarle	85
Alexandria	88
Alleghany	89
Amelia	91
Amherst	92
Appomattox	93
Augusta	95
Bath	97
Bedford	100
Bland	101
Botetourt	103
Brunswick	105
Buchanan	105
Buckingham	106
Campbell	109
Caroline	111
Carroll	113
Charles City	115
Charlotte	117
Chesterfield	118
Clarke	120
Craig	122
Culpepper	123
Cumberland	124
Dickenson	125
Dinwiddie	126

Elizabeth City	127
Essex	131
Fairfax	132
Fauquier	134
Floyd	135
Fluvanna	137
Franklin	139
Frederick	140
Giles	141
Gloucester	145
Goochland	147
Grayson	149
Greene	150
Greenesville	151
Halifax	151
Hanover	153
Henrico	154
Henry	155
Highland	159
Isle of Wight	160
James City	161
King and Queen	163
King George	165
King William	166
Lancaster	167
Lee	168
Loudoun	171
Louisa	173
Lunenburg	175
Madison	177
Mathews	178
Mecklenburg	179
Middlesex	182
Montgomery	183
Nansemond	186
Nelson	187
New Kent	189
Norfolk	191
Northampton	194
Northumberland	194
Nottoway	195
Orange	196
Page	197
Patrick	199
Pittsylvania	201
Powhatan	203
Prince Edward	205
Prince George	206
Princess Ann	207
Prince William	209
Pulaski	212
Rappahannock	214
Richmond	214
Roanoke	215
Rockbridge	219
Rockingham	222
Russell	225
Scott	226
Shenandoah	227

Smyth	229
Southampton	231
Spotsylvania	233
Stafford	234
Surry	235
Sussex	237
Tazewell	237
Warren	241
Warwick	243
Washington	244
Westmoreland	246
Wise	247
Wythe	251
York	253

INDEX TO CITIES OF VIRGINIA.

Alexandria	257
Bristol	257
Buena Vista	258
Charlottesville	259
Danville	260
Fredericksburg	263
Lynchburg	265
Manchester	267
Newport News	269
Norfolk	271
Petersburg	275
Portsmouth	279
Richmond	282
Roanoke	289
Staunton	291
Williamsburg	295
Winchester	297

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

A Day's Sport	174
A Fine Crop of Forage	216
Alfalfa in Charlotte County	116
Alfalfa Institute Train	24
Alkali Works, Smyth County	228
An Old Virginia Home	8
Apple Crop, Augusta County	96
Apple Orchard in Albemarle County	34
Apple Orchard Twenty Years Old	138
A Profitable Hay Crop	218
A Tobacco Warehouse in Danville	146
A White Pine Forest	146
Bathing on the Virginia Coast	16
Bachelor, a Virginia-Bred Horse	22
Bird's-eye View of Cornfield, Henrico County	6
Children Going Home from School, Augusta County	48
Coal Mines, Wise County	248
Corn Field	220
Country Scene in Bedford County	10
Duck Farm in Warren County	242
Eustis Copper Smelter, Norfolk	272
Field of Cowpeas	110
Fishing in Virginia Waters	14
Flour Mills at Staunton	292

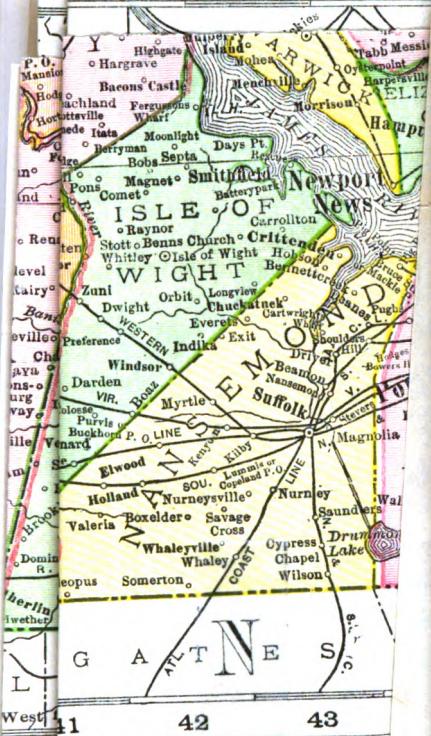
Gov. Claude A. Swanson	64
Grapes Growing in Southside Virginia	176
Growing Onions in Virginia	32
Hay Field in Virginia	114
Highland Springs Schoolhouse, Henrico County	50
Hughes Gold Mine, Fluvanna County	136
"In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree"	198
Iron Furnace at Roanoke	290
Iron Ore Mine, Wythe County	250
Just from the Pasture	210
Limestone Quarry, Botetourt County	102
Locomotive Works in Richmond	284
Modern Schoolhouse in Eastern Virginia	60
Natural Bridge—One of the Seven Wonders of the World	42
Naval Rendezvous, Hampton Roads	128
New Road Building in Virginia	256
Oat Field in Henry County	156
Old Virginia Home on the Rappahannock River	12
One Hundred and Sixty-Acre Field of Cowpeas	232
Paragon Chestnuts	254
Pear Orchard Five Years Old	148
Picking Strawberries	144
Plowing Sod Land for Corn	202
Pork Fattened on Cowpeas	158
Portland Cement Works, Augusta County	94
Potato Field in Tidewater Virginia	188
Powhatan Manufacturing Company, Amelia County	90
Pyrites Mines of Sulphur Mines and Railroad Company, Louisa County	172
Salt Water Bathing on the Virginia Coast	208
Seining Fish in Virginia Waters	236
Silk Mills in Fredericksburg	264
Sheep Pasture in Eastern Virginia	130
Shipping Truck on the Eastern Shore of Virginia	192
Shipping Winter Lambs	122
Spring Truck from the City of Norfolk	274
State Capitol Building at Richmond	286
Summer Apples	252
Trolley Cars Through the Trucking Fields	190
Turkey Raising in Eastern Virginia	164
University of Virginia at Charlottesville	46
Virginia Apples—State Horticultural Exhibit	82
Virginia Commercial Orchard	98
Virginia Corn	30
Virginia Fine Cattle	184
Virginia Fish and Game Exhibit at World's Fair	18
Virginia Grazing Farm	238
Virginia Horticultural Exhibit at the World's Fair	54
Virginia Iron Furnace	62
Virginia Peaches	180
Virginia Peach Orchard	84
Virginia Saddle Horses	170
Virginia Shorthorns	224
Virginia Tobacco Field	204
Virginia Winesap Orchard	88
Westover, on James River	20
Wheat Field in the Mountain Section	108
Wheat Field in Virginia	294
White Pine Forests	112
Woodenware Works in Richmond	280

17

42

43

44



West

.1

42

43

Digitized by Google

ALDERMAN LIBRARY

The return of this book is due on the date
indicated below

DUE

DUE

~~JAN 26 1962~~

~~15-0-100~~

Usually books are lent out for two weeks, but there are exceptions and the borrower should note carefully the date stamped above. Fines are charged for over-due books at the rate of five cents a day; for reserved books there are special rates and regulations. Books must be presented at the desk if renewal is desired.

L-1

